The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIV. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1884—TWELVE PAGES PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Closing Sale of Ladies and Children's

Wraps, Outside Garments, and Dresses!

Every Garment Reduced in Price!

An Opportunity to Procure First-Class Goods at Nominal Prices!

SUMMER SILK DRESSES,
$10 Each. Worth Double.

TAILOR-MADE DRESSES
At $8, $10, $15, $20.
THESE ARE BARGAINS.

PARIS JERSEY COATS
$8.50. Worth $15.00.

500 SATIN-FACED SOLIEL CLOTH MANTLES,
$6.00 Upward.

200 RAGLANS,
$5.00 Each. Positively worth $12.50.

100 SICILIAN JETTED WRAPS,
$15.00. Worth $25.00.

Office Desks

Having enlarged our MANTEL, GRATE, and TILE DEPARTMENT, and CURTAIN and DRAPERY DEPT., and requiring more room for our largely increased stock of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, we have sold our entire stock of

OFFICE DESKS
TO
WM. HAYDEN,
193 Wabash-av.

More than fifty different styles. Patterns new and desirable. Construction and finish THE VERY BEST.

The Tobey Furniture Co.

To Newspaper Men.

The BULLOCK PRINTING PRESS COMPANY is now located in Chicago at Nos. 53 to 57 Illinois-st., where, with their largely increased facilities, they are prepared to manufacture their New Perfecting Newspaper Press, with the well-known Kahler Folder, at short notice and at a much lower price than heretofore. All who are interested in the improvement of Printing Machinery are cordially invited to visit their works.

CONRAD KAHLER, Supt.

Preston, Kean & Co.,

BANKERS,
100 Washington Street,

Offer today a line of choice Municipal and School Bonds which they can recommend to conservative investors.

IMPORTED ARTIFICIAL EYES.
The best and largest stock in the West. Inserted and worn without pain.
GALE & BLOCKI, Druggists., 111 Randolph-st.
Branch Stores: 41 and 45 Monroe-st., Palmer House, and 129 North Clark-st.

"Ye Delegates!"

AND
Ye Gentle Visitors
Will have quite a gay time in this the "Imperial City."
"SO TO SQUARE YOURSELVES,"
"Take a Peacemaker Home!"
And thereby make some one happy.

A VISIT TO OUR
"Palace Art Bazaar!"

Will be very instructive, and you will find the most complete stock of
Fancy Goods, Art Wares,
Wedding Presents,
Novelties, Toys, Games, &c.
EVER SEEN IN AMERICA.

"NOTE THIS!"
Bicycles, Tricycles, Croquet, Lawn-Tennis, Base-Balls, Hammocks, Grace Hoops, Indian Clubs, Dumb-Bells, Steam and Electric Toys, Magic Lanterns, Dominoes, Chess, Poker Chips, Dog Whips and Collars, Photo Frames, Albums, Jewel Cases, Comb and Brush Sets, Odor-Cases, Bronze Figures, Fine Bronze Tables, Parlor Lamps, Sconces, Inkstands, Plaques, Bisque Figures, Vases, Baccarat Glass Ware, French Dolls, Musical Toys, Bags, Purses, Pocket-Books, Bill-Books, Vienna Coffee Machines and Singing Kettles, Writing-Desks, Scrap-Books, And other Novelties by the score.
"All are Welcome."

VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.,
Cor. Madison & Wabash,
One Block North of Palmer House.

Exclusive sale of Magic and Turkoma Cigars given to one or two Druggists in every town and city.

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Also for sale at BUCK & RAYNER'S, cor. State and Madison-sts.

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many a family has been raised by the genuine philanthropy of modern progress, and of modern opportunities. But many people do not avail of them. They jog along in their old ways until they are stuck fast in a mire of hopeless dirt. Friends desert them, for they have already deserted themselves by neglecting their own best interests. Out of the dirt of kitchen, or hall, or parlor, any house can be quickly brought by the use of Sapolio, which is sold by all grocers at 10c. a cake.

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With every $10 and $12 purchase at
WILDE'S
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And, like all free gifts, the price of the ICE-WATER is added to the goods. We don't confine you to any particular article—you can buy what you like.

Traveling Dusters, with or without ice-water, all linen, cut long, $2.00.

Office Coats, kept cool by the ice-water, 50c to $7. Our Dark Blue All-Wool Twilled Flannel at $5 are being called for. They are good for twelve months in the year.

Linen Collars and Cuffs, White Shirts, Gloves, and Underwear—everything a man wants to make him comfortable in the line of Furnishing Goods—and polite salesmen to serve you.

Those English Summer House Coats have arrived. A better name would be Home Comfort. Price, $5 to $7.

WILDE'S
TAILOR-MADE CLOTHING
Is what the people want, and why shouldn't they?

Inside of twenty minutes after a purchase is made your Suit comes to you all thoroughly pressed, and you walk off with as handsome a Suit as is possible to make, and all it will cost you is $20, $25, $30, $35, according to the quality selected. Our $25 and $30 Suits equal any Suit made to order costing $50.

Wilde's Tailor-Made Clothing sold only by the makers, whose extensive salesroom is located corner of State and Madison-sts.

JAS. WILDE, JR., & CO.,
Corner State and Madison-sts.
FRANK REED .....Manager

Carson, Pirie & Co.,

Madison and Peoria-sts.

CARPETS
AND
DRAPERIES

We claim the most complete stock of
Body Brussels! Tapestry Brussels!
AND
INGRAINS!
IN THE CITY.

Each of the above lines has been replenished today with several of the Very Latest Patterns, direct from the manufacturers.

OUR PRICES WILL BE FOUND THE LOWEST.

Turcoman Curtains, Madras Curtains, Lace Curtains, Drapery Materials, and Shades, both plain and bordered in large variety. Comparison of prices solicited.

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DYEING and CLEANSING.

Old Staten Island Dyeing Est.,
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Dyers and Cleaners of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments in the first style of the art AT NEW YORK PRICES.

The Oldest, Largest, and Most Completely Equipped Establishment in the country.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT HIGH ARM
"JENNIE JUNE"
SEWING MACHINE.
The Finest, the Latest Improved, and the Very Best. Buy no other.
JUNE MFG. CO.
Corner LaSalle-av. and Ontario-st.

CEDAR POSTS,

All Sizes and Lengths. For Sale at
WATSON & PERKINS' YARD,
Corner Larrabee and Chicago-av.

DELEGATES
TO THE
Convention

And all others are cordially invited to visit the Jewelry Store of

N. MATSON & CO.,

SOUTHWEST CORNER
State and Monroe-sts.,
CHICAGO,

Where they will find the choicest stock of goods in the Jewelry and Silverware line to be seen in the West.

SPECIAL ATTENTION
Is called to their stock of DIAMONDS, RUBIES, EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, Pearls, and other Precious Stones, set and unset.

All the Latest Novelties in GOLD and SILVER JEWELRY are to be found there as soon as in the Eastern markets.

GOLD and SILVER CASED WATCHES of American and Foreign manufacture at the lowest uniform prices.

STERLING SILVERWARE in many new and original designs; the handsomest stock in the country.

FRENCH MANTEL and TRAVELING CLOCKS, with chime and stem-winding attachments.

No trouble to show goods.
No obligation to buy incurred by an examination.
Every article marked in plain figures.

N. MATSON & CO.
S. W. Cor. State and Monroe-sts.,
CHICAGO.

EAT AT SEA'S.

The Brightest, Newest, Cleanest, Neatest
Ladies' Restaurant
IN CHICAGO IS
Sea's Sky Parlor Cafe.
Open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.
122 & 124 State-st.
THE CHOICEST DELICACIES
AT
SEA'S POPULAR PRICES.
Ladies' Reading, Writing, and Toilet Rooms
CONNECTED WITH THE CAFE.

NEWSPAPER PRINTING, FOLDING AND MAILING.

We are prepared to do Newspaper Composition, Printing, Folding, and Mailing upon short notice. Our motto is: Prompt service, good work, and low prices.
☞ Newspaper Work of all kinds is our specialty.
☞ Give us a call.
CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION,
271 & 273 Franklin St.

NOTICE.

As the assets of the Chicago Provision, Grain, and Stock Board are about to be divided amongst its members it is requested that all parties having any claim or claims against said institution will present the same for settlement on or before the 7th inst.

Members are hereby notified that on or after the 9th inst., on presentation of and surrender of their membership certificates, they will be paid their pro rata of assets, as existing on the 9th inst., by order of FINANCE COMMITTEE.

CELLULOID COLLARS AND CUFFS.—Beauty, Neatness, and Economy. Require no laundrying. Retain shape and finish through months of wear in any climate. Illustrated Fashion Plates of new styles and prices. By mail on application. BARNES & CO., 86 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

COUTANTS
145 State-st.

PARASOLS!

We will place on sale today the largest and best selected stock of Parasols ever brought to Chicago.
All the new and most desirable styles in Coachings and Street Parasols, Fancy Satin Parasols, Plain Satin Parasols, Parasols lace trimmed, Children's Parasols, Pongee Parasols, Sun Umbrella, Mourning Parasols, Lace Covered Parasols.
Stock Complete.
All Goods Warranted.
Prices Guaranteed.

IN OUR
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT
Special Bargains
THIS WEEK IN
Hats,
Flowers,
AND
Feathers.

COUTANT'S,
145 State-st.

NOTICE.

During June and July we will make a discount of
10 per cent
On all Fine (Dress) Garments, and
15 per cent
On all Fancy or Business Suits,
FOR SPOT CASH.
The above offer is made solely to reduce our very large stock.

J. B. HALL & CO.,
TAILORS,
128 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT.

The third and fourth floors and basement Nos. 47 and 49 Dearborn-st., size 48x100, now occupied by "The Legal News"; will divide to suit tenants.
No. 348 Cottage Grove-av., a 10-room frame dwelling.
ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT FLATS in the Hotel Albany Apartment Building, southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts. These flats are supplied with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, freight and passenger elevators, steam laundry, gas fixtures, hardwood mantels and sideboards, double deadened floors, and elegantly decorated throughout.
TO PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY.
Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 5 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT.

Dock Lots, each 100x244, planked and with office, fronting on improved street and canal, with railroad facilities, for rent at reasonable rates for lumber, coal, or manufacturing purposes. Apply between 10 and 11 at Room 2, No. 40 Dearborn-st.
CHICAGO SOUTH BRANCH DOCK COMPANY.

Stockholders' Meeting.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, April 30, 1884.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the fourth day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.
R. R. CABLE, President.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

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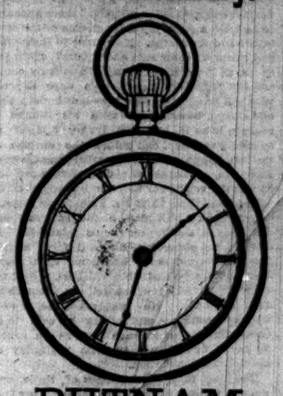
Clothing House
"The Waterbury."



PUTNAM.

See! He is giving away Stem-Winding Waterbury Watches with Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's Suits costing $10 and upwards.

REMEMBER!
Putnam is a large manufacturer of Men's and Boys' Clothing.

Extraordinary Inducements This Week!
TO MOVE SURPLUS STOCK.
Prices Below the Recollection of Man!

ALL-WOOL SUITS,
Of our own make, stylish, and well trimmed,
At $5.00
For the Full Suit. Sizes, 33 to 37.

Our $8.00 All-Wool Suits that we offer today were good sellers the early part of the season at $15.00.
Our All-Wool Suits that we offer today at $10.00 will interest the closest buyers, as these Suits are much under price. Remember, this priced Suits and upwards take the Watch.

ONWARD, MARCH!
To our Finest Suits, Tailor-Made, $12.50, $15, $18, $20, $22, $25, $30, $35, $40, $45.
See our Sailor Suits at $1.25, the best Suit in the city for the money.
Full-Dress Suits always in stock.

Putnam Clothing House,
N. E. Cor. Clark and Madison-sts.
MINER, BEAL & CO. - - - Proprietors.
W. H. FURLONG, Manager.

DO NOT FAIL
TO VISIT THE
Grand Opening
OF
E. J. LEHMANN'S,
"The Fair,"
State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

UNDERWEAR,

Hosiery, Neckwear,
Gloves, Suspenders,
Handkfs., Night-Shirts,
Shirts, Collars and Cuffs.

The largest stocks and lowest prices in America will be found at
WILSON BROS.,
113 & 115 State-st.

OUR TYPE

Was Made By
Barnhart Bros. & Spindler,
Manufacturers of
SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE,
115-117 FIFTH AVENUE, CHICAGO

WAUKESHA
WATER (Crescent Spring), CLEAR AS CRYSTAL, DELIVERED,
10 Gallons for $1.00.
AGENCY.....175 Wabash-av
Telephone 928.

"THE FAMOUS,"
218 & 220 State-st.

GRAND DISPLAY

Millinery, Hats, Tips,
Plumes, Flowers, Velvets,
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves,
Table Linens, Towels, Napkins,
Shawls, Parasols, Fans,
Boots and Shoes, Perfumery,
Crockery, Glassware, Willowware,
Baby Carriages,
Laces and Embroideries,
Muslin and Gauze Underwear,
Toys, Dolls, Books,
Combs, Brushes, Notions,
Pocket-Books, Shopping Bags,
Silver-Plated Ware, Jewelry.

WE TRIM ALL HATS BOUGHT OF US FREE OF CHARGE.

FOR
Decided Bargains
VISIT
"THE FAMOUS,"
218 & 220 State-st.,
COR. QUINCY.

DECKER BROTHERS PIANOS

Lead all others in the features essential to a first-class piano. They are used and recommended by the greatest living artists. We are sole agents for these magnificent instruments.

ESTEY & CAMP,
188 and 190 State-st.,
(ENTRANCE 190.)

For Sale---$31,000.
STATE-ST.

Now paying over ten per cent. After expiration of present leases will net fifteen per cent. A rare chance for investment in central property. Address D 36, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

Elegant residence lot, 40x150, with fine brick barn, at 109 Cass-st. The finest residence property on the North Side.
Apply at Room 7, 100 La Salle-st.

Men's and Youths' Soft Hats
All leading American, English, and French styles. Finest Goods. Lowest Prices. BARNES & CO., Fashionable Hatters, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Bldg.)

THE CONVENTION.

Defeat of Powell Clayton for Temporary Chairman by John R. Lynch.

Selection of the Various Committees—The Basis of Representation to Be Considered.

Scenes Inside and Outside the Building—The Prominent Actors and Chief Spectators.

[A general review of the situation at a late hour last night; reports of the meetings of the committees appointed by the convention, and a great variety of gossip and opinion will be found on the fifth and sixth pages of this issue.]

A DAY IN THE HALL.

A VETERAN OBSERVER'S REVIEW.

NOTEWORTHY MEN WHO APPEARED IN THE CONVENTION.

The elliptical area of the hall in which the delegates assembled, the lofty walls and the rising of the tiers of seats resemble somewhat the ancient Coliseum in the days of its glory; but in another respect it was like the Flavian reservoir on which the great amphitheatre was built. It was a reservoir yesterday, and then a modern coliseum. It was a reservoir into which there began to trickle through little leaks, as it were, from the great human flood that surged outside. The leaks grew into rivulets, and these into streams and torrents as the swollen waters of a river first push rills through the levees, and then, growing in dimensions, carry all before them.

And then the reservoir became a coliseum. The human tides flowed in till all the spaces were black with people. These people covered the level floor; they surged up and occupied the elevated seats; they swarmed far up into the high galleries, and even thronged what seemed like little dove cotes above the eaves beneath the roof. By-and-by the surge of the tides ceased, and there was peace.

The interior of the hall is imposing as to dimensions, fairly good as to proportions, variegated as to color, and inartistic as to effects. There are the blue of the rafters and the ceiling of the roof; the dull red of the arches; the brown of the barricades; and staring prominently from everywhere the red, white, and blue of flag, shield, and banner. There is no blending of the various dyes with which the interior is decorated. Moral harmony amidst such intrusive accessories will be heroic.

If the coloring was not calculated to soothe by its harmonious blending, other things were not of a kind to make atonement or afford compensation. The officials were new, and necessarily zealous. They were apprehensive of doing too little. They sent the people thither and yonder, tossing unfortunates as if they were shuttlecocks from entrance to entrance. There was the inharmony of incessant collision. The passages were full of "strays" who could make no progress. They ran over everybody, and everybody ran over them. They blocked the aisles and evoked no end of nascent profanity.

In time, after the citizens had taken their places, the doors of the arena opened wide and the gladiators marched in. They were shimmering with decorations, which were resplendent with all the colors of Iris. The crowd recognized its favorits, and gave them plaudits as did the Romans their renowned athletes. The first who attracted attention, and who "got a hand" from the spectators, was a short, slender man in black, who jauntily swung a soft felt hat in his hand as he tripped along. His hair is down to his shoulders, his face open and smiling, his shirt-front expansive beyond the requirements of the temperature or the fashion. He is the ogre of Democratic Virginia—Mahone. He is so light, airy, insouciant, so delicate as to waist and slender as to foot and hand that no stranger would recognise in him the famous leader of the cohorts of readjustment. There were others who were recognized, but the fates were hostile to an entry full of dignity and in which the heroes were individually conspicuous. The procession was hustled in. There was no opportunity for a loftiness of carriage or dignity of personal bearing. All of these were lost in the jam. The contingent from the Empire State was intensely respectable as to appearance, noted men all of them, but were so thrust about and intertwisted that they were scarcely to be recognized as differing from the delegates from a Territory or the Far-West States. In time all had ranged themselves beneath the banners of their respective States, and the convention of 1884 was called to order.

Whether afflicted by the inharmonious colors, or the east wind, or the profundity of their own reflections, the auditory did not seem inspirited. Possibly the formalities of the opening were too commonplace for them, too dull to excite their interest. The great masses beyond the lobbies had little to say. They evidently were waiting for the real battle to begin. They understood nothing of the preliminary disposition of troops, and did not comprehend that the outcome of a combat may often be settled before a blow is struck. Clayton and Lynch did not interest them. They did not suspect that there was maneuvering for position.

But there was a lobby that seemed to possess vitality and lungs. When a delegate voted for Lynch the lobby was exhilarated; when somebody else announced that he cast his ballot for Clayton, the lobby was jubilant. Taking Lynch as the keynote, there was a pæan of triumph; starting at the sounding of the pitch of Clayton, a massive chorus took up the theme, and roared it till the blue rafters thrilled with the clamor.

There was a noticeable level, a dead sort of a plane of faces with nothing to distinguish one of them from another. The display seen from the front was that of a floor paved with heads. One could see no bodies, no hair, only the upturned faces, creating the grotesque impression that the level was covered with dissevered heads. From out these there occasionally shot up a noticeable figure. George W. Curtis, of New York, reared himself to the hight of a chair, as a tribune from which to speak. Then there came into view a man of medium stature, square as to back and shoulders, gray, bushy side-whiskers, smooth upper lip, a face as if of wrinkled parchment, and features suggestive of a combination of the lineaments of Wendell Phillips and William H. Seward. His gray-white hair is worn short behind his ears, and nicely banged and parted in the middle on his forehead. He speaks not ungracefully, with great self-possession, and in a voice which has some of the *tremolo* which comes from overuse.

Another figure that came into view for a brief second was that of a substantial delegate, who rose, said "Lynch," and seated himself in a flash. The face and head are massive, filled out by a full beard and unimpaired headgear of Nature's own make. The face is calm, modest, self-reliant, and indicative in its composure of limitless reserves of strength. Such is the pilot Robert Smalls, of South Carolina, whose gallant achievements during the War have given him a world-wide renown.

Out of the mass rose betimes Illinois' old citizen, William Pitt Kellogg. He has grown gray; his organs of ideality and veneration are denuded of their hirsute covering, and in all he resembles the grandfather of himself as in the troublous days of reconstruction his prow entered the political waters of Louisiana. Pinchback, tall, stately, and swart, responded to the imperative conjuration of Lynch or Clayton. Gen. Carr, of Illinois, rotund, huge-voiced, genially bald, and mustached, came up from the mass of heads, and was cheered for his effort. Taft, of South Carolina, rose up and held the audience for a brief minute with an impassioned utterance. Young Roosevelt, of New York, stood for a moment on a chair, and one saw a young man of less than medium size, with eye-glasses, reddish as to hair and complexion, determined in the cut of features, awkward but forcible as to speech and gesture, and who received a round of applause for his appearance. Horr, of Michigan, small, spectacled, white of hair, a purplish gray of face, smooth-shaven, gentle and deprecatory as to voice and manner, made himself heard for a moment, and obtained a cheer for his effort. When he voted he was rapturously applauded by his admirers, and seated himself as if he were satisfied that all were serene.

W. Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, said "Clayton" when he was called on for an opinion and a vote. He is small, intelligent in expression, quick in motion, and retiring in appearance. He was greeted with a substantial cheer as he took his seat. When Mahone rose to his feet and responded "Lynch" there appeared to be born a great joy among some of the spectators and delegates. Many rose to their feet and threw up their hats and cheered again and again, as if the millennium had now truly come, and the dapper little gentleman were the one who had brought it. He bore his honors well, and smiled, bowed, and waved his thanks as gracefully as if he were Irving himself responding to a final call before the curtain on the last night of a successful engagement. Flanagan, of Texas, was duly recognized, and so was the voting for Clayton by some of the colored delegates from Mr. Flanagan's State.

Lynch is a small man, about as dark as a Frenchman, and lighter than a Spaniard. He has square shoulders, an oval face, a good forehead, large, dark, handsome eyes, a coal-black mustache and chin whiskers. He has a clear voice which reaches well out through the vast audience. He gestures little, speaks without hesitation, and it may be said to his credit and that of his race that, as an orator, he ranks below no man who yesterday addressed the convention.

The long, thin, serious faces of three antipodean visitors overlooked the gathering from front seats on the platform. Their features were immobile as if cast in bronze; their keen black eyes roved over the audience without a change in expression. They sat like some of the Princes of the Arabian Nights turned to stone and waiting for the dissolution of the enchantment which held them. Their views of the situation and what they think of the manner in which the barbarians of the West chose their kings would be curious and possibly instructive.

Upon the whole the exhibition of yesterday was not a success from a spectacular point of view. The on-lookers were listless, indifferent. The gladiators were simply engaged in preparing for the contest, and the occasional click of crossed swords had no especial warlike meaning. Today, perhaps, it may be different.

WHAT MET THE EYE

AT THE DOORS.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF SCENES ABOUT THE ENTRANCE—SCALPERS AT WORK—APPEARANCE OF THE DELEGATES.

The various entrances to the Exposition Building were thronged with eager crowds as early as 8 o'clock, when the doorkeepers to the convention took their appointed stations. Innumerable flags of varied color and design flapped in the morning wind from the turrets, roof, and eaves of the building, and above the main entrance, in the centre of a tastefully-blended trophy of National emblems, shone the National coat-of-arms with its interwoven motto: "E Pluribus Unum." The weather was all that the most fastidious could desire. A flood of warm, bright sunshine poured down on the placid, velvety-violet bosom of the lake; the blue, Italian-like sky was flecked with drifting wool-clouds; the June breezes blew from the south—warm, gentle zephyrs just sufficient to stir the floating flags and fan the heated faces of excited politicians.

No one was admitted except on special business until 11 o'clock. From that hour until 12:30 a surging throng besieged the building, and it was only with extreme difficulty in many cases that the delegates were able to make their way to the proper entrance. Delegates and members of the press were admitted at the northern main entrance. Persons holding stage tickets were admitted at the north end of the building. The central main entrance, opposit Adams street, admitted to some of the boxes and to certain sections of the floor. About a dozen other entrances had been improvised by removing some of the large windows and erecting steps thereto. These entrances led to the amphitheatre or south gallery, to the east and west galleries, to the alternates' division, and to various other sections of the main floor. A narrow side entrance up a long flight of steps led to the high perch over the north end of the west gallery, erected by the ingenious Exposition Directors after they had been refused admission tickets by the Convention Committee. This sky-gallery is outside the jurisdiction of the convention managers, consequently no tickets of admission were required to get in there, and away up on this roost the Exposition officials and their friends can view the show below with all the satisfaction and complacency of the agile small boy watching a race-course or a base-ball match from the top of a tall tree outside the fence.

About 11:30 the delegates began to arrive in processions of varying depth and length. The Iowa phalanx, with its plain red badges, was about the first to arrive, in solid and well-drilled form; then came Rhode Island, with its gaudy ensigns of blue and gold; and after that most of the States of the Union crowded up and hustled around, and became inextricably commingled. The great red-and-gold sign, "For Delegates Only," over the delegates' entrance was not sufficient to prevent alternates and the friends of delegates crowding up and trying to gain admission by that entrance. The doorkeepers and policemen on duty howled themselves hoarse, pointed frantically to the other entrances, and protested in warm, emphatic language against the stupidity of people who rushed in without reading or understanding the plain notices over the doors, while the ticketless crowd outside enjoyed the confusion and the bad language with a large, approving grin. The "dude" delegates from the East attracted the largest share of attention—in fact, the Philadelphia section received more public notice than all the other delegates put together. These were all dressed in what might be fairly termed a Philadelphia uniform. About thirty of these delegates and their friends were dressed exactly alike, suggesting the idea that the outfits had been purchased on the contract system. The dress was all of the same material—a fine steel-gray cloth of light shade; the coats were all of the cut known as open-sack; vests to button up pretty close, and without collar; trousers tight and fashionable; neckties of brilliant blue silk, tied in a plain bow, and the whole uniform crowned with a cream-colored plug hat set slightly askew. Thus were the Philadelphians adorned. And all the small details of the thirty outfits were carefully arranged, leaving on the beholder a general impression of beauty and harmony. Every man wore a bouquet and every bouquet consisted mainly of a red rosebud, a pansy, and a lily of the valley. The smaller men wore the larger nosegays. Nearly every man had a cream-silk handkerchief, about two inches of which was allowed to extend from his coat-pocket. These handkerchiefs were evidently for ornament only, those for use being of plain whitey-colored cotton and carried in the hip-pocket. All the delegates of the party wore great badges of blue and gold, with a double overflap and a deep gold fringe. There were about six men in the party, dressed exactly like the others, but without the badges, each of whom was from six and a half to seven feet high and would weigh from 270 to 400 pounds. These giants stood in a knot outside the madding crowd and cracked bootblack jokes. "Did you say President Arthur's mother used to wash for your folk?" says Giant No. 1 to Giant No. 2. And Giant No. 2 replies: "Oh, say! don't give it away like that." Then Giants Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6 join Giants 1 and 2 in a guffaw. And the listening street Arab ejaculates: "Oh, bosh!" and turns away in disgust, as do many of the curious crowd encircling the Jumbo dudes. Every few minutes the men in gray adjourned to the nearest saloon, and it was not until about 12:45 that the dazzling Philadelphia legion and its big side-show vanished into the convention-hall.

"'Ere ye are; tickets for the convention; front seats; best in the house; dead cheap!" shouted a scalper on the outskirts of the crowd.

"How much?" asked the reporter.

"Two alongside in Sec. F at $35 each, one on the stage at $50, and one in Sec. O at $30," he replied. "These are the only tickets to be had, and you won't get another chance to buy one."

Notwithstanding this statement there were plenty of tickets to be had. A gang of scalpers numbering about a dozen operated in various parts of the crowd, and a brief watch of their movements showed that they were all working together. Every person who wanted to buy a ticket was badgered with plausible but lying stories, which each member of the gang corroborated, until he was made believe he had secured a bonanza in getting a ticket as cheap as $30 to $35. The cheapest offer the reporter could get was a seat in the back part of Sec. O at $20, and he saw seat No. 2 in Sec. O sold for $30, though it had been offered to him five minutes previously for $25. The scalpers generally "sized up" the intending purchaser, and bled him according to his eagerness and greenness. If it was seen that he really wanted to buy he was shadowed from one scalper to another, generally to find that the further he went the worse he fared, so that in the end he was ready to give the sum originally asked. The scalpers helped their business with bogus diagrams of the convention hall, prepared by clipping out middle sections from the genuine diagrams and pasting the ends together, thereby making it appear that every ticket they had represented a front seat. There seemed to be about twenty-five tickets altogether among the gang.

The section of Michigan avenue on which the Exposition Building fronts was much thronged from 11 to 1 o'clock, but there was comparatively little excitement except at the delegates' entrance. One delegate from Iowa who had given away all his tickets, expecting to get admission on his badge, created some noise, and seemed in rather a sorry plight when convinced of his mistake. The Kentucky delegates all wore handsome bouquets, all of the same pattern. The New York men were also well fixed with floral adornments, but the Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and other horny-fisted delegations sported no embellishments except the plain red, blue, or white badges pinned on the lapel of each coat. A neat design on the badges of some of the New-Yorkers was a plain white ribbon with the words "Blaine Can Carry" pinned on top of the blue badge of New York, and leaving the words "New York" visible in gold letters at the bottom of the blue badge as a completion of the sentence.

As the delegates entered the hall any amount of free literature was thrust into their hands, from "Railroad Portraits of Republican Statesmen" to sections of "The Gospel According to St. John." Free tally-sheets were distributed by the advertising men connected with one-horse outside papers wanting a footing in Chicago at convention time and by the enterprising dry-goods merchants of the city, but as usual the railroads and the religious cranks led the van in scattering gratuitous printed stuff among a thankless crowd.

IN THE CROWD.

PENCIL SKETCHES OF THE SCENES AT THE OPENING OF THE CONVENTION.

The crowd that filled the house numbered between 6,000 and 7,000 persons, about 700 being females. It was sad to see the number of unoccupied seats in the lower end of the building and remember the crowds of people outside who would have made almost any kind of a sacrifice for them. The only people in the vast throng who were not alert were the delegates. They came straggling along in all sorts of order, some alone and some in squads of six and eight. The New York men came in en masse, and were handsome and fair to look upon. They were all fine-looking fellows, well-dressed, and polished, and almost every man was shod in new, French calf, low-cut shoes. They carried themselves like so many Stalwarts, and their very bearing was Oriental. As a rule they were serious, taciturn, and the far-away look in some of their eyes did not portend the greatest assurance of success. The leader was Mr. George William Curtis with his handsome white whiskers and blue-edged handkerchief daintily perfumed with sweet-pea. He had on his arm Theodore Roosevelt who bowed right and left to delegates and newspaper men.

The Georgia delegates were modest and so shy that they came in softly, sat down quietly, folded their hands and looked as demure as though preparing for some religious exercise of a solemn character.

The Texan men wore loose, ill-fitting trousers, and were as dusty as though they had just come from Galveston on foot.

Three black-eyed, broad-shouldered Missourians came next, and by the time they had found comfortable quarters all the Ohio men appeared, some with toothpicks, some with rolls of papers, and not a few gloved, and as trim and spruce as so many cadets. The Nevada men were as bald as some of their own mountain-tops; the California folks looked well-fed and well-to-do; the Connecticut men were nearly all dyspeptics; the Arizonians all strange; while the familiarity of the Iowa men was equally remarkable.

Any one could tell that the Virginia fellows had been in some kind of mischief the night before, for they came in with eyes downcast and saw nobody till they were seated.

The Illinois folk did not arrive till after 12. They looked plump and rosy, and as one of the men had a bit of strawberry shortcake on his chin it was the inference that they had lunched first.

Senator Mahone with a fan in his hand, his lip in his mouth, and a buttercup in his lapel, led the van. This delegation moved the house to plaudits, which the Senator acknowledged with a low bow and gracious smile.

The Rhode Islanders, almost as small as their State, came in behind the Massachusetts people, and about that time Gov. Oglesby, white, smiling, and serene, came in through the press door and went upon the stage, where he was seated in the front row.

Miss Phœbe Couzins led the way for her distinguished-looking father, who was trying very hard to see somebody over his left shoulder.

THE SHOW BEGINS.

As the musicians in Johnny Hand's orchestra struck up a march there was a general turning of heads, and really the rudeness was pardonable, for the picture was magnificent. There was a perfect sea of faces; faces belonging to beautiful women and intellectual men; the house was flooded with light; gay little fans swayed to and fro wafting the perfume from a thousand fragrant flowers that ornamented corsage and lapel.

There were no women on the main floor, which was reserved for the delegates. There were two noticeable features about this great body of men: they were all as quiet and as bald as so many babies. The boxes on either side of the house were reserved for guests. The most distinguished ones, however, had been assigned to chairs back of the stage.

There was a little storm of excitement among the leaders when Senator Sabin appeared on the platform and began to rearrange the floral design that some one had placed on the Chairman's table. The fair creatures mistook him for Senator Logan, and his heavy black mustache, pale face, and bright eyes became the topic of conversation. A search was then made for Mrs. Logan, who was not found.

THE UNCONQUERING HERO COMES.

The entrance of Powell Clayton was a signal for applause. He wore a glossy, well-fitting coat, and his empty sleeve won the hearts of the women instantly. His face was almost as pale as his white mustache and heavy goatee.

The female portion of the audience was restless long before the Chairman was elected, and doubtless many were disappointed. One young woman wanted to see "the dark horse." Another nearly blinded herself with a poor opera-glass looking for Blaine. She had found, as she thought, Arthur, Conkling, and Mayor Harrison, and, although she carried a photograph of the ex-Secretary of State, had failed in finding the original up to 2 o'clock.

A box full of ladies "got hungry as bears," although they had been masticating caramels and chocolate creams for an hour or more. They agreed to draw lots to see who should go out for some sandwiches. The politician of the group lost, and, collecting some 40 cents, went off "to the Crawford for some nice tongue sandwiches," but, like the Three Fishermen, she never came back any more.

SHORT OF SANDWICHES.

In the east boxes a sandwich man passed, but sold his wares before he had made half the circuit.

Girls with tally-sheets and gold pencils grew weary of waiting, and some of them nibbled off the corners of the pasteboard for want of something better. The inconsistency of woman was shown in the galleries, where ladies for Blaine wore Arthur badges because, as one said, "They were so sweet, and would do for patch-work."

When at last the roll-call was over and John R. Lynch, of Mississippi, was declared elected Chairman of the Republican Committee they clapped their little gloves together and prepared to be interested, but great was the dismay in the west boxes when he was found to be "not white."

THE OTHER FELLOW.

Mr. Lynch is a slender man of the average hight, with narrow shoulders, long head, and high forehead. Besides being an easy, graceful, and terse speaker he is a man of fine executive ability, intolerant of the slightest disorder, but with all his decisiveness and persistency he is amiable, firm, and patient. That Senator Clayton felt his defeat keenly was evident, for as he passed the writer, escorting Lynch to the chair, his face was deathly pale, his hand trembled, and the tremor in his lip was perceptible from beneath his heavy mustache. As he returned from the rostrum after the address of Lynch he was greeted by scores of friends. Gov. Oglesby and ex-Gov. Beveridge reached over the stage gallery to shake hands with him, and even Norman Williams patted him on the back and told him to be of good cheer.

CONFUSION.

The greatest disorder prevailed after the Chairman relieved Sabin of the gavel. The hungry mortals found the limit to endurance, and by 4:30 o'clock the whole south gallery was empty. People poured out of the side galleries, and, strange as it may seem, the bulk of the delegates followed suit. All the Pacific Slope men left; New York got ravenous, and Texas and West Virginia went off in search of some adjacent lunch-counter. Chairman Lynch pounded the table for eight consecutive minutes before the men would down or the aisles clear. Still the raps fell, but there was neither anger nor impatience in the calm face, and at last the few remaining guests and garrulous delegates were quieted and the nominations of the various committees were continued.

GUESTS.

Among the distinguished guests entitled to seats on the platform were:

Gov. R. J. Oglesby, Gov. Andrew Shuman, Fred Douglass, ex-Speaker Keifer, ex-Collector of Revenue G. B. Raum, ex-Assistant Treasurer J. B. Hawley, ex-Secretary Carl Schurz, the Hon. C. B. Farwell, Miss Phœbe Cousins, Gen. and Mrs. Martin Beem, Col. and Mrs. Sword, Col. and Mrs. Sexton, Bishop and Mrs. Fallows, S. M. Palmer, Gen. W. E. Strong, Judge E. V. Cary, J. T. McAuley, Judge J. E. Gary, the Hon. John Wentworth, Gen. Joseph Stockton, Judge Anthony, Judge Barnum, Gen. J. T. Torrence, S. B. Raymond, Murat Halstead, ex-Gov. Rusk of Wisconsin, ex-Gov. Beveridge, Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Moulton, Mr. and Mrs. Klokke, Gen. H. H. Thomas, Norman Williams, the Hon. E. B. Washburne, D. H. Giles, George Forbes of Massachusetts, Gen. Belknap, Gen. Scofield, the Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke, the Rev. Dr. Thomas, State's-Attorney Mills, Col. and Mrs. R. G. Ingersoll, Judge M. B. Loomis, John L. Brennan, Thomas Brenan, John M. Hamlin, Judge Prendergast, Mayor Adams of Burlington, Ia.; the Hon. William J. Hynes, the Hon. S. C. Judd, the Rev. Dr. Anderson.

IN THE BOXES

were:

Mr. and Mrs. George M. Pullman, Mrs. Gen. West of New York, Gen. Starring, S. Elliott of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Wirt Dexter, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Dunlap, Miss Josephine Houghtling, Mrs. Beveridge, Mrs. Samuel Raymond, Mrs. Torrence, Mr. and Mrs. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin MacVeagh, Mrs. H. O. Stone Mr. and Mrs. Watson Blair, Mrs. Henry Eames, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Field, Mr. and Mrs. John McGinnis of New York, Mr. and Mrs. E. Phups, Mr. and Mrs. John C. New, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Davis, Carter H. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rice, Dr. C. R. Hamill, Senator and Mrs. Cullom, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Jewett, W. W. Potter, Mrs. and Mrs. W. A. Stanton, S. Nickerson, Albert Keep, Murry Nelson, William Murray, S. S. Jewett, E. Rothschild, Fred Kimball, Fred Eames, Charles Chapman, Edson Keith, W. R. Keith, W. A. Belding, Ald. J. W. Lyke, Gen. Chetlain, Miss Nellie Dunton, ex-Minister John Foster, Gen. C. D. Smith.

FROM THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The following members of the United States Senate were present at the convention:

Senators Aldrich, Rhode Island; Blair, New Hampshire; Hoar, Massachusetts; Platt, New York; Miller, New York; Miller, California; Sewell, New Jersey; Mahone, Virginia; Palmer, Michigan; Conger, Michigan; Harrison, Indiana; Cullom, Illinois; Sabin, Minnesota; Plumb, Kansas; Manderson, Nebraska; Bowen, Colorado; Dolph, Oregon; and Jones, Nevada. Among the Representatives in Congress present were Messrs. Boutelle, Milliken, Dingley, of Maine; Stewart, of Vermont; Rice, of Massachusetts; Skinner, Burleigh, Wadsworth, New York; William Walter Phelps, New Jersey; Bayne, Bingham, Pennsylvania; Holton, Maryland; Libby, Virginia; O'Hara, North Carolina; Mills, South Carolina; Jeffords, Mississippi; Kellogg, Louisiana; Houk, Pettibone, Tennessee; Ochiltree, Texas; McKinley, Donaldson, Hart, Ohio; Calkins, Browne, Peelle, Steele, Indiana; Thomas, Davis, Adams, Illinois; Washburn, Minnesota; Horr, Michigan; Anderson, Morrill, Kansas; Valentine, Nebraska.

IN THE GALLERIES.

In the galleries were noticed:

John Crerar, Charles Schwartz, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Eldredge, Gus Van Buren, Gen. I. N. Stiles, J. W. Nye, Mr. and Mrs. John Williams, A. L. Harmon, Judge Hammond, John B. Drake, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McVicker, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Newell, Gen. and Miss Stager, H. M. English, A. Mans, M. A. Adams, A. H. Revell, Gen. Tiner, Maj. D. Neill, Col. James Healy, Jerome Beecher, L. L. Jacobs, Warren P. Kelley, W. H. Thorn, D. K. Prentis, Gen. O. L. Mann, C. W. Laing, W. H. King, J. S. Corning, Jesse Spalding, Marvin Hughitt, H. O. Stone, Gen. A. B. Strong, Ferd W. Peck, D. N. Bash, D. W. Kennedy, the Hon. B. H. Campbell, Col. Abner Taylor, Col. J. O. Hoffman, Col. W. S. Scribner, S. W. King, the Hon. C. R. Cummings, Maj. J. R. Pangborn, P. D. Smith, the Rev. John Barrows, J. W. Waughop, Dr. R. C. Hamill, Mrs. and Miss Harrison, Dr. L. H. Montgomery, the Hon. W. H. Harper, F. L. Logan, Maj. A. H. Vail, R. H. White, H. M. Mosher, C. G. Ayers, J. J. Healy, J. M. Loomis, Judge Kirk Hawes, Gov. F. Harding, the Misses Doering, Dixon, Doane, Alexander; Mr. and Mrs. Hassing, Col. Jack Stephens, L. L. Coburn, Misses Cullom, Ira W. Buell, L. F. Jacobs, E. P. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Caton, Miss Chetlain, Miss Tuck, Miss Emmet, Miss Root, Miss Cargrove, Miss Porter, Miss Belding, Miss Chadwick, Miss Nellie Dunton, Miss Tobey, Miss Crane, Miss Eva Foster, Miss Buell, Mr. and Mrs. Blackstone, Fredrick Tuttle, Frederick Eames, A. G. Gage, Albert Haden, A. Le Roy, Potter Palmer, M. D. Wells, William Armour, Dr. Isham, C. C. McConnell, Stuart Graham, Milward Adams, Frank Drake, H. S. Spencer, A. C. Kittell, J. J. Brown, J. M. Dandy, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Reynolds, John Jeffery, A. S. Truesdell, J. Y. Scammon, J. V. Farwell, Louis Hutt, E. G. Asay, Col. D. W. Munn, and A. B. Pullman.

THE SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS.

The corps of Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms, who are in charge of James A. Sexton, were on hand when the doors were opened and rendered efficient service. Lincoln Park Commissioner Catlin, with eighteen men, looks after the stage and takes good care of the distinguished guests. Among his assistants are:

Ex-County Clerk Klokke, who has just returned from Europe; ex-Sheriff Mann, Col. Wiley S. Scribner, Maj. John Heiland, Gen. H. H. Thomas, Charles K. Herrick, H. H. Rice, J. S. Curtis, Farlin Q. Ball, Col. L. W. Perce, Col. W. H. Bolton, Richard Waterman, Guy T. Gould, Walter Kirk, W. R. Paige, Col. Keeler, Dr. Truman W. Miller, Gen. Martin Beem, Frank Blair, Dr. Powell, John Stephens, Ald. Manierre, and George Willets. Assistant Marshal Joseph Dixon is in charge of the police, and Assistant Marshal John L. Manning is in charge of the doorkeepers. A large force from the Sheriff's office officiate as assistant sergeants-at-arms and ushers, among them Deputy-Sheriffs Potts, Burke, Graves, and Nickerson, Chief-Bailiff Henry Severin, Bailiffs Hanks, Curran, Schaumberg, Sanders, Hawley, Horan, Kolbe, S. C. Folz, Scanlan, Beard, Mills, Brennan, Heinbach, and Carolan.

The receiving telegraph department is in charge of Col. George B. Tagge, and the electrical part in charge of Mr. C. H. Summers.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

CALLED TO ORDER.

PRAYER BY THE REV. DR. BRISTOL.

At precisely twenty-five minutes and a half past 12 noonday Senator Dwight M. Sabin, of Minnesota, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, rapped with his gavel on the desk over which James A. Garfield was nominated four years ago. His first words were: "The delegates in the aisle will please be seated." When comparative quiet was gained he addressed the audience as follows:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE EIGHTH REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION: The hour having arrived appointed for the meeting of this convention it will now be opened by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Bristol."

The reverend gentleman prayed in the following words:

"Let us pray: God of our fathers, we adore and worship Thee, and to Thee, by whose grace and providence we are what we are as a Nation, we would lift our hearts in devout thanksgiving and everlasting praise. We thank Thee for our glorious National heritage, for this magnificent land of wealthy hills and fertile plains, for the laws and institutions which make it a land of progress and of liberty. We thank Thee for our Christian sires, lovers of freedom and of God, men of conscience and integrity, whose names have jeweled history, and the memories of whose deeds is an inspiration to heroism and patriotic pride. We thank Thee for Plymouth Rock, for Appomattox—footsteps that mark the progress of righteousness and the higher law. We thank Thee for the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, the Emancipation Proclamation—our blood-bought charters of freedom. We thank Thee for the Republican party—for its splendid history and its still more splendid possibilities; and now, as this great convention enters upon a work which will involve the most precious interests of fifty millions of people, and in a large sense the destiny of free institutions, we devotedly and most earnestly supplicate the blessing of Almighty God. Bless the members of this body, the homes, the States, the party, and the Nation which they represent. May the ambition of patriotism, the wisdom of statesmanship, and the righteousness of Christian conscientiousness possess their numbers and control their action. And may the results of this convention be in harmony with the will of God concerning us, and be received with joy by the people of this whole land. And grant, Almighty God, that the coming political campaign may be conducted with that decency, intelligence, patriotism, and dignity of temper which become a free and intelligent people. Continue Thy mercies to us. Bless our country with power, prosperity, and universal enlightenment. May we never deny the faith of our fathers. May we never cease to be a temperate, a free, an industrious, a Sabbath-keeping, and God-fearing, and a Christian people, blessed with the righteousness that exalteth the Nation. And to Thee Father, Son, and Holy Spirit will we ascribe praise and offer worship forever. Amen."

THE CALL

WHICH BROUGHT THEM TOGETHER.

Senator Sabin—The Secretary of the National Committee will now read the call for the convention.

Secretary Martin read as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12, 1883.—A National Republican Convention will meet at Chicago, Ill., Tuesday, June 3, 1884, at 12 o'clock noon, for the nomination of candidates to be supported for President and Vice-President at the next election.

The Republican electors of the several States, and all other voters, without regard to past political differences, who are in favor of elevating and dignifying American labor, protecting and extending home industries, giving free popular education to the masses of the people, securing free suffrage and an honest counting of ballots, effectually protecting all human rights in every section of our common country, and who desire to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the land by maintaining a National Government pledged to these objects and principles, are cordially invited to send from each State four delegates-at-large, from each Congressional District two delegates, and for each Representative-at-Large two delegates to the convention.

The delegates-at-large shall be chosen by popular delegate State Conventions, called on not less than twenty days' published notice, and held not less than thirty days nor more than sixty days before the time fixed for the meeting of the National Convention.

The Republicans of the various Congressional Districts shall have the option of electing their delegates at separate popular delegate conventions, called on similar notice, and held in the Congressional Districts at any time within the fifteen days next prior to the meeting of the State Conventions, or by sub-divisions of the State Conventions into District Conventions; and such delegates shall be chosen in the latter method if not elected previous to the meeting of the State Conventions. All district delegates shall be accredited by the officers of such District Conventions.

Two delegates shall be allowed from each Territory and from the District of Columbia, similarly chosen.

Notices of contests shall be given to the National Committee, accompanied by full printed statements of the grounds of contest, which shall also be made public; and preference in the order of hearing and determining contests shall be given, by the convention, according to the dates of the reception of such notices and statements by the National Committee.

It is signed by all the members of the committee from the several States and Territories.

SENATOR SABIN.

A WELCOME TO CHICAGO.

Senator Sabin—Gentlemen of the Convention: On behalf of the National Republican Committee permit me to welcome you to Chicago. As Chairman of that committee, it is both my duty and pleasure to call you to order as a National Republican Convention. This city, already known as the City of Conventions, is amongst the most cherished of all the spots of our country, sacred to the memories of a Republican. It is the birthplace of Republican victory. On these fields of labor gathered the early fathers of our political faith and planned the great battle for the preservation of the Union. [Applause.] Here they chose that immortal chief that led us on to victory—Abraham Lincoln. [Cheers.] Here were gathered in council those gifted men who secured the fruits of that long struggle by elevating to the first place in the Nation the foremost chieftain of that great contest—Gen. Grant. [Cheers.] Here was afterwards witnessed that signal triumph which anticipated the wish of the Nation by nominating as color-bearer of the party that honored soldier, that shining citizen, that representative American, James A. Garfield. [Long continued cheers.] Every deliberation of Republican forces on this historic ground has been followed by signal success. [Applause.] And every contest planned on this spot has carried forward our line of battle until today our banners overlook every position of the enemy.

Indeed, so secure now is the integrity of the Union, so firmly embodied in the Constitution and laws of the land are the safeguards of individual liberty, so fairly and fully achieved is the past, that by general consent the time has now arrived for new dispositions of the party forces in contemplation of new lines of operation.

Having compassed the defeat of our opponents on all former occasions, the party is about to set its house in order and take counsel as to the direction and management of its future course. In the comparative lull of party strife which distinguishes the present condition of National politics, there is observable an increasing disposition to look after the men who are to execute and the methods that are to guide them in the execution of the powers committed to them for the management of the affairs of the Republic.

DISTRICT REPRESENTATION.

As the result of a rule adopted in the last National Convention this convention finds itself constituted by a large majority of gentlemen who have been clothed with delegated powers by conventions in their several Congressional districts. On this consideration may be grounded a hope that the voice of the people [applause] will, beyond recent precedent, be felt in molding the work you are summoned to perform, so that its results may be such as to win the unhesitating and undeviating support of every lover of those principles by which the party has heretofore triumphed and yet will triumph. [Applause.]

When we consider the memories of the past, so intimately connected with this city, and even with this edifice, which the people of Chicago have so generously placed at your disposal, when we reflect upon the deep-seated concern among all people in the result of your deliberations, and the various incentives to the abandonment of personal ambitions in the interest of the party welfare, you cannot wonder that the committee, and beyond it the great Republican masses, extend you a most hearty welcome to this scene of labor, in the confident hope that your efforts will result in such an exposition of Republican doctrine and disclose such a just appreciation of Republican men in the choice of your nominees as to rejoice the hearts of your constituents and keep victory on the side of our ever-victorious banners. [Applause.]

THE TEMPORARY CHAIRMANSHIP.

POWELL CLAYTON AND JOHN R. LYNCH, OF MISSISSIPPI, NOMINATED.

In conclusion, gentlemen, and at the request of the National Republican Committee, I have to propose to you as Temporary Chairman of this convention the Hon. Powell Clayton, of Arkansas. [Applause.]

Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts—Mr. Chairman, in accordance with the vote of the majority of the committee, and in accordance with the suggestion of the gentlemen who have presented the name of a gentleman as Temporary Chairman, it is the right of this convention to adopt that suggestion or to revise it if they feel it to be their duty to do so. With no view of introducing any personal contest, with no view to attempting to make any test vote as to the strength of candidates, but simply with a view to making a nomination for Temporary Chairman which shall have the best possible effect in strengthening the party throughout the country, there are many members of this convention, I believe, who feel that a nomination which would strengthen the party more could be made than that which has been presented by the National Committee. I therefore have the honor to propose, as it is certainly most desirable that we should recognize as you have done, Mr. Chairman, the Republicans of the South [applause]—I therefore desire to present the name of a gentleman well known throughout the South for his conspicuous parliamentary ability, for his courage, and his character. I move you, Mr. Chairman, to substitute the name of the Hon. John R. Lynch, of Mississippi. [Loud applause.]

The motion was promptly seconded.

Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts—I ask that in taking the vote the roll may be called on that question.

The Chairman—Gentlemen of the convention, you hear the motion for a substitution of the name of John R. Lynch, of Mississippi, and on that motion a call of the roll is demanded.

Mr. Dutcher, of New York—I desire to heartily second the nomination of John R. Lynch, of Mississippi. [Applause.] And move that the roll be called, and that the delegates express their choice for either of the men presented.

The Chairman—The roll will be called by the Secretary. As their names are called by States the gentlemen will rise in their seats announcing the gentleman whom they desire to vote for as Temporary Chairman of this convention.

MORROW—A PLEA FOR HARMONY.

Mr. Morrow, of California—Before you proceed to call the roll of States I desire to suggest that it appears to me that it is proper that we should proceed with deliberation in these preliminary proceedings in the formation of this convention. I believe it to be a fact that for over forty years it has been the practice for the National Committee to name to the National Convention the name of some gentleman who could act as Temporary Chairman. [Applause.] That practice has grown to be the common law of political parties in this country. [Applause.] Besides, I desire to say, Mr. Chairman, that it seems to me inappropriate on this great occasion, when we are proposing to start with unanimity and with courage and lay the foundation of a campaign that shall lead to victory, for us to commence here on this floor with the suggestion of the possibility that there should be any division with respect to so simple a question. The National Committee, representing the great Republican party of this country, in its wisdom has elected the gentleman from Arkansas to act as Temporary Chairman of this convention. I have faith in the integrity of this convention. I have faith in the integrity and wisdom of that National Committee in their choice. [Applause.] And I do not think that this convention is prepared to reverse the precedent of over forty years for the purpose of forming a contest in this preliminary matter.

Mr. Chairman, allow me to suggest that we should take counsel from the wisdom of those heroes of the party who heretofore in these conventions have suggested and under their guiding wisdom have formed these conventions in their preliminary matters with entire harmony and with entire success. We come here from all parts of this country with our separate views and advocating certain principles, and we come to this altar and lay them down, and say that whatever may be the judgment of this convention upon the great principles of the country, let them be determined and we will go home and we will carry your judgment to our respective sections of the country, and we will carry them forward to victory and to success. [Applause.]

Now, let us sustain the National Committee in this thing [cheers], which I tell you, gentlemen, is for the success and harmony of the Republican party of this country. [Loud applause.]

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

There were calls for "Curtis, of New York," who rose amid loud and continuous applause and said:

Mr. Chairman, this is the supreme council of the Republican party. Here at this moment, sir, American citizens professing the Republican faith are met to open the great Republican campaign of 1884, which, sir, by the grace of God, and by the true heart of the Republican party, shall be like those other campaigns to which you have so well and fitly alluded. Now, sir, what is done in the question now raised before this convention is to be the first act done by the Republican party in that great campaign, and by that act, believe me, the people of this country will judge the purpose and the spirit of the Republican party. [Cheers.]

Unquestionably it has been the usual practice, as the gentleman from California has said, that the nomination of the Temporary Chairman made by the National Committee should be ratified by the convention itself. But the spirit of the nomination made to this convention is in a spirit of recognition of Southern Republicans [applause and cheers], and when, sir, this convention, without in the slightest degree impugning the purpose or the authority of that committee within its power, proceeds to exercise its own unquestionable right to be judged in the first act of the campaign by its own unquestionable and responsible action, then, sir, this convention may rightfully and with perfect respect reconsider the nomination which has been submitted. [Cheers.]

In the person of Mr. Lynch we offer you a representative of those people who in great part and at unspeakable cost constitute the Republican party of the South—[applause and cheers]—in himself a man who justifies the friendship and the devotion of the Republican party and the citizens that he represents; in himself, sir, a candidate such as this convention will naturally seek without any imputation upon any gentleman who may be submitted; in himself a candidate of whom every Republican may be justly proud, and for whom in voting, as I believe, sir, every Republican in this hall in the depths of his own consciousness at this moment knows responds to the expectation, and the demand, and the hope of the great Republican masses of the country, whose eyes are at this moment fixed upon this hall and who are watching to hear that the first act of the Republican convention of 1884 shall be an act which every one of us will glory to defend upon the stump, and to which the Republican heart of the country will respond with a shout of victory. [Applause and cheers.]

A WORD FROM MAINE.

Judge Drummond, of Maine—I desire to take up a moment of the time of this convention, and yet I desire to say that no one in Massachusetts or New York has a higher regard for the Republicans of the South represented by the gentleman placed in nomination by my friend from Massachusetts than I have myself and my fellow-delegates from the State of Maine. [Applause.] But, sir, it strikes me that the recognition of this principle ought not to be brought forward at this convention at this time for the first time. At this time for the first moment is this matter brought forward. If we can trust the reports of the public press in relation to the proceedings of the National Committee the name of the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi was not presented to that committee. [Applause.] But it is presented now for the first time; and I say, sir, that we who support the nominee of the National Committee must not ever be charged with the slightest disrespect or the slightest want of appreciation of the Republicans of the South or the particular class which is represented by the gentleman who has been placed in nomination. But, sir, I have but one further suggestion. I understood the Chair to say that the roll of delegates—each individual delegate—was to be called, and I propose to move that instead of that the roll of States be called, that each State may announce its vote. [Cries of "No!"] Am I right in my understanding of this? If so, I move that when the vote is taken it may be taken by call of the roll of States.

The Chairman—In the absence of any parliamentary rules governing this body the rules of the House of Representatives will be followed as closely as possible. It is evident to the Chair that at least one-fifth of this body desire the call of the roll, and we will proceed to that call; if so demanded the roll of delegates will be called at the proper time.

A delegate—I move that the roll of delegates be called.

The Chairman—The Chair would rule that the motion is out of order.

IN FAVOR OF CLAYTON.

Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania—I make no dissension, Mr. Chairman, from the position taken by the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. Curtis), that this, the supreme council of the Republican party, has it within its power to make this the action of this body; but I rise to question the expediency of any such desire. Nothing short of something which would offend the dignity and which would compromise the honor of the Republican party will justify this convention in putting that stigma upon their National executive body. [Great applause.] The proposition of the gentleman from Massachusetts involves the violation of an established precedent of this party. [Applause.] Upon what ground is it demanded? That one is more worthy than the other? Not at all. I know nothing of the private record of either of these distinguished gentlemen. I do know something of their official record and that which is public and written in the light of day. I do know that he who has been nominated by the Executive Committee of this party has rendered to his country distinguished services upon the field of battle. [Great applause.] No man assails his worth. Why then deny or reject the action of your committee? This convention will not listen to the noise of acclamation or personal animosities. This convention arises to an appreciation of the high responsibility resting upon it, and will ratify the action of its committee and voice the sentiment of the Republican party of the United States. [Applause.]

A MOTION THAT THE ROLL BE CALLED BY STATES.

Mr. Horr, of Michigan—Mr. Chairman: I rise for the purpose of seconding the motion of the gentleman from Maine, if he made such a motion—and I understood that he did—that we proceed to settle this question by call of the States. Let me explain why. It takes over two hours to call and receive the votes of 820 men called in their consecutive order. [Cries of "Roll-call!"] If you call the votes by States each State is at work making its vote all at the same time, and we can do in thirty minutes what we cannot do in the other form in an hour and a half; and it certainly can make no difference in the result, because, the question being before this convention, each man is going to vote his privilege, his convictions, whether he votes when his name is called by the Secretary or by the Chairman of the State. Now, in the matter of economy of time, I move, sir, that the roll be called by States, permitting each State to collect its vote and announce it to the Chair.

AN OLD COMRADE OF CLAYTON'S.

Gen. Ben M. Prentiss, of Missouri—Mr. Chairman: I rise for a particular purpose. I know not the object of this motion to ignore the action of the National Committee. I understand that they have recommended to this convention an old comrade of mine, Gen. Powell Clayton, of Arkansas. I wish to say I entertain the idea that a refusal to indorse the recommendation of our National Committee goes forth to the American Republic as a stigma upon a man, and I am not willing to remain silent while I know his conduct. I know him as a citizen; I know him as a soldier; I have known him as a friend of the men a representative of whom has been nominated for the position of Temporary Chairman. I rise in this convention to say, gentlemen, be careful how you stigmatize a man placed before you by the National Committee. Powell Clayton carries the mark of his loyalty to the flag today. [Applause.] He is a Southern Republican, and you recognize the Southern Republicans by electing him your Temporary Chairman. Go slow, gentlemen; but if you seek by your efforts to displace him from that platform, you seek to do that which ought not to be done, and you will not succeed in placing there a more fitting servant than Powell Clayton, of Arkansas. [Applause.]

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Roosevelt, of New York—Mr. Chairman: I trust that the motion made by the gentleman from Minnesota will be defeated, and that we will select as Chairman of this convention that representative Republican, Mr. Lynch, of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, it has been said by the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania that it is without precedent to reverse the action of the National Committee. Who has not known numerous instances where the action of a State Committee has been reversed by the State Convention? Not one of us but has known such instances. Now there are, as I understand it, but two delegates to this convention who have seats on the National Committee, and I hold it to be derogatory to our honor, to our capacity for self-government, to say that we must accept the nomination of another body and that our hands are tied and we dare not reverse its action. [Applause.]

Now, one word more. I trust that the vote will be taken by individual members and not by States. Let each man stand accountable to those whom he represents for his vote. [Applause.] Let no man be able to shelter himself behind the shield of his State. [Applause.] What we say is that one of the cardinal doctrines of the American political government is the accountability of each man to his people, and let each man stand up here and cast his vote and then go home and abide by what he has done. It is now, Mr. Chairman, less than a quarter of a century since in this city the great Republican party for the first time organized for victory and nominated Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, who broke the fetters of the slave and rent them asunder forever. [Applause.]

It is a fitting thing for us to choose to preside over this convention one of that race whose right to sit with n these walls is due to the blood and the treasure so lavishly spent by the founders of the Republican party. [Applause.]

I trust that the Hon. Mr. Lynch will be elected Temporary Chairman of this convention. [Applause.]

THE QUESTION AT ISSUE.

Gen. Clark E. Carr, of Illinois—Mr. Chairman: It seems to some gentlemen sitting in the neighborhood where I am that the question to be considered at this time is whether or not the action of the National Committee has been wise, prudent, and for the best interests of the Republican party—whether or no the National Committee have selected a fit, proper, wise man to be the Temporary Chairman of this convention. If this National Committee has failed in this it is proper that its action should be overruled and that another be put in his place. If the National Committee has succeeded in this it is proper that the action of the National Committee should be sustained by this convention. [Applause.] The question as it comes to us—some of us sitting here—is whether Gen. Powell Clayton is or is not a fit man to preside here. Some of us have known him for many years. We have known his devotion to the principles for which we have fought. Some of us have known how much he himself has done in fighting the battles of the free men in this country. [Applause.] Some of us are unwilling that a stigma should be placed upon his great and grand name. [Applause, and jeers from the gallery.] We know that there are 500 other men in this convention who would be fit and proper presiding officers; but, having been selected by this committee, we are unwilling that we should place a stigma upon Powell Clayton at this time by voting against the action of the National Committee. [Applause.] There are some gentlemen here from Illinois who do not feel that it would be proper and right for them to go before the world with a candidate from a convention whose action, the first of all, had been to put down a man who carries an empty sleeve. [Applause and cheers.]

SOUTH CAROLINA FOR LYNCH.

Mr. Taft, of South Carolina—Mr. Chairman: Had not gentlemen who have spoken in behalf of the action of the National Committee put it upon two grounds I would not rise in my seat and say one word. The first thing that is said to us is that the National Committee have done this out of respect to the Southern Republicans. And again they say that we should confirm the action because it is the action of the National Committee. In the first place, Mr. Chairman, if the action of the National Committee be not in accord with the wishes of the majority of this convention it is not only our right but our duty to ourselves that we reverse the action here and now. [Applause.] And again it has been said, Mr. Chairman, and I regret that it has been injected into this debate, that we are casting a stigma upon Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, because he is an old soldier. I, too, am an old soldier of the Union army. [Applause.] And we have got more of them in the Southern delegations; and when you come to poll the vote you will find that the old soldiers of the Union army who have been in the South in the hard and rough days of reconstruction, in the rough days when we were trying to get a free ballot and a fair count, you will find their votes cast for the Hon. John R. Lynch, of Mississippi. [Applause.] Why do they do it? We do it because the majority, and the vast majority, of Southern delegates upon this floor believe that he now truly represents the spirit of the Republican party—that spirit that knows no breaking, the spirit that dare go to the polls, shot-gun or what not, and vote for the Republican party. [Applause.] The question has been before the country for a long time, and when National Conventions meet they put a plank in their platform for a free ballot and a fair count. Only those who live in the South know what that means. "A free ballot and a fair count" means a great many things to us. It means our homes, our safety, our lives; and John R. Lynch, of Mississippi, represents that, and we as Southern delegates will stand by him and support him for that reason. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I don't think it will be throwing any slur upon the National Committee. That committee is not entirely composed of delegates upon this floor, and if it were they could more fully voice the sentiment of this convention, in my opinion, than they have done. The committee have put it upon the ground that they want to recognize Southern Republicans. We as Southern Republicans say to this National Convention if it wishes to truly honor and give us some recognition vote for the Hon. John R. Lynch, of Mississippi. [Applause.]

Mr. Winston, of North Carolina—Mr. Chairman, if I understand the action of this committee it has no more force than a mere recommendation to this body. As such, and appreciating that recommendation, as a Southern Republican I have a right to say, with all courtesy to the committee, I prefer somebody else. I take it that—with the best of feeling—this convention has the same right to decide who shall preside over its deliberations. Now, Mr. Chairman, this is not the time to engender a bad spirit here; but, sir, the plea has been made that Mr. Clayton is a soldier. I honor him that he has fought under the flag of liberty; but, sir, I remember that there are three millions of Southern black Republicans, inhabitants of this country, who have no voice here except what we are about to give them this day. And, sir, the men of Copiah, and Danville, and many other places appeal to this convention, and will not appeal in vain.

Mr. Chairmen, this is a simple matter. There is a great to-do kicked up here today. Why haven't we the right to decide whom we want for Chairman? I say, gentlemen, I propose to cast my vote for the distinguished gentleman from the great Southern State of Mississippi. [Applause.]

Mr. Green, of Maryland—Mr. Chairman—

A RULING BY THE CHAIR—THE VOTE TO BE BY DELEGATES.

The Chairman—The gentleman will suspend for one moment. The Chair desires to state that on this matter being presented to him a short time since he felt called upon to call to his assistance some of the very best parliamentary talent in the country, and I present the ruling which I will now read you, by the Chairman of the last National Republican Convention, that able parliamentarian, that distinguished jurist, Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts. In this ruling he took the position which we feel called upon to assume and maintain at this time. It reads as follows: "The Chair supposes that in the absence of any rule the method of taking the question rests in the sound discretion of the Chair, subject, of course, to the order of the convention," etc.

The Chair would state that this is emphatically a convention of the people, and that every citizen representing a seat on this floor has the undoubted right to a free expression of his opinions and a right to have that expression so recorded. [Applause.] The Chair will therefore, after a reasonable debate—and in this respect will not assume to follow any arbitrary rule, but to give the utmost liberality and latitude to debate—call for the roll by individuals—by delegates. The gentleman from Maryland has the floor.

A VOICE FROM MARYLAND.

Mr. Green, of Maryland—Now that this convention, after a long public discussion and public expectation, has reached this culminating hour of its purpose; now that there comes a lull, a throbbing of bating breath in the further conduct and purpose of our proceedings; standing as we do in the presence of the whole land, the congregated millions of citizens of this Republic ...

zens of this Republic have halted to catch with bated breath the further progress and purpose of our proceedings; it is eminently proper that we should proceed deliberately and in order; and I submit, sir, that we should take abundant time upon a question like this to give it full and free discussion. Speaking for myself, for a Republican district in a border State, on the southern side of that line once so fiercely contended for; speaking for Southern Republicans and in behalf of a constituency made up of native and foreigner, Northerner and Southerner, Confederate and Federal, white men and black men, I say in their behalf that the voice of my district will approve me in sustaining John R. Lynch as a proper candidate for Chairman of this convention. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, in saying this I abate not one jot or tittle of my regard for the men who carried that flag for four years through the fierce conflict of battle. There is no memory or association that will ever be dearer to me than the memory that I touched elbows and shouldered muskets with those of vanished columns whose potent influence upon the age and the Nation shall never break rank. I remember our Generals and our privates. I have respect and love for those men that led and commanded and won their fame and their name; but nearer and dearer to me is my memory of the dusty, and weary, and wounded columns that were commanded, and obeyed. Now those scattered over Southern soil, shoulder to shoulder with the colored men and Southern Republicans, will indorse the man who is a representative of that people that make up the great bulk of the party, the bone and sinew of the Republican party in the Southern States.

It has been said Gen. Clayton has an empty sleeve. I carry, too, an empty sleeve, and in that there is a chord of sympathy between us [applause], but I carry also a heart in sympathy with the Republican party, and I believe it to be to their best interest that John R. Lynch should be selected as our Temporary Chairman here today. [Applause.]

NEBRASKA FOR CLAYTON.

Mr. Thurston, of Nebraska—Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the fact that this discussion has already wearied the patience of this convention, and yet I believe that we can better afford to stay here for a day or a year rather than an injustice shall be done to any man by this convention. If this convention is to overturn the action of its National Committee let it not be done under a pretext which masks the real design. [Applause.] If it be true that the spontaneous expression of this convention is in favor of recognizing the colored element of the South, if that be the honest purpose of these gentlemen as they have honestly said to us, then let the committee appointed by this convention upon permanent organization voice it in the election of Mr. Lynch, of Mississippi. [Applause.] But, sir, in recognizing that colored element, let us also do justice to that element which made it possible for a colored man to sit on the floor of this convention. [Applause.] If it be true that there are any just, wise, potent, overwhelming reasons why the action of the Republican committee should be disregarded and sat down upon by this convention, let the voice be heard where every man has a right to be heard, before his people and his God. But on behalf of the Western country where from almost every quarter-section men have proved their loyalty to the party by carrying a musket and following a flag, we say we are for Gen. Clayton, the choice of the National Committee.

MR. BENJAMIN, OF ARKANSAS.

Mr. Benjamin, of Arkansas—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: It seems to me that this is a very strange proceeding. It is an unusual one. It has never been attempted before, and now why is it? They say they want to recognize the Southern Republicans; that they want to do something for the Southern Republican. Now, there is one thing I wish to call the attention of this convention to in regard to this candidate who is reported by the committee. The Hon. Powell Clayton in 1868 was Governor of the State of Arkansas. It is a well-known fact in history that all over the Southern States there was organized what was known as a Ku-Klux-Klan. There have been killed more Southern Republicans—killed and wounded—by this klan and others than were killed during the Mexican War—than were killed during the War of 1812. Now, what did Powell Clayton as Governor do? He called out the militia of the State of Arkansas, and he overcame them so that that was the end of it in that State, and ever since that time have you heard anything of any troubles from the Ku-Klux in Arkansas? No. You find it in every other State, and had they called out militia in other States at the start, thousands of colored men who have been murdered by these men would be able to be here, and be in this convention, instead of being in the grave. I say he has done more to elevate the Southern cause of Republicanism in the South in this one act alone than anything else that was ever done by any Southern Republican.

I do not have one word to say against Mr. Lynch. If he had been brought in here by this committee I would have supported him. If he should be brought in by the Committee on Permanent Organization for Permanent Chairman no man would support him more cheerfully than I would.

A VOTE CALLED FOR.

Mr. Sheets, of Alabama—Mr. Chairman—I suppose, sir, that every man's mind is made up on this question. We know that Mr. Clayton was Governor of Arkansas; we know that Mr. Lynch was a member of Congress from Mississippi. We know, sir, that they are both nominees for Temporary Chairman of this convention, and I think every delegate here is satisfied and is prepared to vote, and, sir, in order to cut this matter short, I now call the previous question.

The Chairman—The previous question is not to be called at this time, but will order the roll called by the Secretary. As the names are called the gentlemen will rise and announce their preferences.

A delegate—What is the question?

The Chairman—As the names are called of the various delegates the delegate will rise in his seat and announce his preference for either Mr. Lynch or Gen. Clayton.

The Secretary then began to call the roll.

A CALL BY STATES NOT OBTAINED.

Mr. Foraker, of Ohio—We have no rule now governing this convention that prevents the interruption of the call of the roll. Therefore I rise to inquire of the Chair by what authority have you dispensed with the motion which has been pending, and which has been under discussion, to the effect that the call of the States should be had instead of calling the members? I understood the ruling. [Calls of order.] The Chair ruled this, as I understand—— [Calls of order.] Just a moment. The Chair made this ruling and read it—[calls of order]—that in the absence of organization the Chair should exercise a sound discretion, subject only to the control of the convention. Now the convention has asked to be heard to say whether or not the discretion which the Chair intimated it would exercise should control the convention. We think we have a right to vote upon that. ["Order, order."]

The Chairman—The Chair will announce, once for all, that he will recognize no gentleman in this convention during the roll-call. [Applause.]

THE ROLL-CALL.

LYNCH IS CHOSEN.

The roll was then called by the Secretary, the result being—Lynch, 431; Clayton, 387, as follows:

ALABAMA.

Lynch—Turner, Sheets, Braxdall, Dukes, Street, Slaughter, Strobach, George Washington, Heyman, Youngblood, Carson, Stephens, Anthony, Mabson, L. J. Washington, Moseley, Bingham, McCullough, Crenshaw—19.

Clayton—Parsons—1.

ARKANSAS.

Clayton—Cooper, Roots, Gibbs, Treiber, Holland, Johnson, Havis, Lufts, Thomas, Benjamin, Yoes, Gregg, Kidd—13.

Lynch—Clayton—1.

CALIFORNIA.

Clayton—Bard, Morrow, Knight, Davis, Bush, Carr, Parks, Schell, Johnston, Dennison, McClure, Crocker, Spreckels, Reed, Saunders—15.

Lynch—Blake—1.

COLORADO.

Clayton—Hamill, Elbert, Davis, Gullett, Emigh, Crowell—6.

CONNECTICUT.

Clayton—Miles, Houston, Munson, Briggs, Ross, Hill—6.

Lynch—Brandagee, Merwin, Chamberlain, Gilbert, Edmunds, Fyler—6.

DELAWARE.

Clayton—Pilling, Massey, Hoffecker, Seward, Layton—5.

Lynch—Hastings—1.

FLORIDA.

Lynch—Eagan, Lee, Cole, Stuart, Coombs, Lightburn, Chandler—7.

Clayton—Long—1.

GEORGIA.

Lynch—Buck, Pledger, Pleasant, Forsythe, Arnold, Few, Head, Small, Johnson, Beall, A. D. Wilson, Blue, Bryant, Moore, Brown, Holt, Burnett, Gassett, Wood, Davis, W. T. B. Wilson, J. B. Wilson, Holden, Wright—24.

ILLINOIS.

Clayton—Carr, Ruger, Piper, Wheeler, Collins, Kelley, Fuller, Lewis, Town, Baldwin, Nobs, Willett, Bell, Vennum, Wright, Whiting, Ballard, Jayne, Fifer, Ingham, Wilcox, Churchill, Black, Kinaker, Truitt, Strattan, Simpson, McAdams—28.

Lynch—Cullom, Hamilton, Cook, Woodward, Taylor, Davis, Raymond, Rodgers, Chandler, Matthews, Berry, Smith, Eckhart, Halbert, Reuter, Ridgway—16.

INDIANA.

Clayton—Roelker (alternate for Senator Harrison), Baker, Cravens, Hay, Montgomery, Burchenal, Mallette, Adams, Michener, Smith, McKeen, Williams, Daily, S. P. Thompson, Holman, Kenner, Votaw, Simons, Carver, Oliver—20.

Lynch—R. W. Thompson, McDonald, Veatch, Posey, Reily, Gardner, Alspaugh, Charles, Irwin, Moon—10.

IOWA.

Clayton—Clarkson, Stone, Hubbard, William Wilson Jr., Hisinger, Shaw, Hemenway, Morris, Stewart, Lyon, Willett, Winslow, Manning, Gatch, Weeks, Christie, W. M. Wilson, Consigney, Logan, Benson, Mason, Funk, Ainsworth—23.

Lynch—Donnan, Morrison, Greene—3.

KANSAS.

Clayton—Plumb, Merritt, Mann, Leland, Insley, Aikman, Hallowell, Hackney, Peck, Martindale, Barry, McDowell, C. C. Wood, Ady—14.

Lynch—J. G. Wood, Root, Culp, Walker—4.

KENTUCKY.

Lynch—Evans, Bradley, Culbertson, Lewis, Farley, Bragg, Moore, Landis, Hazelitt, Ainsworth, Jolly, Hilpp, Brown, Miller, Scarett, Comingore, Stoll, Thomas, Auxier, Bickner—20.

Clayton—Goodloe, Boyd, Denny, Bradford, Eversole, Trimble—6.

LOUISIANA.

Lynch—Kellogg, Dumont, Pinchback, Badger, Merchant, Herwig, Demas, Drury, Martens, Harper, Hall, Souer, Morgan—13.

Clayton—Guichard, Morey, Leonard—3.

MAINE.

Clayton—Bodwell, Wing, Wheelwright, Drummond, Little, Hussey, Crockett, Fuller, Haynes, Wiswell, Harris, Thompson—12.

MARYLAND.

Clayton—Phillips, Wallace, Westcott, Mullikin, Ensor, Clabaugh, Coath, Jordan, Scott, Wellington—10.

Lynch—Holton, Hodson, West, Rogers, Gary, Green—6.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Lynch—Hoar, Crapo, Long, Lodge, Bourne, Stevens, Ripley, Kidder, Pierce, Andrews, Stearns, Wright, Breed, Haskell, Cate, Greenhalge, Stone, Bishop, Ray, Rice, Conant, Wallace, Hyde, Youmans (alternate for Brown)—24.

Clayton—Ames, Gove, Taylor (alternate for Gallagher), Page (alternate for Bates)—4.

MICHIGAN.

Clayton—Horr, Burrows, Koontz (alternate for Alger), Morey, Nichols, Powers, Reed, Weber, Sawyer, Sanborn, Turck, W. E. Watson, Gale, Bell—14.

Lynch—Swift, S. C. Watson, Underwood, Jacobs, Andrews, Thomas, Chatterton, Noble, Anderson, Aplin, Moffatt, Stevenson—12.

MINNESOTA.

Clayton—Davis, Armstrong, Conkey, Crosby, Canfield, Hall, Bartow, Page—8.

Lynch—Sabin, Graves, Gould, Rogers, Langdon, Newell—6.

MISSISSIPPI.

Lynch—Bruce, Hill, Bynum, Beck, Kennon, Burton, Matthews, Allen, Crayton, Longstreet, Harrington, Hancock, Granberry, Simpson, Galbreath, Richardson—16.

Clayton—Powers, Lynch—2.

MISSOURI.

Lynch—Van Horn, Barber, Turner, Mullen, Thomas, Hyde, Jones, Shirk, Guitar, Bremer, Reynolds, Menhahn, Sankey, Burton, Carroll—15.

Clayton—Henderson, Prentiss, Havens, Cramer, Dawes, Hill, Warner, Meyer, Bensieck, Filley, McLean, Weber, Upton, Gibbs, Duncan—15.

Not voting—Mott, Tyler—2.

NEBRASKA.

Clayton—Thurston, Harwood, Jensen, Brooks, Scott, Burton, Mathewson, McCall—8.

Lynch—Howe, Reed—2.

NEVADA.

Clayton—Foley, Stevenson, Lee, J. A. Palmer (alternate for Dixon), Rand, C. S. Young (alternate for Blair)—6.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Lynch—Sawyer, Stowell, Rollins, Clark, McDuffie, Brown, Currier, Atherton—8.

NEW JERSEY.

Clayton—Phelps, Gardner, Sewell, Nichols, Harned, Hutchinson, Skirm, Blair, Cooke, Gopsill—10.

Lynch—Fort, English, Herbert, Long, Howell, Lehlbach, Riker, Ramsay—8.

NEW YORK.

Lynch—Roosevelt, White, Gilbert, Packard, Curtis, J. A. King (alternate for Crane), Dutcher, Hoffs, Baird, Pease, Beard, Day, Rhinehart, Bennett, O'Brien, Brady, Lawson, Philip R. Van Wyck (alternate for Taintor), McCord, Collins, Hilliard and Starr (alternates for Patterson), Cregan, Biglin, Lydecker, Joseph L. Burley (alternate for Stephensen), Dowd, Raymond, Eagleson, Odell, Carpenter, Fish, Townsend, Burleigh, Campbell, Draper (alternate for Griggs), Hammond, Chahoon, Burrett, Warner, Wadsworth, Warren, Jewett, Sanborn, Urban—45.

Clayton—McCook, Robertson, Husted, Blauvelt, Cornell, Ballantine, Kellogg, West, Bagley, Russell, Scripture, Lanpher, Krum, Sheard, James Frazer (alternate for Duguid), C. E. Smith, Delano, Platt, Osborne, Youmans, Dwight, W. L. Smith, Hayt, Cornwell, Pitts, F. S. Smith, Allen—27.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Lynch—Mott, Harris, O'Hara, Hill, Dancy, Young, Humphrey, Leary, Upchurch, Keogh, Winston, W. W. Jenkins (alternate for Bynum), Pennypacker, Cowles, Richardson, Pearson, Green, Eaves—18.

Clayton—Dockery, White, Williamson, Candler—4.

OHIO.

Lynch—Foraker, Hanna, Staley, W. B. Smith, Amor Smith, Fleischman, Morey, Holter, Craighead, Burkett, Robinson, Morris, Hart, Benjamin F. Stone (alternate for Boyd), Gould, Bundy, Firestone, Groce, Schriver, Vorhees, Van Voorhees, Johnson, Sewell—22.

Clayton—McKinley, West, Pratt, High, McMahon, Semmert, Martin, Eichelberger, Duncan, Locke, Luce, Rice, Lybarger, Baltzell, Patterson, Andrews, Monaghan, Lampson, Converse, Conger, Loomis, Cowles, Hord—23.

OREGON.

Clayton—Dolph, Denny, Swift, Connell, Hovey, Apperson—6.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Clayton—Jessup, Lee, Emery, Kimberly, Fisher, Young, Jenkins, Yardley, Deppen, Livingood, Hartman, Reinhold, Kirkpatrick, Thomas, Brown, Cruikshank, Boies, Payne, Brock, Wagner, Grow, Lyon, Schieffelin, Hill, Morrell, Soull, Stewart, B. F. Wagenseller (alternate for Duffield), Lannius, Kitzmiller, Irvin, Thornton, Ewing, Sayres, Bayne, Byers, Atchison, Wallace, Henderson, Howard, Riddell, Cochrane, Johnson, Echols—44.

Lynch—W. E. Littleton (alternate for Disston), McMannes, Bingham, Pollock, Leeds, Lane, Hunter, Crowe, Rowan, Thompson, Ruhl, Sollenberger, Passmore, Andrew Fulton (alternate for Chris Magee), Flynn—15.

Not voting—Gilpin—1.

RHODE ISLAND.

Lynch—Pomeroy, Bates, Wilson, Littlefield, W. V. Sheffield (alternate for Stedman), Harrington, Peckham, Chester—8.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Lynch—Smalls, Brayton, Taft, Lee, Freeman, Webster, Simpkins, Smith, Blodgett, Boone, Cook, Wilder, McCoy, Dibble, Deas, Corbin, Thompson, Johnston—18.

TENNESSEE.

Lynch—Houk, Napier, Cassells, Brownlow, J. W. Brown, Chandler, Chunlea, Griscom, Burford, Pruitt, J. C. McAdams (alternate for Elliott), Cheatham, Hadley, Hughes, Richard Harris, Hawkins, Watson, Bell, McElwee, Carter Harris, Smith—21.

Clayton—Pettibone, E. Kin, F. V. Brown—3.

TEXAS.

Clayton—Zapp, Cuney, Evans, Davis, Carter, Lyons, Witmer, Ferguson, Green, Rosenthal, Blount, Hanschke, Campbell—13.

Lynch—Binkley, Allen, Parish, Burkhardt, Flanagan, Maloy, Cleaves, Ackers, Renfrew, Patton, Degress, McConnel—12.

Not voting—Berge—1.

VERMONT.

Lynch—E. N. Bissell (alternate for Proctor), Billings, Harris, Valentine, Ballard, George H. Babbitt (alternate for Fifield), Fletcher—8.

VIRGINIA.

Lynch—Mahone, Pleasants, Yost, Blair, Brady, Dodson, Green, Libbey, Thompson, Elam, Taylor, Gaines, Harris, Frazer, McLaughlin, Walker, C. M. Zerkel (alternate for Dunn), Popham, Mitchell, Wood—20.

Clayton—Stewart, Sims, Scott, Houston—4.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Clayton—Dovener, Dawson, Butrick, Miller, Thompson, Jacobs, Sherr, Powell, Robinson, Heavener, Redmond, Church—12.

WISCONSIN.

Lynch—Brodhead, Scott, Barney, Rambusch, Sanderson, Winkler, Mead, Estabrook, M. H. Eaton (alternate for Clark), Temple, Butt, Taylor—12.

Clayton—Keyes, Bowman, Cooper, Sale, Spensely, Dodge, Kimball, Shaw, Stewart, Ellis—10.

ARIZONA.

Clayton—Churchill, Stebbins—2.

DAKOTA.

Clayton—Nelson, Jolly—2.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Clayton—Carson—1.

Lynch—Conger—1.

IDAHO.

Lynch—Pride, Shilling—2.

MONTANA.

Clayton—Sanders—1.

Lynch—Mantle—1.

NEW MEXICO.

Lynch—Llewellyn, Romero—2.

UTAH.

Clayton—Joseph E. Gallagher (alternate for Murray), Kimball—2.

WASHINGTON.

Clayton—Hill—1.

Lynch—Wilson—1.

WYOMING.

Lynch—Meldrum, France—2.

THE SUMMARY.

States.	Lynch.	Clayton.	States.	Lynch.	Clayton.
Alabama	19	1	North Carolina	18	4
Arkansas	1	13	Ohio	23	23
California	1	15	Oregon	..	6
Colorado	..	6	Pennsylvania	15	44
Connecticut	6	6	Rhode Island	8	..
Delaware	1	5	South Carolina	18	..
Florida	7	1	Tennessee	21	3
Georgia	24	..	Texas	12	13
Illinois	16	28	Vermont	8	..
Indiana	10	20	Virginia	20	4
Iowa	3	23	West Virginia	..	12
Kansas	4	14	Wisconsin	12	10
Kentucky	20	6	*Territories.*		
Louisiana	13	3	Arizona	..	2
Maine	..	12	Dakota	..	2
Maryland	6	10	Dist. Columbia	1	1
Massachusetts	24	4	Idaho	2	..
Michigan	12	14	Montana	1	1
Minnesota	6	8	New Mexico	2	..
Mississippi	16	2	Utah	..	2
Missouri	15	17	Washington	1	1
Nebraska	2	8	Wyoming	2	..
Nevada	..	6			
New Ham'shire	8	..	Total	431	387
New Jersey	8	10	Majority	44	
New York	45	27			

ROLL-CALL INCIDENTS.

When Indiana was reached in the roll-call R. W. Thompson said: Mr. Chairman, the delegate who represents at large the State of Indiana in the place of Gen. Harrison is an alternate, Gen. Harrison not being here. Shall his name be called?

The Chairman—His name will be called. Who is the alternate?

Mr. Thompson—John H. Roelker.

Mr. Roelker's name was called and his vote recorded for Powell Clayton.

During the progress of the call of the roll the Chairman said: The Chair would state that the cheering on the announcing of votes will not change a single vote in the convention, and it greatly retards the business and greatly annoys the reporters here, who claim that they cannot hear one-half of the responses, and the Chair will ask as a special favor that the cheering from this time on during the roll-call will cease. You can devote any time you please after the announcement to this recreation.

In the call of Massachusetts, Calvin D. Page, alternate, voted in place of T. C. Bates, who was not present.

A delegate—Mr. Chairman, the name of Mr. Yeoman, who has voted, should be withdrawn. Mr. Yeoman is alternate for Mr. Hyde. Mr. Hyde is here and has voted. Instead of Mr. Yeoman call Mr. Williamson, who is alternate of Mr. Brown.

The Chairman—It does not so appear on the record as presented to the committee. On the record the printed roll contains the name of Mr. Yeoman as the alternate of Mr. Brown. The roll has been called as reported and made up by the National Committee, the proper alternate having been called in the place of the name of Mr. Brown.

When New York was reached and the name of John M. Crane was called, George William Curtis addressed the chair:

Mr. Chairman, the alternate of Mr. Crane is John A. King. Mr. Crane is absent, Mr. King is present, and his name is to be called. Mr. King voted for Lynch.

Mr. Philip V. R. Van Wyck, alternate for Charles N. Taintor, voted for Lynch.

Mr. Curtis—Mr. Chairman, Joseph L. Perley is the alternate of Mr. Stephenson.

The Chairman—The alternate of record here is Charles Whitlock.

Mr. Curtis—Mr. Perley is present and Mr. Whitlock is absent.

Mr. Whitlock voted for Lynch.

A delegate—I would like to ask how the vote of Leonard Burrett is recorded.

The Chairman—The Chair will state that on the completion of the roll-call if there is any question about the vote. It is desired that the Chairman, or such member of the convention as may notice the mistake, will call attention to it and have it corrected. Mr. Burrett is reported as voting for Lynch.

When the name of Thomas Platt, of New York, was called it was received with much applause. He voted for Powell Clayton.

Webster Flanagan announced his vote for Lynch amidst applause, while the name of Gen. Mahone, as it was called and that distinguished gentleman arose and voted for the same candidate, evoked still greater applause and a round of cheers.

At the close of the day Senator Cullom of Illinois stated that Burton Cook would have voted for Clayton had he been present; his alternate had voted for Lynch.

At the end of the roll-call Gen. Clayton arose and addressed the Chair as follows: Mr. Chairman, when the vote of Arkansas was called I was absent from my seat, and my vote was not recorded. I desire to cast my vote now for Mr. Lynch.

The Chairman—Gen. Clayton desires to cast his vote for Mr. Lynch and the record will be so amended.

The Chairman announced the result of the vote to be:

Whole number....818
Lynch....431
Clayton....387

The announcement was received with loud and long-continued applause from the men who had put through the combination.

The Chairman—Mr. John R. Lynch having received a majority of the votes of this convention is declared the nominee.

Gen. Clayton—Mr. Chairman, I move to make the election of Mr. Lynch unanimous.

The motion was carried.

The Chairman—John R. Lynch is declared the Temporary Chairman of this convention. The Chair will appoint as a committee to escort Mr. Lynch to the platform Gen. Powell Clayton of Arkansas, Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, and Mr. Taft of South Carolina. The gentlemen will please wait upon Mr. Lynch to the platform.

The committee escorted Mr. Lynch to the platform amid great applause.

JOHN. R. LYNCH.

ADDRESS OF THE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

The Chairman—Gentlemen of the Convention: I have the honor and the great pleasure to present to you as Temporary Chairman of this convention the Hon. John R. Lynch of Mississippi. [Applause.]

Mr. Lynch on assuming the chair addressed the convention as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I feel that I ought not to say that I thank you for the distinguished honor which you have conferred upon me, for I do not. Nevertheless, from a standpoint that no patriot should fail to respond to his country's call, and that no loyal member of his party should fail to comply with the demands of his party, I yield with reluctance to your decision, and assume the duties of the position to which you have assigned me. [Applause.] Every member of this convention who approached me upon this subject within the last few hours knows that this position was neither expected nor desired by me. If, therefore, there is any such thing as a man having honors thrust upon him, you have an exemplification of it in this instance. [Applause.]

I wish to say, gentlemen, that I came to this convention not so much for the purpose of securing the defeat of any man, or the success of any man, but for the purpose of contributing to the extent of my vote and my influence to make Republican success in November next an assured fact. [Applause.] I hope and believe that the assembled wisdom of the Republican party of this Nation, through its chosen representatives in this hall, will so shape our policy and will present such candidates before the American people as will make that victory beyond the shadow of a doubt. [Applause.]

I wish to say, so far as the different candidates for the Presidential nomination are concerned, that I do not wish any gentleman to feel that my election by your votes is indicative of anything relative to the preference of one candidate over another. [Applause.] I am prepared, and I hope that every member of this convention is prepared, to return to his home with an unmistakable determination to give the candidates of this convention a loyal and hearty support, whoever they may be. [Applause.] Gentlemen of the convention, I am satisfied in my own mind that when we go before the people of this country our action will be ratified, because the great heart of the American people will never consent for any political party to gain the ascendency in this Government whose chief reliance for that support is a fraudulent ballot and violence at the polls. [Applause.] I am satisfied that the people of this country are too loyal ever to allow a man to be inaugurated President of the United States whose title to the position may be brought forth in fraud and whose garments may be saturated with the innocent blood of hundreds of his countrymen. [Applause and cheers.] I am satisfied that the American people will ratify our action, because they will never consent to a revenue system in this Government otherwise than that which will not only raise the necessary revenue for its support, but will also be sufficient to protect every American citizen in this country. [Applause.] Gentlemen, not for myself, but perhaps in obedience to custom, I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me. [Applause.]

ROUTINE WORK.

SELECTION OF TEMPORARY SECRETARIES—RULES ADOPTED.

Mr. Sewell, of New Jersey—I move that the roll of States be called and the Chairmen of the different delegations respond with the member of the Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization, Rules and Order, and Resolutions.

The Temporary Chairman—The gentleman from New Jersey moves that the roll be called and the members of the different committees be announced.

Mr. Russell, of New York—I would suggest to the Chairman that before that motion be put it is advisable to inquire of the National Committee whom they have recommended for Secretaries of this convention; for the present there are none; we ought to have two. It should be the duty of the National Committee to recommend them.

The Temporary Chairman—Pending the motion of the gentleman from New Jersey——

Mr. Pierce, of Massachusetts—I rise to move an amendment. The National Committee has considered at different times the subject of a revision of the appointment of delegates to the National Convention, and as, by common report, this convention is the source of all Republican power, I therefore move to add to the committees one to be named "Committee on Revision of the Appointment of Delegates to Future National Conventions."

The Temporary Chairman—The Chair thinks that is not in order pending this motion, but would be afterwards.

Mr. Pierce—I move it as an amendment to the list of committees.

The Temporary Chairman—The Chair thinks that would be in order only after this motion is disposed of.

Mr. Russell—I rise to a point of order. This convention will not be organized until we have two Secretaries.

The Temporary Chairman—The Chair is informed that the custom heretofore has been not to have any Secretaries until they are nominated by the different delegations.

Mr. Russell—I will call your attention to the proceedings of the last convention. At the close of the speech of the presiding officer he refers to the National Committee having presented the names of two persons for Temporary Secretaries of the convention. Mr. Chairman, I move that Mr. Titus Sheard, of New York, and Mr. Joseph W. Lee, of Pennsylvania, be Secretaries, to act until the permanent organization is effected.

The Temporary Chairman—Those in favor of the motion say aye; those of the contrary opinion no. The ayes have it, and it is agreed to. Now the motion of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. Sewell] that the list of States be called for the different committees is in order. Those in favor of the motion will say aye; contrary opinion no. The ayes have it, and it is agreed to.

Mr. Horr, of Michigan—Mr. Chairman, I rise to a question of order.

The Temporary Chairman—The gentleman will state it.

Mr. Horr—I move, sir, that we adopt the rules of the last convention to guide us until the permanent organization is perfected. [Cries of "That is right."]

The Temporary Chairman—Gentlemen, you hear the motion of the gentleman from Michigan—that the rules of the last National Convention be adopted by this convention until the permanent organization is completed.

Several delegates—Question, question.

The Temporary Chairman—Those in favor will say aye; contrary opinion no. It is agreed to.

The Secretary thinks it would facilitate the business of the convention if the roll of States was called for each committee separately—if that be the sense of the convention——

Mr. Sewell, of New Jersey—I think it would be better to name all at one time and thus save time.

The Temporary Chairman—The Chairmen of the different delegations will give the names of all at once. The order of the convention is, that the different persons selected to serve on the different committees be now announced, beginning with the Committee on Credentials. The Chair will suggest that these names be written out and sent up to the desk to be read.

A Delegate from Alabama—I would like to suggest that there may be misunderstanding arising out of the suggestion. The precedent, sir, as I understand it, is, that as each delegation is called the Chairman heretofore has announced from time to time, as the call was made, the name of the particular member that is put upon each committee, and as each State is called the Chairman of the delegation has his attention called to it. I think we should insist upon the precedent already established.

The Temporary Chairman—That is true; the Chairmen of the delegations will announce all at the same time.

The Secretary then called the States and the officers and committees were appointed as follows, the blanks designating the delegations which failed to elect:

HONORARY OFFICERS.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Alabama, Paul Storbach; Arkansas, S. H. Holland; Connecticut, Fred Miles; Florida, John G. Long; Illinois, John J. Rinaker; Indiana, John C. Veatch; Iowa, F. M. C. Logan; Kansas, John G. Woods; Kentucky, W. L. Harslip; Louisiana, R. F. Ginchard; Maine, J. R. Bodwell; Maryland, J. M. P. Scott; Massachusetts, ——; Michigan, George W. Webber; Minnesota, A. Barto; Mississippi, R. F. Beck; Missouri, B. M. Prentiss; Nebraska, E. L. Reed; Nevada, S. L. Lee; New Hampshire, Charles H. Sawyer; New Jersey, John I. Blair; New York, Thomas Cornell; North Carolina, T. B. Keogh; Ohio, Edwin Cowles; Oregon, J. N. Dolph; Rhode Island, D. G. Littlefield; South Carolina, Samuel Lee; Texas, N. W. Cuney; Vermont, Alonzo B. Valentine; Virginia, L. S. Walker; Wisconsin, E. H. Broadhead; Arizona, L. H. Goodrich; Dakota, J. L. Jolley; Idaho, N. Shilling; Montana, Lee Mantle; New Mexico, Eugene Rossero; Utah, Nathan Kimball; Washington, John L. Wilson; Wyoming, James France.

SECRETARIES.

Alabama, J. C. Duke; Arkansas, A. A. Tufts; Connecticut, Luzerne I. Munson; Illinois, Charles T. Strattan; Indiana, Eugene G. Hay; Iowa, C. Manning; Kansas, J. S. McDowell; Kentucky, Allen Allensworth; Louisiana, C. Morgan; Maine, Austin Harris; Maryland, William Coath; Michigan, S. C. Moffett; Minnesota, C. H. Graves; Mississippi, W. H. Kennon; Missouri, O. C. Hill; Nebraska, J. W. Burton; Nevada, C. S. Young; New Hampshire, Frank D. Currier; New Jersey, Thomas B. Harned; New York, Titus Sheard; North Carolina, C. D. Upchurch; Oregon, A. G. Hovey; Rhode Island, A. L. Clinton; South Carolina, S. E. Smith; Texas, E. J. Evans; Vermont, Truman C. Fletcher; Virginia, N. P. Mitchell; Wisconsin, George B. Shaw; Arizona, A. H. Stebbins; Dakota, Nelson E. Nelson; Idaho, D. P. P. Pride; Montana, W. F. Sanders; New Mexico, W. N. N. Llewellyn; Utah, James E. Gallagher; Washington, John L. Wilson; Wyoming, James France.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Alabama—Isaac Hyman.
Arkansas—Jacob Frieber.
California—David McClure.
Colorado—W. A. Hamill.
Connecticut—Eugene S. Boss.
Delaware—William J. Stewart.
Florida—Dennis Eagan.
Georgia—J. E. Bryant.
Illinois—Burton C. Cook.
Indiana—J. H. Mellett.
Iowa—W. W. Hubbard.
Kansas—J. S. Merritt.
Kentucky—John W. Lewis.
Louisiana—George Drury.
Maine—J. M. Haynes.
Maryland—John P. Ensor.
Massachusetts—W. W. Crapo.
Michigan—E. C. Nichols.
Minnesota—R. B. Langdon.
Mississippi—James A. Galbraith.
Missouri—C. G. Burton.
Nebraska—W. P. Scott.
Nevada—M. D. Foley.
New Hampshire—Joseph D. Clark.
New Jersey—J. Frank Fort
New York—E. H. Hobbs.
North Carolina—J. E. O'Hara.
Ohio—Mark A. Hannah.
Oregon—O. N. Denny.
Pennsylvania—B. F. Fisher.
Rhode Island—G. P. Pomeroy.
South Carolina—E. F. Blodgett.
Tennessee—A. N. Hughes Jr.
Texas—Alexander Berge.
Vermont—Harry Ballard.
Virginia—James B. Brady.
West Virginia—B. B. Dorener.
Wisconsin—F. H. Mead.
Arizona—Clark Churchill.
Dakota—— ——.
District of Columbia—Frank B. Conger.
Idaho—D. P. B. Pride.
Montana—— ——.
New Mexico—W. N. N. Llewellyn.
Utah—— ——.
Washington—George D. Hill.
Wyoming—James France.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Alabama—C. C. Sheats.
Arkansas—M. W. Benjamin.
California—Horace Davis.
Colorado—S. H. Elbert.
Connecticut—John L. Houston.
Delaware—Washington Hastings.
Florida—J. D. Cole.
Georgia—R. R. Wright.
Illinois—Clark E. Carr.
Indiana—John H. Baker.
Iowa—H. S. Winslow.
Kansas—George R. Peck.
Kentucky—William C. Goodloe.
Louisiana—L. J. Souer.
Maine—A. P. Wiswell.
Maryland—James Wallace.
Massachusetts—Henry Cabot Lodge.
Michigan—W. A. Underwood.
Minnesota—Liberty Hall.
Mississippi—J. M. Bynum.
Missouri—N. D. Cramer.
Nebraska—N. R. Harwood.
Nevada—J. H. Rand.
New Hampshire—Frank A. Currier.
New Jersey—W. Walter Phelps.
New York—William Dowd.
North Carolina—E. A. White.
Ohio—William McKinley Jr.
Oregon—W. J. McConnel.
Pennsylvania—W. H. Jessup.
Rhode Island—William A. Steadman.
South Carolina—C. M. Wilder.
Tennessee—S. W. Hawkins.
Texas—A. J. Rosenthal.
Vermont—B. D. Harris.
Virginia—W. C. Elam.
West Virginia—M. C. C. Church.
Wisconsin—Calvert Spensley.
Arizona—A. H. Stebbins.
Dakota—J. L. Jolly.
District of Columbia—P. H. Carson.
Idaho—Watson N. Shelling.
Montana—W. F. Sanders.
New Mexico—Eugene Romero.
Utah—Nathan Kimball.
Washington—John L. Wilson.
Wyoming—John W. Meldrum.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Alabama—George W. Broxdall.
Arkansas—George H. Thompson.
Colorado—Thomas R. Bard.
California—C. C. Davis.
Connecticut—Samuel E. Merwin.
Delaware—George V. Massey.
Florida—H. W. Chandler.
Georgia—W. W. Bunn.
Illinois—R. A. Halbert.
Indiana—George B. Williams.
Iowa—C. T. T. Mason.
Kansas—J. W. Ady.
Kentucky—George M. Thomas.
Louisiana—H. Demos.
Maine—Amos T. Crocker.
Maryland—George L. Wellington.
Massachusetts—Carroll D. Wright.
Michigan—S. J. Read.
Minnesota—O. B. Gould.
Mississippi—Thomas Richardson.
Missouri—J. B. Afton.
Nebraska—J. H. McCall.
Nevada—C. C. Stevenson.
New Hampshire—George H. Stowell.
New Jersey—Watts Cooke.
New York—H. S. Burleigh.
North Carolina—W. W. Jenkins.
Ohio—Samuel Craigland.
Oregon—J. M. Swift.
Pennsylvania—W. R. Leed.
Rhode Island—John C. Burrington.
South Carolina—John M. Freeman.
Tennessee—Joseph H. Smith.
Texas—H. E. Ferguson.
Vermont—Frederick Billings.
Virginia—A. A. Dodson.
West Virginia—C. D. Thompson.
Wisconsin—F. C. Winkler.
Arizona—A. H. Stebbins.
Dakota—N. E. Nelson.
District of Columbia—P. H. Carson.
Idaho—D. P. B. Pude.
Montana—Lee Mantle.
New Mexico—Eugene Roman.
Utah—Nathan Kimball.
Washington—George D. Hill.
Wyoming—John W. Meldrum.

RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Alabama—H. A. Carson.
Arkansas—Lafayette Gregg.
California—William H. Parks.
Colorado—Alexander Gullett.
Connecticut—Ebenezer J. Hill.
Delaware—John H. Hoffecker.
Florida—W. G. Gilbert.
Georgia—W. D. Moore.
Illinois—L. C. Collins.
Indiana—James G. Reilly.
Iowa—R. S. Benson.
Kansas—E. C. Culp.
Kentucky—George Denny Jr.
Louisiana—W. B. Merchant.
Maine—Josiah H. Drummond.
Maryland—Thomas S. Hodson.
Massachusetts—R. R. Bishop.
Michigan—G. W. Bell.
Minnesota—T. H. Armstrong.
Mississippi—W. A. Allen.
Missouri—Ira B. Hyde.
Nebraska—G. P. Matthewson.
Nevada—J. A. Palmer.
New Hampshire—Henry B. Atherton.
New Jersey—John J. Gardner.
New York—George Chahoon.
North Carolina—John S. Leary.
Ohio—Alphonso Taft.
Oregon—J. P. Apperson.
Pennsylvania—Thomas M. Bayne.
Rhode Island—Thomas C. Peckham.
South Carolina—D. O. Corbin.
Tennessee—J. C. Napier.
Texas—Richard Allen.
Vermont—Redfield Proctor.
Virginia—James A. Frazer.
West Virginia—M. O. Dawson.
Wisconsin—C. M. Butt.
Arizona—Clark Churchill.
Dakota—N. E. Nelson.
District of Columbia—Frank B. Conger.
Idaho—D. P. B. Pride.
Montana—W. F. Sanders.
New Mexico—W. A. N. Llewellyn.
Utah—James E. Gallagher.
Washington—John L. Wilson.
Wyoming—James France.

DURING THE ROLL-CALL.

Mr. Fisher, of Pennsylvania—I wish to state that there is a contest in relation to the delegations of the State of Virginia, the papers of which contest will be before the Committee on Credentials of Contested Seats, and the same will be postponed until after action by that committee.

The Chairman—The Chair cannot do otherwise than recognize the right of the delegation to participate in the organization of the convention until the convention has decided otherwise.

After the announcement by the Chairman [Mr. Conger] of the delegation from the District of Columbia of its committee, Mr. Carson arose and said:

"We object as far as the Committee on Credentials is concerned."

The Temporary Chairman—The Chair will not recognize Mr. Carson during the calling of the roll of States.

Mr. Carson—The name of Mr. Conger is placed on the Committee on Credentials, and I object to it.

The Temporary Chairman—That will have to be decided between Mr. Conger and you.

Mr. Carson—I do not like to see it.

The Temporary Chairman—The Secretary says the names of both delegates are signed to the report.

BASIS OF APPORTIONMENT.

THE COMMITTEE ON RULES TO CONSIDER THE QUESTION OF REVISING IT.

Mr. Curtis, of New York—I move that the convention now adjourn until tomorrow morning.

The motion was withdrawn, however, and Mr. Curtis yielded to Mr. Pierce, of Massachusetts.

Mr. Pierce—I make the following motion:

Resolved, That the subject of a revised apportionment of delegates to future National Conventions, and of a revised apportionment of members of the National Committee, be referred to the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, with leave to report at any time before the ballot for President.

The Temporary Chairman—The gentleman will send up his resolution to be read from the desk. The resolution is now pending, which will now be read. Let the gentleman from Massachusetts [Pierce] send up his resolution. The convention will be in order and hear this resolution. It is one of considerable importance.

The Secretary then read as follows:

Resolved, That the subject of a revised apportionment of delegates to future National Conventions, and of a revised apportionment of members of the National Committee, be referred to the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, with leave to report at any time before the ballot for President.

Mr. Packard, of New York—I second that resolution.

The Temporary Chairman—Gentlemen of the convention, the question of the adoption ——

Mr. Houck, of Tennessee—Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman—Mr. Houck, of Tennessee.

Mr. Houck—It is a very important matter. I would like to hear the resolution read again.

The Temporary Chairman—The Clerk will read the resolution again.

The Secretary then read it again.

A delegate from the District of Columbia—I move to strike out the words "at any time," so that it will read "with leave to report before the nominations are made."

Mr. Pierce—I accept the amendment.

The Temporary Chairman—The Chair hears no second to the motion.

Mr. Houck—I move to lay the whole subject on the table.

The Temporary Chairman—The gentleman from Tennessee moves to lay the resolution upon the table. That motion is not debatable.

A delegate from Pennsylvania—I want my friend from Tennessee to withdraw that motion. It is simply to defer a resolution. No action will be taken until the committee shall report, and then if the report of the committee shall be adverse to the attitude the gentleman assumes on this question he can make a resolution, and that resolution ought to go to the Chair——

Mr. Houck (interrupting)—I want to make a remark.

The Temporary Chairman—The Chair states that if the gentleman wants to make a remark he must withdraw his motion to lay upon the table. [Laughter.]

Mr. Houck—I cannot see any good I can do by making a remark, and therefore I ask for the question.

The Temporary Chairman—The gentleman from Tennessee moves to lay the resolution of the gentleman from Massachusetts upon the table.

[Calls of question and order.]

Mr. Houck—I withdraw my motion.

The Temporary Chairman—The motion to lay upon the table is withdrawn.

Mr. Pierce—I rise to accept the amendment to leave out the words "at any time."

The Temporary Chairman—The gentleman from Massachusetts modifies his resolution.

Mr. Conger—Accepts my amendment. [Laughter.]

The Temporary Chairman—That is the same thing. The resolution is modified as suggested by the gentleman from the District of Columbia.

A delegate from California—I move that the subject be referred to the Committee on Resolutions instead of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business.

The Temporary Chairman—The gentleman from California moves that the resolution, or the subject, be referred to the Committee on Resolutions instead of to the Committee on Rules and Order of Business. The question is upon that motion.

Mr. Turner, of Alabama—Mr. Chairman, I would make a motion to lay the whole subject on the table.

The Temporary Chairman—Is there a second to that?

The motion was seconded.

The Temporary Chairman—The gentleman from Alabama renews the motion to lay the resolution and the amendment upon the table. [Calls for the "Question."] The question is now upon the motion to lay upon the table. The question is not debatable.

Mr. Turner—Mr. Chairman, I desire to have a call of the roll.

The Temporary Chairman—That question is not now up. The question is upon the laying on the table.

Another delegate—I ask for a roll-call, the roll of States. ["No!" "No!"]

The Temporary Chairman—That will be in order afterwards. The vote must first be taken viva voce, and then the gentleman can call for that afterwards. Those who favor the motion to lay this upon the table will say "Aye!" Those who are opposed will say "No!" The motion to lay upon the table is lost.

Mr. Keyes, of Wisconsin—I move that the whole subject be postponed until the permanent organization.

The Chairman—The motion now is that this resolution be postponed until after the permanent organization of the convention.

Mr. Pierce—Mr. Chairman, I trust the convention will not postpone until the permanent organization. If this subject is to be considered at all, it should be done at once, and not left to a subsequent time.

Mr. Houck—I rise to a question of order.

The Temporary Chairman—State your point of order.

Mr. Houck—I make the point of order that if such a committee as a Committee on Rules exists, it is entirely out of order to refer it to any other committee until this committee acts upon it.

The Temporary Chairman—That question is not now up. The question now is to postpone.

Mr. Houck—The same point of order is applicable.

The Temporary Chairman—The question now pending is to postpone the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. Pierce—Mr. Chairman, I have one word to say in relation to the amendment to substitute the Committee on Resolutions. That committee is an overworked committee.

Mr. Keyes—Mr. Chairman, what is the question before the convention?

The Temporary Chairman—The question before the convention is, that the further consideration of this resolution be postponed until after the permanent organization of the convention. [Cries of "Question."]

The motion to postpone being put, the Temporary Chairman said:

"The Chair is of the opinion that the motion to postpone is lost. The question is now upon the amendment proposed by the gentleman from California, to refer this subject to the Committee on Resolutions instead of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business."

A delegate from New York—I trust that that motion will not prevail.

The Temporary Chairman—The question will first be taken upon the amendment.

Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania—Mr. Chairman, it is not proper to refer it to the Committee on Resolutions. The Committee on Resolutions are selected for the purpose of setting forth a platform of principles, and I trust that it will go to the Committee on Rules and Order of Business. It is a subject that was before the last National Committee, and the last National Committee saw the importance of it and was desirous of disposing of it, but found that it had no authority, and it postponed the consideration of the matter that it might be referred to the next National Convention, meaning thereby this convention, and it proposed and it hopes that this convention will act upon the question. Now, let it go, therefore, to the proper committee, and let that committee report according to the tenor of the proposition of the National Committee.

The Chairman—The question is upon the amendment of the gentleman from California.

The mover withdrew his motion and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Curtis, of New York—I would inquire, Mr. Chairman, on behalf of several of the committees, if the places of meeting of the committees have been announced from the Chair.

The Temporary Chairman—The Chair is informed that the arrangement is that these different committees remain in the building after the recess is taken, and then agree among themselves when and where they will meet.

Mr. Curtis—Mr. Chairman, if that is the understanding I will renew my motion for an adjournment until tomorrow morning.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE—PROHIBITION.

Mr. Russell, of New York—I am requested on behalf of the Irish National League to ask this convention that the Committee on Resolutions be directed to accord them a hearing upon the subject of placing a resolution in the platform in relation to foreigners owning real-estate. I therefore ask that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The Temporary Chairman—Do you introduce a resolution for reference?

Mr. Russell—Yes, sir.

The Temporary Chairman—The Chair will state that all resolutions go to the committee. If the gentleman has such a resolution to introduce it will be referred.

Mr. Russell—I offer such a resolution.

The Temporary Chairman—You will have to prepare it.

THE PROHIBITION QUESTION.

W. G. Donnan, of Iowa—Mr. Chairman, I hold in my hand a memorial of the Women of the United States, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, a memorial representing twenty-eight States and Territories, asking for a prohibitory amendment to the National Constitution. The memorial is brief, and I ask that it be read at the Secretaries' desk—it will not occupy to exceed three minutes—and stand referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The Temporary Chairman—The gentleman from Iowa asks that the memorial presented by him, which he says is brief, be read from the clerk's desk, and referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. McClure, of California—I move that the memorial be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without being read.

Mr. Donnan—It is a very small courtesy, which it seems to me is due to the noble women of America who are engaged in this cause, I ask this convention to remain three minutes to hear that memorial. [Applause.]

The Temporary Chairman—The question is upon the motion of the gentleman from California.

Mr. Horr, of Michigan—Mr. Chairman, if we commence reading resolutions——

Mr. McClure—I withdraw my motion.

Mr. Horr [continuing]—I make a motion that all resolutions be referred without reading, and I would further suggest to the Chair that the rules which we adopted at my instance provide that all resolutions shall be referred without reading and without debate to the Committee on Resolutions, and until you change that you cannot read them.

The Temporary Chairman—The Chair will state that he is of the opinion that the point made by the gentleman from Michigan is well taken. The Chair thinks that is embraced in the rules, and therefore it would require a suspension of the rules or unanimous consent to have any resolution or memorial read. The gentleman from Iowa asks that this memorial be read.

Mr. Donnan—This is a memorial, not a resolution. There is nothing in conflict with the order of this convention in having it read.

The Temporary Chairman—The gentleman asks unanimous consent that this memorial be read for the information of the convention.

Objection was made.

Mr. Lampson, of Ohio—Mr. Chairman, I move that the rules be suspended and the memorial read.

Mr. Gilbert, of New York—Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order. I understand that the rule under which the ruling of the Chair was made reads as follows: "All resolutions relating to the platform shall be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate." It does not touch the point of reading. The rule does not exclude the reading, and I certainly hope that three minutes will be accorded to this resolution.

The Temporary Chairman—Does the gentleman read from the rules of the convention?

Mr. Gilbert—From the printed copy of 1880, page 152.

The Temporary Chairman—The Chair is of the opinion that under the language of the rule the reading is not excluded. The Secretary will read.

The Secretary read the memorial, as follows:

"*To the National Convention of the Republican party:* We, members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States, herein represented by the signatures of our officers, believing that while the vices and habits of the Nation can be largely restrained by an appeal to the intellect through argument, to the heart through sympathy, to the consciousness through the methods of religion, the traffic in those poisons will be best controlled by prohibitory laws; that believing the teachings of science, experience, and the Golden Rule combine to testify against the traffic in alcoholic liquors as a drink, and that the homes of America, which are the citadels of patriotism, purity, and happiness, have no enemy so relentless as the American saloon,

"Therefore, as citizens of the United States, irrespective of sect, or religion, or section, but having deeply at heart the protection of our homes, we do hereby respectfully and earnestly petition you to advocate and to adopt such measures as are requisite, to the end that prohibition of the importation and exportation, manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages, may become an integral part of the National Constitution, and that your party candidate shall be by character and public pledge committed to a National prohibitory constitutional amendment."

The Temporary Chairman—It will be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania—I move the convention do now adjourn until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. [A moment later.] At the suggestion of several gentlemen I move that we take a recess until tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

OWNERSHIP OF LAND BY FOREIGNERS.

The Temporary Chairman—The gentleman in front of the Chair [Mr. Russell, of New York] was recognized a few minutes ago to introduce a resolution which he had not then reduced to writing. He has now written it and it will be read by the Secretary.

The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Resolutions be and they are hereby directed to give a hearing to a committee appointed by the Irish National League of America to present a memorial to the convention on the subject of the ownership of realty in the United States by foreigners.

The Temporary Chairman—The resolution will be referred to the committee.

Mr. Bayne—Now I renew my motion to take a recess.

The Temporary Chairman—The gentleman from Pennsylvania moves that the convention do now take a recess.

Mr. Cullom, of Illinois—I desire to make a statement before the convention adjourns, if the gentleman from Pennsylvania will yield.

Mr. Bayne—I yield.

COOK, OF ILLINOIS, VOTES FOR CLAYTON.

Mr. Cullom—In the call of the States on the vote of the delegates on the question of the election of Temporary Chairman Mr. Cook, one of my colleagues, was called and the alternate voted in his name without his own name being called. Mr. Cook is now present, and if he had been in his place when the roll was called would have voted for the gentleman from Arkansas instead of the present Temporary Chairman.

The Temporary Chairman—If there is no objection the correction will be made. The gentleman from Pennsylvania moves that the convention take a recess until tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. The question is upon that motion.

The question was put and carried, and the convention took a recess until this morning at 11 o'clock.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Officers Chosen by the International Typographical Union.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 3.—[Special.]—The International Typographical Union met at 9 o'clock and elected officers for the next term. Martin N. H. Witter, of St. Louis, was chosen President, receiving 42 votes, to 18 for Hogan of Brooklyn, 8 for Moore of Cheyenne, and 2 for Quinn of Boston. R. F. Sullivan, of the Chicago Pressman's Union, was chosen First and P. F. McDermott, of New Orleans, Second Vice-President. For Secretary and Treasurer William Briggs, of Washington, was unanimously reëlected. W. A. Nicherson, of Galveston, was chosen Corresponding Secretary on the fifth ballot. New York was unanimously agreed upon as the place of holding the next annual meeting. J. F. Hogan of Brooklyn, W. J. Hammond, of New Orleans, and A. Donath of Washington were chosen to attend the annual meeting of the Federation of Trade and Labor Unions in Chicago Oct. 7.

Glassworkers' Convention.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 3.—A convention of the American Flint-Glass Workers' Union has been called for this city July 2. Delegates from all parts of the country will be in attendance. The National Window-Glass Workers' Association will hold its annual convention here July 8.

Paper-Mills to Shut Down.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 3.—The straw-paper makers have agreed to maintain the old schedule of prices. Sixty per cent of the mills have agreed to a two months' suspension. When 75 per cent consent the mills will stop.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

The Captain, His Son, and the Engineer Instantly Killed and the Steamer Totally Wrecked.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 3.—[Special.]—About 6 o'clock last evening the Rosa Belle, a small steamer plying in the White River, en route from Washington to Decker's Station with a cargo of corn, exploded her boiler five miles below Petersburg, instantly killing Capt. Charles Applegate and his son and John P. Hayne, the engineer, and making a total wreck of the boat. The boat was supposed to have been lying at the bank at the time of the accident. The owners, Bartlett, Kuhn & Co., grain dealers of this city, valued the boat at $4,000. She was insured for $2,500 in the Continental Company of New York.

FLOOD DANGER AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 3.—[Special.]—The danger that is threatening the river-front has assumed such proportions that a meeting of the members of the Cotton and Merchant's Exchanges has been called to take prompt action in avoiding the calamity which endangers so much valuable property, among which is the County Jail, costing $400,000; the Merchant's Compress, worth $500,000; the Panola Oil Mills, $100,000; Chickasaw Refining Works, $75,000; Memphis Oil Company, $180,000; an elevator, $250,000; Hanover Oil Works $235,000; Speeds & Co.'s grist mill, $75,000; Buchanan elevator, $25,000; Cowan & Wilmoyt flouring mill, $40,000; Desoto Oil Works, $80,000; Bohlen, Huse & Co.'s ice-house and factory, $150,000. Besides these the entire wharf is in danger, together with all the railroad connections which now line the river-front. Congress will doubtless be petitioned to make an immediate appropriation to be used in changing the channel of the river at a point above the city, which, it is thought, will protect the banks from further cavings.

NAVAL ACADEMY GRADUATES.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 3.—The following are this year's Western graduates from the Naval Academy: Wilford B. Haggatt, Indiana; Frank K. Hill and C. S. Williams, Ohio; Albert M. Beecher, Iowa; Herbert McNulta, Illinois; H. H. Whittlesey, Indiana; Josiah S. McKean, Ohio; John P. Starr, Kansas; and W. C. Wirt, Ohio.

OKLAHOMA BOOMERS ON TRIAL.

WICHITA, Kas., June 3.—[Special.]—A number of Oklahoma boomers are now on trial in this city before Commissioner Sherman. A rousing Oklahoma meeting was held here last night, addressed by prominent citizens of this and adjoining counties.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Opera-House. Clark street, near Washington. Neuendorff's Opera Company in "A Trip to Africa."

Hooley's Theatre. Randolph street, opposit the new Court-House. Augustin Daly's Company in "Dollars and Sense." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre. Monroe street, near Dearborn. Frank Mayo in "Nordeck."

McVicker's Theatre. Madison street, near State. Kiralfy Bros. in "Excelsior." Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music. Halsted street, near Madison. Lewis Morrison in "The Duke's Motto." Afternoon and evening.

Standard Theatre. Corner Halsted and Jackson streets. Callender's Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

Criterion Theatre. Corner Division and Sedgwick streets. Charles A. Gardner in "Karl the Peddler."

National Panorama. Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Wood's Museum. Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn. Opens at 9 a. m.

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museums. South Side—Clark street, near Madison. West Side—Madison street, near Halsted. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

Chicago Museum and Theatre. One block north of Clark street bridge. Matinee every day.

Chicago Driving-Park. West Madison street, at terminus of car-track. Trotting at 2:30 p. m.

Base-Ball. Lake-Front—Game between the Chicago and Buffalo Clubs at 3:45. Thirty-ninth street grounds—St. Louis Unions vs. Chicago Unions at 4 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1884.

THE value of the produce exported from New York last week was $5,254,000.

WILLIAM WALL, a wealthy lumber merchant of Oshkosh, Wis., died Monday night.

MOODY and Sankey have been requested to visit Ireland and India on an evangelical mission.

THE Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad has given notice of withdrawal from the Transcontinental pool.

THE Masonic Grand Lodge of Iowa met at Council Bluffs yesterday. More than 500 delegates were present.

EX-SECRETARY BLAINE with his family passed through Boston yesterday on his way to his home at Augusta, Me.

JESSE CARTER, a colored murderer, was hanged at Pittsburg, Pa., yesterday. He asserted his innocence on the scaffold.

A CONVENTION of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Illinois is being held at Bloomington. About 150 members are in attendance.

OSCAR WILDE, the Anglo-Irish esthete and patron of the sunflower, was married yesterday to Miss Lloyd, the daughter of a Dublin lawyer.

W. K. MEADE and G. H. Ouray will represent Arizona in the National Democratic Convention. They have been instructed for the old ticket.

THE Chicago bank clearances yesterday aggregated $13,365,000. They were greater than the Boston clearances by $2,268,127, and also exceeded those of Philadelphia.

AT the caucus of the Texas delegation yesterday it was ascertained that thirteen delegates will support Blaine first and last. The other thirteen will vote for Arthur from the start.

EMPEROR WILLIAM says that he will devote the remaining years of his life to the perfection of a social policy for Germany. To his son he will bequeath the task of establishing a colonial policy.

R. H. FORESTALL & Co., paper-dealers, of Philadelphia, have suspended. The liabilities are about $75,000. The creditors have agreed to accept 60 cents on the dollar, to be paid in installments.

A MAJORITY of two of the Indiana delegation have resolved to present the name of Senator Harrison as a candidate. Fourteen of the delegation refuse to support him. They are for Blaine first and last.

MANY members of the Chicago Board of Trade wore Blaine badges yesterday. There were no badges bearing the names of other candidates, from which it may be inferred that the Chicago business-men are mostly for Blaine.

LAST week 2,899 packages of domestic cottons were exported, making the export for the year so far 74,972 packages, which is 5,000 greater than for the corresponding portion of last year.

THE high-license ordinance passed by the Municipal Council of Minneapolis has been pronounced valid by the Supreme Court of Minnesota, as far as the fee and the hours of closing is concerned. The court decrees that the Council, not the Mayor, must designate the patrol districts within which license is to be granted. The Council will amend the ordinance in accordance with the decision.

There is nothing left now for the saloon-keepers but to submit and conform to the law.

THE People's Horse-Car Railway Company, of Chicago, was incorporated yesterday. The capital stock is placed at $200,000. The object is to construct and operate a street-railway on Lake street, from the city limits to Maywood.

AT the caucus of the Florida delegation yesterday it was decided that on the second ballot three votes should be given to Blaine, and on the third five votes to Blaine and three to Logan. One vote will be given to Blaine on the first ballot.

THE straw-paper manufacturers in order to keep up prices have agreed to suspend work for two months. Already 60 per cent of the manufacturers have signed the agreement. When 75 per cent of them have signed the mills will be closed.

CRUDE petroleum has been used in the West Side Water-Works furnaces instead of coal during the last six months, at a saving to the city of from 25 to 50 per cent. It is understood that the Council will vote to use petroleum permanently in these furnaces.

IT is understood that at the caucus of the Missouri delegation yesterday ten delegates decided they would vote for Blaine on the first ballot, and twelve agreed to vote for Arthur. The others will vote for Logan or Edmunds. On the second and subsequent ballots Blaine will get a majority of the delegation.

AT the convention of the International Typographical Union at New Orleans yesterday the following officers were chosen: President, Martin N. H. Witter, of St. Louis; First Vice-President, R. F. Sullivan, of Chicago; Secretary and Treasurer, William Briggs, of Washington; Corresponding Secretary, W. Nickerson, of Galveston.

THE Manitoba Legislature has passed resolutions rejecting the Dominion Government's terms, and has passed a measure providing for direct taxation for Government purposes. Lieut.-Gov. Norquay in proroguing the Legislature said that the action of the Legislature in reference to the Dominion Government's terms was unpleasant but unavoidable.

SIMON YANDES, an old and wealthy resident of Indianapolis, went to the Public Library of that city and seized and made off with three copies of a novel entitled "From Dawn to Daylight," written by Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher while she resided in the Indiana capital. The book contains reflections on Mr. Yandes' family, and the three copies are said to be the only ones to be had now, as the book is out of print. Mr. Yandes proposes to justify his action before the Library Board.

THE *National Republican*, the semi-official organ of the President, thinks that as a candidate he has staying qualities which will be developed as the convention progresses, that he will gain on each successive ballot, and that the Independents, who hold the balance of power, will eventually go to him in preference to Blaine. The latter, it is admitted, has a greater number of delegates in his favor now. The semi-official organ then proceeds to laud Arthur's Administration. No flaw, it is said, can be picked in his Presidential record.

AT a meeting of the delegates from the Territories now in attendance at the National Convention it was resolved to press on the Committee on Resolutions and the convention the desirability of a declaration in favor of appointing citizens of the various Territories to the Federal offices therein. The present system of sending persons from all parts of the country to perform duties in the midst of people whose wishes and wants they do not understand is vigorously condemned by the Territorial representatives. Action in accordance with the resolutions will be vigorously urged.

GEN. O. E. BABCOCK, who was Gen. Grant's private secretary, Col. Levi P. Lucky, who was his assistant at the time, and who has been his chief clerk, and B. P. Sutter, a resident of Washington, were drowned off the coast of Florida Monday, where they were superintending the construction of a lighthouse. Gen. Babcock and his companions started on an official tour of inspection the 19th of May. He reached Savannah nine days later. From Savannah he proceeded to Mosquito Inlet, on the Florida coast, to superintend the building of a lighthouse there. Mrs. Babcock, the daughter of B. H. Campbell, of this city, has been in poor health for some time. It is feared that the shock caused by her husband's death may prove very serious to her.

AMONG the active machine opponents of J. G. Blaine who are doing their utmost in Chicago this week by the use of the Federal patronage to defeat the will of the Republican States are the following appointment clerks from Washington, each one having his gripsack filled with blank commissions:

Frank Hatton—First Assistant Postmaster-General.
Frank Sperry—Private Secretary to the Secretary of the Treasury.
Blanche K. Bruce—Register of the Treasury.
H. B. James, Chief of Customs Divisions Treasury Department.
Walter Evans—Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
L. G. Martin—Supervisor of Special Agents Treasury Department.
Alfred A. Freeman—Assistant Attorney-General for Post-Office Department.

Each of these officials is a power in the matter of distributing patronage. The woods are full of men trying to get into their gripsacks. It is evident the machine knows not Blaine. But the people know him and want him, and if he is defeated by the use of patronage there will be a day of reckoning for each one of these unscrupulous pursebearers.

THERE has been expressed wide disapproval of the bill introduced in the Senate a few weeks ago by Senator Edmunds—the Massachusetts candidate for President—for the settlement of the indebtedness of the Pacific roads to the Government. His bill proposes to extend the time of payment fifty years and reduce the interest one-half on the Government's second mortgage on the subsidized Pacific railroads, the effect of which would be to enable them to shirk their obligation, while the obligation assumed by the Government in their behalf would remain as it is. The proper way for those corporations to settle is to pay. They have been declaring 6 and 7 per cent dividends to their stockholders at the same time that they have allowed the interest due on the Government bonds by the aid of which they were built to go by default, as far as they were concerned, and have forced it to be paid by the already overburdened taxpayer. In addition to this these roads have accumulated properties of enormous value out of surplus earnings. The Southern Pacific, which was built by the Central Pacific, and the $52,000,000 of stocks and bonds owned by the Union Pacific are illustrations of what we refer to. Nobody suspects that Senator Edmunds is in this case, or would be in any case, influenced by corrupt motives, but he is first, last, and all the time a corporation lawyer and devoted to the interests of monopolies.

SOUTHERN delegates were used to good advantage yesterday by the Edmunds-Arthur coalition, but were afterwards treated to a dose of Yankee ingratitude which may have a demoralizing effect on them today. A large majority of the Southerners voted to make John R. Lynch—an honorable and dignified representative of the colored people in the South—Temporary Chairman of the convention. This was done at the instigation of the Arthur and Edmunds men in New York and New England. When Lynch was elected the Southern delegates possibly thought that the ties which bound them to their "temporary" supporters in the North could never be sundered. But almost the first act of the triumphant faction was a direct blow at the independence ot the Southern delegates. Mr. Henry L. Pierce, of Massachusetts, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Rules and Permanent Organization to consider the question of a new basis of representation in National Conventions of the Republican party. The object of this resolution is, of course, to procure a reduction of the relative representation of Southern States and district, and thereby to make Southern Republicans less influential in future conventions of the party. The Southern Republicans were good enough for Messrs. H. L. Pierce, H. Cabot Lodge, George William Curtis, Theodore Roosevelt, and the other political dudes from their part of the country when a Temporary Chairman was to be chosen, but they were not thought to be capable of valuable service in any Republican Convention that shall assemble hereafter. The unnatural alliance was speedily broken, and if as much intelligence and shrewdness are exhibited on the part of the Southern Republicans as they are usually accredited with it will not be renewed today.

THE LYNCH-CLAYTON CONTEST.

The chief event of interest in the convention proceedings of yesterday was the contest over the selection of a Temporary Chairman. Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, was the nominee of the National Committee. John R. Lynch, the popular colored ex-member of Congress from the "shoestring district" of Mississippi, was put forward by a combination of delegates representing various Presidential candidates because Clayton was understood to be a Blaine man. Lynch received 431 votes and Clayton 387. The scheme was devised to combine the field against Blaine.

It was intended by the organizers of this combination that the defeat of Clayton should be heralded as an anti-Blaine victory, but there are several circumstances which divest it of such meaning.

In the first place, Lynch was not nominated squarely and openly to represent the candidates antagonistic to Blaine. If this issue were to be made it should have been frankly avowed. On the contrary, Lynch was nominated and his claims were urged by those gentlemen who made speeches in his behalf on the ground that some special recognition ought to be given to the colored Republicans. Such a movement would have been commendable if it had originated in a genuine desire to show consideration for the colored voters, and in that case it would have encountered no opposition in the convention. But Lynch was brought forward under false pretenses. The gentlemen who importuned the convention to vote for him because he is a prominent representative of the colored race did so in the full knowledge that they had a very different purpose in their hearts, and were making a demagogical use of the sentiment favorable to the blacks which is always to be found in a Republican Convention.

If the vote between Clayton and Lynch may be regarded in any sense as a test of the Blaine strength in the convention, then it must be rather discouraging to the partisans of the half-dozen other candidates, for a combination of the other interests and all the claptrap used to develop the sympathy for the oppressed colored voters did not prevent Gen. Clayton from receiving 387 votes. If that figure be a correct gage of Blaine's active strength in the convention he will be so far in the lead of every other candidate that the prospects of his nomination may be regarded as more flattering now than they have been at any previous time, and the gun which had been loaded so carefully really missed fire.

There is another way to look at the election of Lynch when it is claimed as an anti-Blaine victory. Suppose it be admitted that it was the field against Blaine, how is Arthur to unite in his favor the 431 delegates who voted for Lynch? Of this number not less than 120 are committed to the interests of other candidates, allowing 70 to Edmunds, 24 to Sherman, 12 to Hawley, and 18 to others. This reckoning leaves Arthur 310 votes, as against the 387 votes which went to Clayton on Blaine's account. If that showing brings any comfort to the Arthur boomers they are entirely welcome to it.

Another influence entitled to consideration is this: Lynch was much stronger than the issue he represented, and Clayton was weaker than the Blaine sentiment to which his nomination was credited. There was a feeling against Clayton in the Eastern States, as the nominee of the National Committee for Temporary Chairman, outside of any division of preference on the Presidential question. A majority of the committee had named Clayton in opposition to Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts. This action had aroused a very general resentment among the New England and Eastern delegates and a large number of others along the Northern border who have strong New England sympathies and a particular admiration for Senator Hoar, who made an excellent presiding officer in the last National Convention. This feeling would have been damaging to Clayton if the vote had had no bearing whatever on the Presidential nomination. Lynch was stronger than his backing, because he was bound to receive the votes of many of the colored delegates without any regard to their Presidential preferences, and also of many white delegates from the South who depend upon colored votes for their election to their State Legislatures and local offices.

In the combination urging Lynch were also all the delegates who hold contested seats on the *prima-facie* title. Lynch himself evidently appreciated these personal advantages in the contest, for in his speech on taking the chair he declared that his selection could not properly be construed as an indication of the Presidential preferences of the convention.

John R. Lynch is one of the ablest and best men of his race in the United States, and the high compliment paid to him and the people whom he specially represents will not be begrudged by any Republican inside or outside the convention. At the same time his nomination for the position under the circumstances was a piece of sharp practice in which he and his race were used to secure a seeming triumph over Blaine on the preliminary organization. Such tactics are pretty sure to react upon the men who invent and adopt them. A deliberate analysis of the vote for Clayton and Lynch divests the result of the significance which the anti-Blaine combination are anxious to give it; and the convention as well as the public will conclude that, if it is necessary to resort to stratagem of this description in order to make even a successful skirmish against Blaine's outposts, it will be impossible to storm his invincible intrenchments. Blaine's men still hold the fort.

THE FIRST DAY'S SESSION.

In energy of action, earnestness of debate and enthusiasm, both on the inside and outside, the first day's session of the National Convention was conspicuous, though only devoted to routine work. The great hall was crowded, but, unlike four years ago, there were few ladies in attendance. Back of the speaker's chair there was a solid ampitheatre of solemn black; at the extreme south end of the building rose another, of which the band was the apex, surmounted by an oriflamb of red, white, and blue. Between these two was a level of black, occupied by the delegates, beneath blue banners, which were soon stripped from their standards, as they intercepted the view, and the alternates. On either side the boxes and the galleries above were filled with the same sombre colors, which were somewhat relieved by the decorations. It was not so cheery and sociable a convention as that of 1880—not so effective in contrasts of color—not so bright with the female charm. The masculine predominated by an immense majority, and was mixed in color, the colored delegates making a formidable showing in the section reserved for the States, which seemed small when compared with the rest of the house. There was no lack, however, of vigorous enthusiasm.

The familiar spectacle of 1880, when Mr. Conkling made a dramatic delay in entrance to catch the applause of the house, was wanting, and the applause was only spattered here and there in different parts of the house as some delegate of prominence came into sight. The band filled in the time with lively airs and one or two of a National character, which seemed crude and boisterous after the magnificent orchestra which occupied the building last week. The tap of the gavel by Senator Sabin hardly restored order, and his speech was delivered amid much confusion, which three times was overcome by great applause as he successively referred to the three Presidents nominated in Chicago—Lincoln, Grant, and Garfield. The reading of the call and the prayer were also lost amid the general gossip and the noise of people finding their seats, and general attention was not concentrated until Lodge, of Massachusetts, sprung the opposition to the Temporary Chairman named by the National Committee, and the name of John R. Lynch, of Mississippi, was placed before the convention, contrary to all precedents. It was not a surprise, but it commanded unusual attention at once, and there were plenty of delegates on their feet to claim recognition by the speaker. Among the speakers on either side there were some prominent ones, among them George William Curtis and Theodore Roosevelt of New York, Horr of Michigan, Carr of Illinois, and Thurston of Nebraska. Curtis spoke in his usual polished manner, with great suavity and grace, and Roosevelt, the young reformer, was also listened to with great attention, though his speech was not remarkable either in matter or manner. The telling speech was made by Clark E. Carr, of Illinois. It had the genuine Western ring if not the polished periods of the New York Independents, who had shown their independence in such a strange manner as to throw over the old usages of the party and descend to a political trick which was not expected from the professional reformers. At last there was an end to speeches, and, without much regard to motions which were offered that the vote be taken by States, the Chairman decided in favor of the motion to call the individual votes. All protests were ignored, and a motion to call the roll by States was not entertained at all. Under this arbitrary ruling the roll-call commenced, and for nearly two hours the dreary work went on, interrupted by the noise of the audience, the continued but useless pounding of the Chairman, and occasional outbursts of applause as prominent delegates voted or State delegations were found to be divided. When Virginia was reached Mahone received quite an ovation as he rose to vote. At length the tiresome work ended with the election of Lynch by 431 votes to 387 for Clayton, and the former's brief speech of acceptance closed the real interest of the first day.

BLAINE'S FOREIGN POLICY.

The last chapter of Blaine's book sums up the foreign relations of the United States in a few graphic sentences and presents to the reader his latest thoughts on the matter. In some Eastern circles Blaine's foreign policy is subjected to censorious criticism as something reckless and dangerous and liable to precipitate this country into a foreign war. But his views are either totally misunderstood or willfully perverted, as the following extract proves. It is taken from the closing passage of the chapter devoted to our foreign relations. After reading it no man who is an American at heart can continue his abuse of Blaine unless actuated by sheer malice:

> This brief history of the spirit rather than the events which characterized the foreign relations of the United States during the Civil War has been undertaken with no desire to revive the feelings of burning indignation which they provoked, or to prolong the discussion of the angry questions to which they gave rise. The relations of nations are not and should not be governed by sentiment. The interest and ambition of States, like those of men, will disturb the moral sense and incline to one side or the other the strict balance of impartial justice. New days bring new issues, and old passions are unsafe counselors. Twenty years have gone by. England has paid the cost of her mistake. The Republic of Mexico has seen the fame and the fortunes of the Emperors who sought her conquest sink suddenly—as into the pits which they themselves had digged for their victims—and the Republic of the United States has come out of her long and bitter struggle so strong that never again will she afford the temptation of the opportunity for unfriendly Governments to strike at her National life. Let the past be the past, but let it be the past with all the instruction and the warning of its experience.
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> The future safety of these continents rests upon the strength and maintenance of the Union; for, had dissolution been possible, events have shown with what small regard the interests or the honor of either of the belligerents would have been treated. It has been taught to the smaller Republics that if this strength be shattered they will be the spoil of foreign arms and the dependent provinces again of foreign monarchs. When this contest was over the day of immaturity had passed, and the United States stood before the world a great and permanent Power. That Power can afford to bury all resentments. Tranquil at home, developing its inexhaustible resources with a rapidity and success unknown in history, bound in sincere friendship, and beyond the possibility of hostile rivalry with the other Republics of the continents, standing midway between Asia and Europe, a Power on the Pacific as well as on the Atlantic, with no temptations to intermeddle in the questions which disturb the Old World, the Republic of the United States desires to live in amicable relation with all peoples, demanding only the abstinence of foreign intervention in the development of that policy which her political creed, her territorial extent, and the close and cordial neighborhood of kindred Governments have made the essential rule of her National life.

ADMINISTRATION TACTICS.

The Bread-and-Butter Brigade has been on dress-parade for some time making demonstrations in favor of Arthur's nomination, but it has generally been supposed that its loyalty was due to gratitude for past favors and a tacit understanding of future rewards. Those who have opportunities for knowing, however, charge that the swarms of officeholders who are in attendance at the National Convention or have sent their proxies have acted under direct commanding orders from Washington. It is well known that the President has refrained for the most part from making appointments to offices where the term of present incumbents has expired during the last year. This plan has given Mr. Arthur a double set of retainers and "workers," consisting first of the men in office who are working for reappointment, and secondly new candidates for their places. The officeholders have the sword of Damocles suspended above their heads. They fear they will be decapitated if they fail to render efficient service in forcing the nomination, and they have been led to hope for another term for themselves in case they show the proper zeal. In every case, however, there are other expectations which depend upon personal service. The outsiders know that the reappointments have not been made, and they have been led to hope that *they* will fill the vacancies if they do effective service. Thus the Government offices have been made to do double duty for Arthur. The officeholders and the officeseekers have been putting their heads and shoulders together in the interest of the great dispenser of patronage and alleged civil-service reformer all over the country. The fact that the interests of the Government have been damaged in some instances and that in all cases the officeholders have been neglecting their public duties in order to attend to the personal interests of the incumbent for another term of the Presidency have not deterred Mr. Arthur from manipulating the patronage in the most unscrupulous fashion; but certainly the knowledge of this fact ought to prevent the "Independents" and "Reformers," if they are not hypocrites, from laboring for Mr. Arthur's nomination, whether by supporting candidates who have no chance or by going over to him. If the charges made against Arthur be true, and they are put forward by gentlemen who are in a position to know, then he is more the head of a machine today than he was when he was managing the ward politics of New York. Will there be any promise of civil-service reform in his nomination?

THE WHITE-FEATHER ARGUMENT.

There are a set of timorous Republicans whose only opposition to Blaine grows out of the fear that if he should be elected President he would involve this country in a foreign war. They do not voice their cowardly fears very loudly, but speak of them in club-rooms and private conversations in a gruesome kind of way, as if Blaine's alleged "foreign policy" were a sort of mental dynamite that must not even be talked about too loudly lest it should explode and destroy the Nation.

These timorous souls do well not to assert their white-feather argument with too much emphasis, or to proclaim it from the housetops; for, should they do so, most assuredly the people would rise up and demand with one accord that James G. Blaine should be the Chief Executive of the Nation. The foreign policy of Mr. Blaine means that this country should have some purpose and energy in its foreign relations. It means that when this country is snubbed and insulted, as it has been two or three times lately, it should exhibit a little manhood in its resentment. It means that the dignity of American diplomatic representatives shall be respected and that American citizens abroad shall be protected in their rights. It means that American commerce should be promoted among the American Republics; it means an assertion of the Monroe doctrine, and it means that our naval protection shall be ample, and that our forts shall be armed with guns of sufficient calibre and range to defend our ports. But it does *not* contemplate aggression on any nation or interference with the affairs of any foreign Power. We will mind our business and other nations should attend to their own.

If James G. Blaine were President of the United States the State Department would not be obliged to humble itself and to accept the insults of foreign Powers on the plea that we have no means of defending ourselves if we resent insults.

If James G. Blaine were now President the English Cabinet would not be glibly talking of demanding consequential damages from this country on account of the operations of Irish dynamiters without offering a single scintilla of evidence to show that the explosions have not been caused by their own Irish subjects at home. She can now afford to bluster about damages or to demand them, but if Blaine were in the White House they would wait to get together their proofs before they began to talk about demanding damages under threat of bombarding our ports.

NOT CRIMINAL IF SUCCESSFUL.

If recent events in the banking world have any meaning it is that the evolution of rascality which is proceeding apparently in the world with as much regularity as any other form of development has brought into full-blown perfection a new banking crime which needs to be recognized by the law. This is the use of the funds of a bank for private purposes by its officers. The worst of the recent failures has been caused by the facility with which bank Presidents and Cashiers could dip into the vaults and sponge up the funds of depositors for their thieving speculations.

This is an abuse which ought to be reachable under the common law of the respective rights of trustees and their wards, but, in default of any statutory prohibition, it seems to be regarded as one of those new transgressions which must be met by new legislation. Representative Hewitt has introduced a bill which forbids the private use of bank funds by the officers, and provides for the punishment of offenders when they are unable to return to the bank the money which they have thus borrowed of it. It seems a singular thing that this abuse of the trust which comes into the hands of every manager of a bank with his office should be punishable only when the offender is unsuccessful in his speculations. So long as he makes money by misusing the deposits of the customers of the bank the manager, according to Mr. Hewitt's plan, is to be encouraged to do so some more. When he fails, as he is sure to do in the long run, he becomes amenable to the law. Then he is to make restitution when he almost certainly will have put it out of his power to do it.

Such a law amounts to a premium on successful rascality and a defeat of the hopes of depositors for the recovery of their money when the rascality is unsuccessful. The proper way to meet the evil is to make rascality of this kind—and it is one of the worst kinds—a crime whether successful or not. It is peculiarly characteristic of New York's financial morality, as evidenced by the occurrences of the last two months, to look with disfavor only on the unsuccessful villain. It is precisely this defect of moral vision which lies at the root of much of the disaster which has overtaken the metropolis. The men who have been trying to make money through Ward and Seney, and Fish and Baldwin, and the President of the Penn Bank have been perfectly willing that men should step over the old-fashioned lines which separate integrity from the reverse to any extent, provided that thereby money was made for themselves. How the money was gotten was a secondary matter. The essential thing was that money should be gotten.

Hence it is that we see the bearers of high names, the representatives of wealth and honor gained in the legitimate paths of commercial enterprise, eagerly acting as members of the same boards of direction of railroads and other corporate enterprises with the foremost financial pirates of the day. These respectable and honest folk are willing to keep any company, no matter how disreputable, if only they may fill their purses with the proceeds of the freebootery. We have had too much of this tolerance of the success of thievery. Let not the law give its sanction to any such monstrous immorality. If bank officers have no right to use for their private purposes the funds that are a trust in their hands, the fact that they have done it with profit to themselves is not a mitigation of their guilt, but rather an aggravation of it. Such misdeeds should be absolutely forbidden by the laws. With an amendment in this direction, Mr. Hewitt's bill would be a very useful measure.

THE people of Washington Territory have taken a very effective way of calling the attention of the Republican Convention now in session in this city to a reform which they think it is the duty of the Republicans to achieve. They have prepared a large placard circular in which, with the startling title "Under a Black Cloud," there is drawn a map of Washington Territory overlaid by the land-grant of the Northern Pacific Road. This map shows that two-thirds of the area of the Territory are included within the lines of "withdrawal" by which land that may be claimed by the railroad company is closed to settlers. The circular makes a recital of the facts with regard to the forfeitability of this land with which the readers of THE TRIBUNE should by this time be tolerably familiar. At one time and another, says the memorial, nearly the entire Territory has been withdrawn from settlement to gratify the vacillating whims of a lot of impecunious adventurers. In conclusion, the paper says to the members of the convention that "The people of Washington Territory and hundreds of thousands of their fellow-citizens throughout the Union, the hardy yeomen to whom these lands belong, wish to know what is to be the policy of the Republican party with regard to the restoration of these lapsed grants to the public domain." "They do not ask," they say, "for meaningless phrases or equivocal expressions, but earnest, honest words and work. They ask the party to make such an expression of its policy as it is willing to stand by whether it be for or against them." This is a legitimate subject to bring before the convention, and the people of Washington Territory have chosen a legitimate way of doing so. The procrastinating treatment of the whole subject of the forfeitable land-grants by Congress is injurious to the public interests and is unworthy of that body. The Republican Convention should go before the country with a strong resolution on the subject, and a strong pledge that if intrusted with the Government it will carry out its resolutions to the satisfaction of the Western people, who have suffered cruel and unnecessary wrongs at the hands of the land-grant corporations.

SENATOR EDMUNDS has a respectable following in the contest for the Republican nomination, and he is regarded as the residuary legatee of Arthur when the latter's boom plays out. But his friends and supporters are pursuing a course which is neither fair nor calculated to advance his interests. They are endeavoring to promote Edmunds' "boom" by assaults on other candidates. Blaine especially is singled out for their criticisms and sneers. If Arthur has been exempt to a considerable extent from their slurs it is because they expect recruits from the Arthur column as soon as it shall become evident that the latter cannot be nominated. They affect to be confident that most of the delegates from the Eastern States committed to Arthur will readily transfer their allegiance to Edmunds when Arthur is withdrawn. One objection they urge against Blaine is that he is not Quaker enough under provocation, and that he has a tendency to resent insults. But they should also submit to popular inspection the peculiarities of their favorit candidate and let the people determine whether they desire to go to the other extreme and take up a man who is notoriously frigid and almost isolated so far as his relations to the people are concerned.

Senator Edmunds occupies an exceptional, almost an anomalous, position in public life. Though a Senator of the United States, he is better known as an able and industrious lawyer whose abilities have been employed of late years by great corporations. His time, his talent, and his industry are mainly engaged in this kind of law practice. He is in receipt of an immense income from the same, estimated as high as $75,000 a year. He represents in the United States Senate a small State, whose interests make little demand upon his time, and his constituents are satisfied with the usual dignity of his appearance and the general recognition of his ability. No man in public life is so far removed from the people. He has but a limited acquaintance even in Congress, where he has occupied a seat so many years, and almost none among the people. He has never taken the pains to inform himself concerning the standing and the merits of public men. If he were elected President it would be necessary for him to delegate the appointing power to somebody more familiar with public men.

THE rulings of Dwight L. Sabin, the temporary presiding officer of the convention yesterday, were arbitrary and irregular. Mr. Sabin permitted his partisanship to get the better of his judgment and sense of fairness. He assumed that the convention in the absence of other rules was subject to those of the National House of Representatives. The National Convention is a law unto itself, and can always be governed by a majority vote. Sabin had no more right to ignore the motion that the votes be taken by States than he had to declare Chester A. Arthur, to whom he is indebted for patronage, the candidate of the convention. Nor was it in the province of Mr. Sabin to declare that the roll-call could not be interrupted. The truth is, that the convention is subject at all times to the will of the majority of the delegates present and voting. If Mr. Sabin had not been blinded by his own selfish interests and petty little ambitions he would not have dared to ignore a motion properly made by a delegate authorized to make it. It is perhaps fortunate for the Republicans of Minnesota that Mr. Sabin's political career at the end of his term of office will be cut short by a blight as complete as that which has overtaken his reputation as a financier and a man of business.

MR. J. STERLING MORTON, free-trader and the most influential Democrat in Nebraska, has been elected a delegate to the Democratic National Convention. The Omaha *Herald*, which trims and straddles on the tariff question, is applying the lash to Morton to whip him into the support of a tariff plank which will read free trade in the West, protection in the East, and as-you-want-it in the South. Morton demurs to playing this rôle of hypocrit and deceiver, and in retort to Dr. Miller, the editor of the Janus-faced *Herald*, says:

> And let Dr. Miller inform me, as speedily as convenient, what sort of statesmanship it is which deserts established and immutable economic laws for the sake of the plaudits, the votes, and the offices of a mere majority? If that is the kind he relishes and admires and the sort which is to mold the faith of the National Democracy and to attune its voice in declaring that faith, then our States differ materially and my capacity for exchanging truthful, fair declarations in favor of commercial freedom for the evasive verbiage with which professional parleyers in politics seek to allure votes is not equal to the demand.
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> The National Democratic Convention will not smother the voice of Morrison, Hurd, and Carlisle in order that the pig-iron alto squeal of Sam Randall, as an accompaniment to the pig-iron bass bellowing of Mr. Kelley, may be audible.

THE scheme of the anti-Blaine leaders is to bring out more candidates in the Blaine States and play the favorit-sonny game for all it is worth. The grand object is to reduce the Blaine vote below that of Arthur in order to discourage Blaine's supporters and cause them to abandon him. Thus it is proposed to trot out Senator Harrison to catch the Blaine delegates of Indiana and thereby weaken Blaine, and it is reported that Gen. Sherman is to be sprung on the convention by the anti-Blaine element in Michigan to stampede the followers of the "Plumed Knight" in that State. Other schemers are looking about for a delegate to spring Fairchild on the Wisconsin and Bob Lincoln on the Iowa or Kansas delegation. Unless Blaine's forces can be chopped up in this way his opponents see that he is bound to win. The dark-horse trick is no good until Blaine is broken down, and to this end every energy is bent.

THE combination that beat Clayton for the Temporary Chairmanship of the convention was not happy last night in view of the immense vote received by Clayton. At first they thought they had "downed" Blaine; but if a supporter of the latter could get [illegible] votes against the "field" represented by an exceptionally and peculiarly popular candidate, how is the combination going to unite on Arthur, Edmunds, Sherman, Hawley, or anybody to beat Blaine? While Blaine's strength may not exceed that of all the other candidates combined, it far exceeds that of any one of them, and he is the second choice of many of the supporters of each of the other candidates. This fact is well known to all the plotters against him; and it is just that consideration which gives them so much trouble of mind.

CHICAGO elevators contained last Saturday evening 7,033,500 bushels of wheat, [illegible] bushels of corn, 266,827 bushels of oats, [illegible] bushels of rye, and 64,905 bushels of barley. Total, 10,768,733 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 10,366,498 bushels a year ago. During last week our stocks decreased 1,011,099 bushels, of which 208,442 bushels was wheat and 678,615 bushels was corn.

For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 19,016,440 bushels of wheat, [illegible] bushels of corn, 2,977,695 bushels of oats, 908,437 bushels of rye, and 358,923 bushels of barley. These figures are less than those of a week ago by 648,810 in wheat and 380,347 in corn.

THE Chicago produce markets were dull yesterday and generally weak. As compared with Monday they closed lower to the extent of 25 cents on pork and lard, 10 cents on meats, 2 cents on wheat, 1 cent on corn, and ½ cent on oats. The receipts of grain were rather large, and the visible supply showed a smaller decrease than was generally expected, while the rain of Monday had been good for the growing crops.

BLAINE is not here to promise anything. From Arthur are under Cabinet officers, heads of bureaus, and all sorts of Postmasters, messengers, and paid runners, picking out a man here or there; so that the result of Arthur's nomination here would mean corruption, and so be put at the party in the campaign.—[illegible]

IT is only necessary for the Blaine forces to hold firmly together until his opponents venture to combine on some one candidate and then he will go in sure, as he is the second choice of enough delegates to nominate him whenever the break takes place.

THE Republicans of Republican States and districts want Blaine. Why shouldn't they have him?

JIM BLAINE can poll more votes in Indiana and Ohio than any other living man.

BLAINE and victory, or somebody else and defeat—which shall it be?

OHIO will be safe by 20,000 majority if Blaine is nominated.

IT won't be Arthur—that's settled.

ARTHUR's goose is cooked.

PERSONALS.

Ex-Senator David Davis is not so ponderous in physique as of yore, having lost nearly [illegible] pounds since his retirement from the Senate. He wears a full white beard and a black slouch hat, and looks more like a well-to-do farmer from the corn-belt of Illinois than a retired statesman and jurist.

George Mountfort died at Boston Wednesday at the age of 87 years. He was a son of Joseph Mountfort, one of the famous "Boston tea party" and a zealous patriot through the Revolution. George was in the commercial business in New York, Savannah, and Boston until 1850, when President Taylor appointed him Consul at the Island of Candia, where he received the rank and decoration of Turkish Bey from the Sultan. He was a frequent contributor to the newspaper press and author of various historical works.

James R. Keene, when he left California, was worth an immense fortune. The Sunday before he left he said to a friend, who was expressing regret at his departure and predicting evil from it: "There is my balance sheet; it shows that I am worth $5,600,000. That is $5,000,000 in round numbers against the $40,000,000 of the bonanza firm. The larger will always attract the smaller, and it is only a question of time as to my losing my fortune if I remain here. I will travel. I am sick and have enough, and will keep out of speculations." He told a truth, but unfortunately did not act upon it.

"There is nothing aristocratic," says the Philadelphia *Times*, "about Samuel J. Randall, who now looms up in such imposing political proportions. It is said of him by his constituents that he is as 'easy as an old shoe.' For many years his regular abode was a little old-fashioned hotel, on an out-of-the-way street near the wharves, frequented mostly by drovers, small farmers, and clerks. Now he has a small country place outside of the city and lives in the most simple and unpretentious way. When he comes to the city, instead of staying at the great hotels, frequented by the rich and influential, he patronizes a small but well-kept hostelry opposit Independence Hall. Until very recently he always went to dinners and other entertainments in his ordinary garb, and when urged by his friends to adopt a dress-coat he did so with the greatest reluctance."

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,733 bushels of all kinds of grain,
36,498 bushels a year ago. During
r stocks decreased 1,011,099 bush-
h 208,442 bushels was wheat and
els was corn.

me date the Secretary of the Chi-
of Trade states the visible supply
the United States and Canadas as
ushels of wheat, 7,628,010 bushels
7,695 bushels of oats, 908,437 bush-
nd 358,923 bushels of barley. These
less than those of a week ago by
heat and 360,347 in corn.

icago produce markets were dull
generally weak. As compared
y they closed lower to the extent of
pork and lard, 10 cents on meats,
heat, 1 cent on corn, and ½ cent
e receipts of grain were rather
e visible supply showed a smaller
an was generally expected, while
Monday had been good for the
s.

s not here to promise anything.
are under Cabinet officers, heads
and all sorts of Postmasters, mes-
paid runners, picking out a man
s; so that the result of Arthur's
ere would mean corruption, and
e party in the campaign.—*Gath.*

ecessary for the Blaine forces
together until his opponents
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go in sure, as he is the second
ugh delegates to nominate him
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licans of Republican States and
Blaine. Why shouldn't they

can poll more votes in Indiana
ny other living man.

victory, or somebody else and
hall it be?

safe by 20,000 majority if
ated.

rthur—that's settled.

ose is cooked.

ERSONALS.

avid Davis is not so ponder-
s of yore, having lost nearly 100
tirement from the Senate. He
beard and a black slouch hat,
a well-to-do farmer from the
s than a retired statesman and

fort died at Boston Wednes-
years. He was a son of Joseph
he famous "Boston tea party"
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commercial business in New
nd Boston until 1850, when
pointed him Consul at the Isl-
re he received the rank and
h Bey from the Sultan. He
ributor to the newspaper press
as historical works.

e, when he left California,
se fortune. The Sunday be-
o a friend, who was expressing
re and predicting evil from it:
e sheet; it shows that I am
at is $5,000,000 in round num-
000,000 of the bonanza firm.
s attract the smaller, and it is
ne as to my losing my fortune
will travel. I am sick and
keep out of speculations."
ut unfortunately did not act

ng aristocratic," says the
"about Samuel J. Randall,
such imposing political pro-
him by his constituents that
d shoe.' For many years his
ttle old-fashioned hotel, on
et near the wharves, fre-
rovers, small farmers, and
small country place outside
the most simple and unpre-
e comes to the city, instead
hotels, frequented by the
patronizes a small but well-
Independence Hall. Until
went to dinners and other
ordinary garb, and when
adopt a dress-coat he did
uctance."

ON THE OUTSIDE.

What the Leaders Think of the Action of the Convention—Harrison in the Field.

Blaine's Gains in Texas and Other Delegations—Committees on Credentials, Organization, Etc.

The Throngs in the Streets—The Ticket-Peddler at His Work—What the Ohioans Are Doing.

IN CHICAGO.

THE SITUATION

IN THE LIGHT OF THE VOTE FOR TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

The managers on all sides found reason to congratulate themselves that at the outset of the convention they had been able to take a pretty accurate estimate of their own and their opponents' strength. With the vote on Temporary Chairman as a basis they would be enabled to work with a knowledge of their own position in the interim till the balloting begun. The vote was regarded as a test in so far as it placed all the delegates on record on tolerably well defined Presidential lines. The result was generally accepted as indicative of a prolonged balloting if the friends of the weak candidates were not ready to give up their favorit sons after a brief contest. In fact, the latter took courage, and began to hunt up their following with a view to keeping it together.

WHY THE BLAINE MEN ARE HAPPY.

As was natural, opinions as to the bearing of the result were as varied as the interests of the candidates. Some delegates were found who insisted that in the union of diverse elements which helped to beat Clayton no significance could be found as regarded the leading Presidential candidates. Neither the Blaine nor the Arthur people, however, assented to this view. The men looking after Mr. Blaine's interests thought the result more than verified their claims. In figuring on the first Presidential ballot they have claimed from 330 to 350 votes, Mr. Elkins giving the former as a certainty. In the 387 which were cast for Clayton the Blaine leaders found evidence to show that their estimates had been on the safe side. Lynch's 431 were acknowledged on all sides to be the full strength of the field against Blaine, assuming that the Arthur, Sherman, Edmunds, Hawley, and other interests can be so combined when the test comes. This was not considered likely when it is known that of the Sherman men in Ohio not one will dare cast his vote for Arthur, while a sprinkling from other candidates would also swing to Blaine. There was also a fair proportion of Blaine votes which went to Lynch on other grounds, and this proportion was by no means balanced by the anti-Blaine people who voted for Clayton from personal reasons. Despite the bait of a colored man for Chairman there were some colored delegates who stood by Clayton, proving that the weak spot of the Administration in the South is a reality. None of the Arthur leaders pretended to believe that they could get as big a Southern vote on the Presidency as the Arthur-Edmunds combination secured on Chairman. The only positive support of Blaine from alleged candidates come from the Logan and Harrison ranks. But in Illinois it was generally understood that the delegation divided with an object in view, and purposely kept from giving Blaine his full strength. In Indiana Harrison's candidacy is of such doubtful parentage that it will hardly be able to draw any votes from Blaine. The general effect of the vote on Blaine's followers was beneficial, and augurs well for the future. "I led the column," remarked Powell Clayton to a friend, "and I was the first to fall." The Blaine ranks, particularly in the Southwest, at once showed a tendency to close up solidly. About one-half of the delegates to the convention are old soldiers, and these showed more feeling than was displayed in any other quarter. The fact that the Temporary Chairmanship is usually considered as of small importance, and that the repudiating of the National Committee's choice was unprecedented only added to their indignation. In one aspect Clayton's defeat was viewed as sure to benefit Blaine in impressing his followers with the fact that something more than "booming" is needed in a Presidential Convention.

THE ARTHUR LEADERS.

The Arthur managers, more particularly the New York men, professed to be gleeful over the result as a black eye to Blaine. That it was a straight victory for the President they did not claim, but they viewed it as preparing the ground for work which might lead to the defeat of Blaine. It showed them what there was to be done. The general comment was that the Utica business had been repeated, but the practical advantage had been with them instead of with the Edmunds men. They did not deny that the vote given for Clayton meant Blaine was very close to the nomination, but this very fact they relied on to scare the Independents of all shades of opinion into line. "It may be Arthur's death-knell has been sounded," said one of the New Yoak City men, "but I'm blanked if we don't toll the bell for Blaine, and I shouldn't wonder if Edmunds' corpse was in the funeral procession, spite of the Independents' blow and bluster. This has been a good day for the dark horse." Others claimed that the Independents would get scared and come over to them, so there was in their view still a hope for Arthur. Within an hour after the vote was taken they had arranged to have 5,000 sheets printed giving it, and checking off all the Blaine men and Independents who voted for Lynch. Sub-committees were appointed to see and labor with these delegates diligently till the balloting begins. There were also hints that other influences would be brought to bear.

THE INDEPENDENTS.

Notwithstanding their work the Independents were not entirely happy. They had wanted Hoar for Chairman, and they wanted him badly. They, however, claimed that all the credit of the business was with them, and they saw in it a hopeful sign for Edmunds' candidacy. They were as indignant as usual at the suggestion that they were only a side-show for the Administration. The Independents agreed that the vote on Chairman showed Blaine was dangerously near to the nomination, but they declared unless the Arthur men came over bag and baggage to Edmunds the supporters of the President would be held responsible for the choice of Blaine. As between the Arthur and Edmunds people there is unquestionably going to be trouble in settling this grave responsibility.

It was generally remarked by old politicians that in plowing in the field of practical politics the Independents are showing a genius for combination which was hardly to be expected from such apostles of purity. At the New York headquarters last night the story of how George William Curtis and the Bay State jurists worked cheek by jowl with Johnny O'Brien and how they jointly arranged the combination with Mahone was told as illustrative of the probable course of the Independents when the final test comes.

All the favorit-son candidates swelled out after the session of the convention was ended. Sherman's Ohio friends thought they saw certain signs that both the Arthur and the Edmunds men would come to them if they held out long enough. Logan's Illinois supporters were greatly elated, and declared all they needed to do was to stick by their man long enough. Harrison could not be kept in the background, despite the division in his own State, while the Nutmeg delegates concluded that if Connecticut remained firm Gen. Hawley would surely attract to himself the wavering elements. Col. Corkhill thought Justice Miller was coming to the front, and there was also talk of other dark horses.

SENATOR HARRISON.

HE WILL BE PUT IN NOMINATION AS A CANDIDATE—MEETING OF THE INDIANA DELEGATION.

The Indiana delegation met at half-past 10 at their headquarters, Club-Room No. 4 Grand Pacific, yesterday morning, Gen. Veatch presiding. The session was a lively one, and resulted in the adoption of a resolution that the name of Senator Harrison be presented to the convention. The session was a secret one, and two accounts were obtained of the proceedings.

"We had a —— of a time," said one delegate "and decided that Senator Harrison should be put in nomination, but the resolution doesn't bind anybody. Anybody could have named him, so the action taken doesn't amount to anything. State pride was the argument used by his friends. Harrison had only sixteen or eighteen votes, Arthur about ten, and the rest were scattered, and the mover of the resolution stated distinctly that it didn't bind the delegation, and the Harrison men pleaded with Gresham's friends, saying that they would have to look to him for votes. If there were any chance of Harrison's getting nominated, the Gresham men wouldn't have any objection; but he has no chance, and Gresham's friends don't want to weaken Arthur by helping Harrison when it will not do any good. But they voted the resolution because it didn't bind them."

"Where is Senator Harrison; he wasn't in the convention today?"

"He has left the hotel, and his friends will tell you he has left the city, but he hasn't. He is at some private house. He is the only candidate for the Presidency that ever went to a convention to influence it. No one else is here."

"Has he been a candidate long?"

"Yes. Why, Saturday, after telling the newspaper boys that he wasn't a candidate and wouldn't be, he telegraphed his alternate, Roelker, to come here, and he arrived Sunday morning. Harrison told him then that he expected to be a candidate and had sent for him to take his place in the convention."

"The delegation will not be solid for him?"

"No. Blaine will get a part of them and Arthur most of the rest on the split-up, as Harrison has no show, and he knows it."

THE OTHER SIDE.

"The meeting," said another delegate, "was a very harmonious one, and by an almost unanimous vote—28 to 1, the other being absent—we adopted a resolution to present the name of Gen. Harrison to the convention for the Presidency."

"Is it considered binding on the delegation?"

"It could not be binding on any one, as the delegates are elected by Congressional districts, and can vote for whom they please. But I think our vote will be solid for Harrison all the time, unless it should be demonstrated that the convention prefers Gen. Gresham, and then I wouldn't be surprised if Gresham got some of them."

"Has Gresham been communicated with on the subject?"

"Not to my knowledge."

"Suppose neither has a show for the nomination, how will the delegation vote?"

"Well, we don't look for a strong vote for any Indiana men until the gentlemen from the East who are being pressed with so much vigor have had an opportunity to measure their lances and shatter them if they are to do so. If we succeed in presenting an acceptable man, of course they may vote for him after they leave their favorits. Harrison does not enter the list with the expectation that he will at first draw from Blaine or Arthur, or with any view of interfering with the prospects of either of them, because both would have gotten votes from our delegation, possibly each about an equal vote, if Harrison hadn't come out."

"Will the delegation vote solidly for him on the first ballot?"

"I think so. They certainly ought to."

"Who will nominate him?"

"Col. R. M. Thompson, the 'ancient mariner of the Wabash.'"

HE HAS GONE.

The insinuation of the delegate that the Senator had not left the city, but was hiding somewhere, was not correct. He left the city last evening with no less a person than Gov. Hendricks. The two were the solitary occupants of the sleeper that was attached to the Kankakee for Indianapolis. It is suggested that the distinguished Indianian who accompanied the Senator could give him from his recollections of what took place four years ago at Cincinnati some interesting points. The departure of the Senator leaves no doubt as to the fact that he is fully in earnest in his aspirations for the Presidency. How far the Indianians will stand by him remains to be seen. It is not likely that he will receive a dispatch before he gets home to notify him that he is the lucky man.

SENATOR HARRISON AS A CIVIL-SERVICE REFORMER.

The following letter, written by Senator Harrison over a year since, was published shortly after it was written and was severely commented upon at the time by those who favored civil-service reform. It was supposed that the Senator was in favor of a higher standard in our civil service and did not belong to that class of Senators who regarded the offices as their private property to be disposed of at their will. The letter will explain itself:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 4, 1883.—*N. Filbeck, Esq.*—MY DEAR SIR: I received last night a telegram signed by yourself and others in relation to the Collectorship in your district. I said to Mr. McKeen yesterday when he was here that I thought, from the papers before me containing expressions from the leading Republicans of your district, the strong weight of the case was with Maj. Carter. Upon a reexamination of the papers today I find it to be even more so than I had supposed. Nine counties in the district have, either by petition or personal letters from leading Republicans, spoken in his favor, insisting upon his appointment as the proper one for the district. I gathered from your dispatch that about the only objection you have to his appointment grows out of the impression that his appointment is to be Mr. Pierce's appointment, and he is in some way Mr. Pierce's representative. I desire to say to you that this is not true. *The appointment is made by me alone* upon what seems to me to be the weight of influence in the district. If I supposed Maj. Carter was to be anybody's man or substitute I would not appoint him at all. I do not desire that he shall be my man in any sense, but that he shall enter upon the duties of the office in a spirit of kindness and friendliness to all Republicans and manage it so as to heal rather than to excite opposition or division. I know he will do this. His record as a soldier is certainly beyond criticism. I understand that he went in as a private and served faithfully and gallantly. I am sure, therefore, that I can trust my fellow-comrades at Terre Haute to accept him as a comrade entitled to their respect and confidence. I am sure that, as a Republican, quite as little objection can be made to him.

I cannot write to all the signers of the telegrams sent to me, and will ask you to communicate them the substance of what I have written as far as you may think best.

Very truly yours,
BENJAMIN HARRISON.

In commenting on the above in the New York *Evening Post* Carl Schurz said no one who entertained such sentiments could ever be President. It was no more possible than it was once for a man who spelled negro with two g's to become Chief Executive.

LYNCH'S ELECTION.

THE VARYING VIEWS TAKEN OF IT BY THE DELEGATES.

Immediately after the adjournment the Leland was a handy half-way house to the Pacific for a large number of delegates who took the opportunity to talk over with the Massachusetts people the great event of the day, which had been brought about under their lead. The Bay State men were as happy as a base-ball nine after a victory on the diamond, forming an ideal mutual admiration society. They did not seem to look beyond the fact that Clayton had been defeated, and that was enough. The Blaine men were no less pleased with the result, regarding the vote as a test of his strength on first ballot. Collector Robertson thought the vote a fair showing of hands for Blaine against the field. Some, he said, voted for Clayton who would not vote for Blaine, but their number was fully made up by the number voting for Lynch who could be counted upon for Blaine.

G. V. Massey, Chairman of the Delaware delegation, was as happy over the result as man ought to be over anything. "That vote," said he, "is far ahead of any claim made for Blaine on the first ballot—more, in fact, than we have dared to claim. It was a straight fight between him and the combined opposition."

"Look at the Massachusetts people over there; they seem as jubilant as you," said the reporter, pointing to an animated group including most of that delegation.

"That's the beauty of it, you see," Mr. Massey answered: "we are happy and everybody is satisfied. They are happy over one thing and we are over another."

John H. Brady, of New York City, said the Arthur men knew what they were about, referring to the course of the Edmunds people. "There is not so much talk with us," said he, "we are more for business. I think the vote on the Chairmanship-question was a test." Theodore Roosevelt thought it was good enough for one day, and so opinions ran, the Blaine, Arthur, and Edmunds men all appearing to be equally well satisfied.

John Y. Stone, of Iowa, was emphatic in his declaration that Lynch's election does not show either Arthur or Blaine strength. He believed that there were fully thirty colored men from the South who voted for Lynch for the reason that he was a colored man, and for that reason only. The 387 ballots cast for Clayton, he claims, do not represent by any means Blaine's strength.

A CALIFORNIAN.

"What does the election of Lynch signify?" a reporter for THE TRIBUNE asked Mr. W. W. Morrow, Chairman of the Pacific Slope delegation.

"It signifies that Mr. Blaine's supporters are right in claiming that he represents by far the larger force in the convention. If it be said that Mr. Clayton had the support of Mr. Blaine's friends then it is very plain that he has within a few votes of the necessary number to receive the nomination on the first ballot. It is undoubtedly true that a number of the delegates voted for Mr. Clayton who will not vote for Mr. Blaine on the first ballot, but it is evident that they will vote for him after the first or second ballot. Then there were a number of delegates who voted for Mr. Lynch who will vote for Mr. Blaine on the first ballot. It seems to me that Mr. Blaine will be nominated before the fourth or fifth ballot."

Col. C. F. Crocker said: "Mr. Blaine's friends never claimed a majority of the entire convention on the first ballot, and we do not consider it as a test of his final strength. It is simply a settlement of whether he is to be nominated on the first ballot or soon thereafter."

Mr. William H. Parks, of California, said: "It is very favorable to Mr. Blaine. He developed a strength of at least forty votes more than had ever been claimed by his friends."

"Then you consider that Clayton's strength represents his?"

"Not entirely. There were some few who voted to sustain the action of the committee who will not vote for Mr. Blaine. To offset that there were a large number of Mr. Blaine's friends who voted for Mr. Lynch in order to please the Southern delegates. To me the outlook never seemed better than it does now."

ARTHUR MEN.

Congressman Houck thinks that Arthur will be nominated today, basing his belief upon the choice of Lynch as Temporary Chairman. The Blaine men—Brown, Elliott, and Elkins—think that the Man from Maine will pull through, and claim that the Logan men, when they find that they cannot nominate their man, will cast their votes for him.

A. J. Rosenthal believes that yesterday's vote was a Blaine victory. He says that quite a number of colored men voted for Lynch only because he is a colored man, and that when it comes to a square ballot they will be found in the Blaine column. The Texas delegation, he says, will vote almost solidly for Logan as second choice, though there are several members who are favorable to Gresham.

ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE.

WHAT IT INDICATES AS TO THE STRENGTH OF CANDIDATES.

The following deductions from the 431 votes cast for Lynch will show the actual proportion of Arthur men who voted for him:

States		For
Arkansas	1	Blaine.
Connecticut	6	Hawley.
Illinois	14	Logan.
Iowa	2	Blaine.
Kansas	3	Blaine.
Massachusetts	24	Edmunds.
Michigan	6	4 to Edmunds, 2 to Gen. Sherman.
Minnesota	3	Edmunds.
Missouri	10	Gen. Sherman.
New Hampshire	8	Edmunds.
New York	15	Edmunds.
Ohio	23	John Sherman.
Rhode Island	8	Edmunds.
Vermont	8	Edmunds.
Idaho	2	Blaine.
New Mexico	1	Blaine.
Louisiana	3	Blaine.
Total	137	

This leaves 294, which, with four in Florida, leaves Arthur's vote 298.

From Clayton's total vote of 388 deduct 39:

Connecticut	6	Missouri	4
Illinois	25		
Florida	4	Total	39

Add to Blaine:

Arkansas	1	Louisiana	3
Iowa	2		
Michigan	2	Total	15
Kansas	3	Add	349
Wisconsin	1		
New Mexico	1	Total Blaine	364
Idaho	2		

CREDENTIALS.

THE FIRST ALABAMA CASE DISPOSED OF.

The Committee on Credentials met at 7:30 o'clock in the headquarters of the National Committee at the Grand Pacific. Every member was present except Burton O. Cook, of Illinois, and the member from Rhode Island. Henry Ballard, of Vermont, was nominated Temporary Chairman, and E. C. Nichols, of Michigan, Secretary. W. W. Crapo, of Massachusetts, and J. Frank Fort, of New Jersey, were both named for Permanent Chairman. The ballot resulted 21 to 21, and it was then decided to make the temporary organization permanent. A resolution was adopted for the exclusion of all parties except members of the committee, newspaper reporters included, the only proviso being the admission of counsel representing contestants, together with the contestants themselves. The adoption of this resolution led to a long discussion prior to its adoption, but it was finally carried by a large majority.

The contest in the Second Illinois District was taken up, and after considerable discussion further action was postponed until 9 o'clock this morning. Congressman Davis was permitted to remain in the room to which he had gained admission in spite of the ironclad resolution for the exclusion of everybody, while the door was repeatedly slammed in the face of Dick Tuthill, who persistently stood his ground asking only for the same rights that had been accorded to Congressman Davis, but without avail. When the postponement was announced the anxious Illinoisans filed away and in a slight measure decreased the dense crowd packed before the door of the committee-room.

The First Alabama District was then called, and the discussion of this matter caused a heated debate covering nearly three hours, but eventually resulting in the seating of the two delegates whose names are now on the roll—James E. Slaughter and Frank Threatt—by a vote 29 to 15. The minority were very bitter in their opposition, and denounced the action in most unmeasured terms. The claims of the two delegates who secured admission were presented by George Turner, Chairman of the Alabama delegation.

THE TWENTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA.

Gen. Fisher, the Pennsylvania member, was called out and the withdrawal of the contesting delegates in the Twenty-second District was handed to him. This withdrawal seats the two regular men, C. L. Magee and William Flinn, who are for Arthur. The parties who withdrew are J. H. Slagle and Joseph D. Weeks.

A Pennsylvanian stated that this withdrawal had no significance as in favor of Arthur. In fact, the withdrawal had been counseled by the Blaine men. At best, the Pennsylvanian stated, the contestants had no great claims, and it was felt that the sentiment at present is so strongly in favor of Blaine that it was better to drop the matter so as to facilitate organization, and thus prevent any combination to offset the tide setting in so strongly for the Man from Maine. The contest in the Twenty-first District of the same State was also withdrawn, but the Blaine men reconsidered their action and resolved to make the fight. The matter will come up today.

THE SEVENTH ALABAMA.

At midnight an effort to effect an adjournment was defeated, and the Seventh Alabama case was taken up. It was at first unanimously voted to seat the members already on the roll—Dr. R. A. Moseley Jr. and Arthur Bingham—but this action was almost immediately reconsidered.

Prior to reconsidering the Seventh Alabama case the question arose as to whether Frank Conger or Col. Perry Carson, of the District of Columbia, was entitled to a seat on the Committee on Credentials, Col. George B. Corkhill representing the claims of Col. Carson, the colored man. It was a purely local question between Conger and Carson, the latter claiming that Conger had been high-handed in naming himself for the place on the committee. Action was postponed until this morning in order to settle some technical points.

TEXAS.

In the Texas contest, in the Fourth District, neither side being represented when the case was called, it was decided to enroll the sitting members, Gen. A. J. Malloy and Henry Carter, colored, both for Arthur.

SEVENTH ALABAMA.

Consideration of the Seventh Alabama contest was then resumed and carried on until 1 o'clock, when an adjournment was taken until 9 o'clock this morning. The Illinois contest will then be first taken up and disposed of, after which the Alabama case will again be called.

COMMITTEE ON RULES.

FULL REPORT OF THE REGULATIONS AGREED UPON FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE CONVENTION.

The Committee on Rules and Order of Business met in Room 42 of the Grand Pacific at 8 p. m. Mr. W. H. Parks, of California, presided. Mr. Henry B. Atherton, of New Hampshire, was appointed Secretary. There were but twenty-four members in attendance when the committee began work, a bare quorum, as the full committee consisted of forty-seven members. It was moved that the rules and order of business prepared by a similar committee, of which Gen. Garfield was Chairman in 1880, and adopted by the convention of that year, should be submitted and voted on seriatim, and after some discussion this course was agreed on. Rules 1, 2, 7, 9, and 10 of the old code were the subject of warm debates; the result being that Rule 1 was adopted as it stood. Substitutes were adopted for Rules 2, 7, and 9, and Rule 10 was left over for final discussion this morning. Rules 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 11 were adopted without debate.

The Secretary read Rule 1 of the old code, as follows:

Rule 1. The convention shall consist of a number of delegates from each State equal to double the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress and two delegates from each Territory and two from the District of Columbia.

A debate arose as to whether this rule referred to the present convention or the convention to meet in 1888. Col. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, moved that the rule be rejected, as it related to a matter outside the legitimate work of that committee. An amendment was offered to the effect that the first word of the rule should be "This" instead of "The." Other amendments followed, but eventually the rule was adopted as it stood.

Rule 2 of the old code was read as follows:

Rule 2. The Rules of the House of Representatives shall be the rules of the convention, so far as they are applicable and not inconsistent with the following rules, etc.:

The following substitute was offered and adopted after some debate:

Rule 2 [as adopted]. The convention shall be governed by the general parliamentary law, taking Cushing's Manual for authority, except so far as otherwise provided in the following rules:

Rule 3. When the previous question shall be demanded by a majority of the delegates from any State, and the demand seconded by two or more States, and the call sustained by a majority of the convention, the question shall then be proceeded with and disposed of according to the rules of the House of Representatives in similar cases.

Rule 4. Upon all subjects before the convention the States shall be called in alfabetical order, and next the Territories and District of Columbia.

Rule 5. The report of the Committee on Credentials shall be disposed of before the report of the Committee on Resolutions is acted upon; and the report of the Committee on Resolutions shall be disposed of before the convention proceeds to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President.

Rule 6. When a majority of the delegates of any two States shall demand that a vote be recorded, the same shall be taken by States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, the Secretary calling the roll of the States and Territories and the District of Columbia in the order heretofore stated.

Rule 7. In making the nomination for President and Vice-President, in no case shall the calling of the roll be dispensed with. When it shall appear that any candidate has received a majority of the votes cast the President of the convention shall announce the question to be, Shall the nomination of the candidate be made unanimous? But if no candidate shall have received a majority of the votes, the Chair shall direct the vote to be again taken, which shall be repeated until some candidate shall have received a majority of the votes cast; and when any State has announced its vote, it shall so stand until the ballot is announced, unless in case of numerical error.

It was moved that the last clause of Rule 7, commencing, "And when any State has announced," etc., should be stricken out. A somewhat heated debate arose, in which the Chair had difficulty in keeping half-a-dozen members from speaking at once, and there appeared to be a very strong feeling on the subject. It was argued that this shortened the work of the convention and prevented confusion by changing the vote announced by the Chairman of the delegation for each State. It was argued on the other hand that it caused considerable lying among these Chairmen, as many of them would claim a numerical error which existed only in their imagination and desire to flop over to the winning side, and that it gave the States far down on the alfabetical list an undue advantage by letting them have the announced vote to be guided by before recording how their own vote would go.

Mr. L. C. Collins, of Illinois, said the debate, to his mind, resolved itself to this: Were the delegates to have no individual preferences, but to be ruled by the sway of the seeming majority? Were they not to vote their individual choice, but to vote always for the man whom they saw was about to be nominated? This clause, he believed, was in some degree a safeguard and check against the sudden storms which often swept over a convention, leaving common sense for a time forgotten. If Alabama, the first State on the list, voted its choice and then found that it was not on the winning side, and wanted to flop over before the vote was recorded, should it be helped to carry out such a proceeding? He thought not. He believed the votes of delegates should be given honestly, without fear, or favor, or hope of patronage or reward, and as the votes were given so they should be recorded.

A STATE'S RIGHT TO CHANGE ITS VOTE.

Other members thought that according to parliamentary rule a State should have the right to change its vote before that vote was formally announced from the chair.

A vote was taken and two divisions afterwards called for, the final result being adoption of rule in its complete form by a vote of 13 to 12.

Rule 8 of the old code was then adopted—viz.:

Rule 8. In the record of the vote by States the vote of each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia shall be announced by the Chairman; and in case the vote of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia shall be divided the Chairman shall announce the number of votes cast for any candidate, or for or against any proposition; but if exception is taken by any delegate to the correctness of such announcement by the Chairman of his delegation, the President of the convention shall direct the roll of members of such delegation to be called, and the result shall be recorded in accordance with the votes individually given.

FIVE-MINUTE SPEECHES.

Rule 9 of the old code provided for only one speech of not more than five minutes' duration on every question except the nomination of candidates, in which ten-minute speeches were allowed. A debate arose in which strong protests were made against limiting the speech of the nominator or seconder of a candidate to ten minutes, and eventually the following, making no limit on such speeches, was unanimously adopted:

Rule 9. No member shall speak more than once upon the same question nor longer than five minutes, unless by leave of the convention, except in the presentation of names of candidates.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Rule 10 of the old code was read as follows:

Rule 10. A Republican National Committee shall be appointed, to consist of one member from each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia, represented in this convention. The roll shall be called, and the delegation from each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia shall name, through their Chairman, a person to act as a member of such committee.

Hereupon the hottest debate of the evening occurred, the subject being the alleged unequal or inadequate representation in the National Convention of States largely Republican.

Mr. Drummond, of Maine, moved the following amendment:

A Republican National Committee shall be appointed, to consist of one member from each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia represented in this convention, and of one additional member for each State in which a majority of the members of Congress elected at the last election were Republicans. The roll shall be called, and the delegation from each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia shall name through their Chairman the persons to act as members of such committee.

As bearing on the debate, a petition was read from the Young Men's Republican Club of New York praying for an apportionment of delegates to the National Convention from States and Congressional districts in a ratio corresponding to the Republican votes of the same.

As the committee had now been over three hours in deliberation it was decided to adjourn the discussion on Rule 10 until this morning.

Rule 11 was adopted without debate, as follows:

Rule 11. All resolutions relating to the platform shall be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

The committee will meet this morning in Ante-Room No. 1 of the convention hall. All members of the committee are requested to be present.

COMMITTEE ON PLATFORM.

THE MEN WHO WILL DRAW UP THE RESOLUTIONS—QUESTIONS OF LABOR AND COMMERCE.

The Committee on Resolutions met at the headquarters of the New Jersey delegation. Congressman McKinley, of Ohio, was selected as Chairman, and ex-Minister William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, Secretary. At the suggestion of Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, to facilitate business, a sub-committee of nine was appointed, which is to make an outline of the platform to be submitted to the full committee this morning at 9 o'clock, when there will be another meeting. This committee consists of W. W. Phelps, William McKinley, Horace Davis, Henry Lodge, John H. Baker, George R. Peck, Maj. Elam, Dr. J. M. Bynum, and Judge S. S. Elbert. Each one of these men is versed on some one of the subjects relating to the tariff, the silver question, the Chinese problem, foreign affairs, or National matters, concerning which resolutions will probably be introduced.

A dispatch was received from Typographical Union No. 79 worded as follows: "Protect American labor by disowning Whitelaw Reid, of the New York *Tribune*."

A batch of resolutions were presented by the delegates—among them one from the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Young Men's Club on civil-service reform. D. M. Richardson, the match manufacturer of Detroit, received a hearing on behalf of the manufacturing interests. He claimed that the foreign commerce of the United States had so far diminished that at the present time it was only a fraction of its former magnitude, and that, therefore, it would be wise and expedient for the Government to pay a tonnage bounty on all ships constructed of and equipped with domestic products, equal to the difference in cost and equipment of such American ships in excess of the cost of the same class of vessels built on the River Clyde, in Scotland, as nearly as could be ascertained. The ships receiving such tonnage bounty to engage solely in foreign carrying trade, or in trade between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. Also to establish as soon as practicable regular and frequent mail transportation in American ships to the leading commercial centres of the world, to the end that American products may find market therein, and that shippers may be afforded cheap, reliable, and regular facilities for the transportation of their merchandise.

THE NAVY.

Mr. Richardson held that the navy had become so far depleted that it was not worthy the name it bore. It would be an act of common prudence to enter at once upon the work of providing suitable and adequate coast defenses, and a navy that should not be excelled in efficiency and power. The commerce of this country demanded a waterway connecting the two great oceans at or near Lake Nicaragua, and it was of fitting and paramount importance that the United States should control such waterway when constructed. The Government should secure, by purchase or treaty, from the Republic of Nicaragua the territory required for the construction, operation, maintenance, and defense of the canal, and the necessary appropriation should be made therefor. Illiteracy in the South and remedies therefore were also suggested. The Mormon question was touched upon and measures discussed for the suppression of polygamy. Mr. Richardson thought that a further reduction of the National debt by the present generation was unjust and uncalled for in the fulfillment of any pledge hitherto made or upon any pretext for the protection of the National credit. The law creating the sinking fund should be repealed. The coinage of silver dollars should cease until the business of the country should demand the renewal of the same. Whisky, beer, and tobacco he regarded as article of luxury, and therefore proper objects for taxation, and the tax on these commodities should not be repealed or reduced. Referred for action.

THE IRISH DEMAND.

Alexander Sullivan, President of the Irish National League, asked the committee to embody in its platform a clause favoring the enactment of laws and the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution providing that citizenship would be indispensable to foreigners owning land in the United States. Referred to the sub-committee.

THE TARIFF.

Similar disposition was made of a paper presented by Mr. George Hill, representing a large number of the largest manufacturers in the East. It called, first, for the abolition of duties on raw material in order to give the manufacturers an opportunity to compete in home and foreign markets; second, the adjustment of the tariff so that manufactures approaching nearest the crude state would pay the lower rate and that the manufactures that have further advanced, requiring more skill and labor, pay the higher rate of duties.

Delegate Harwood, of Nebraska, hoped the Republican party would not fail to pay particular attention to this subject.

Josiah Quincy, of Boston, introduced a paper on tariff reform worded in a like manner. It was signed by 500 Massachusetts business-men. Its main point was the suggestion to reduce the large surplus in the Treasury by relieving the manufacturers who pay heavy taxes on raw material.

FREE TRADE.

From the free-traders the following was received:

That the platform shall declare for the reduction of taxation to the necessities of the Government; for the removal of excessive duties on necessaries of life rather than of the tax on whisky and tobacco; for the freeing of raw materials required by our manufacturing industries; and for such a reduction of duties on unfinished goods that they may in no case pay a higher rate than finished goods, to the end that American labor may really have a fair chance in the home market and the markets of the world. They call attention to the fact that as Republicans they are asking only what is advocated most strongly by many leading Republican journals whose power and influence cannot be disregarded, as well as by progressive leaders of the party.

Dr. James C. Hallock protested against repudiating United States coin—even trade-dollars—and presented the committee with a pamphlet on the subject.

LABOR'S STENTORIAN VOICE.

Senator Blair, from the Committee on Labor and Education, headed a delegation of workingmen representing the Knights of Labor, 900,000 strong, the National Typographical Union, 23,400; Carpenters' National Union, 18,700; Cigarmakers' International Union, 23,000; and the Seamen's Union, 40,000. The Senator stated that he was personally acquainted with the delegates. He said that they had come to present certain grievances; that they believed the Republican party had always been the workingmen's friend and would no doubt continue so. P. H. McLogan spoke in favor of the Eight-Hour law and the establishment of a bureau of labor statistics. District Master Workman Scanlan, of the Knights of Labor, asked for the passage of a law giving aggregate labor the same rights as aggregate capital; also the right to organize labor organizations in every State, or, in other words, they want National recognition. L. W. Daniels, of Indianapolis, also spoke. Chairman McKinley was very much interested in the statements made, and questioned the men at some length in regard to certain points. Their request will be formulated into a resolution by them and presented today. Senator Blair will also write something on the subjects of labor, education, and child-labor for the edification of the committee. A promise was made by its members to the representatives of labor to look thoroughly into the matter. The sub-committee then went into session, and was engaged nearly all night in framing the platform.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

JOHN B. HENDERSON TO BE CHAIRMAN.

The Committee on Permanent Organization met last night in Parlor 17 at the Grand Pacific. John R. Lynch, of Mississippi; Roswell G. Horr, of Michigan; Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, and John B. Henderson, of Missouri, were named for Permanent Chairman. After several ballots Lynch and Horr were withdrawn, and then Henderson received 20 votes and Grow 17, ten members being absent. Henderson, it has been said, was to second Arthur's nomination, but will not do so. Edmunds is his first choice and Arthur his second.

While it is true that Henderson has not been considered a Blaine man, the fact that he voted for Clayton yesterday may be taken as an indication that he is not set in his opposition.

AT MIDNIGHT.

THE LATEST PHASES OF THE SITUATION.

It did not take long last night for the news to get abroad that a conference of Independents was in progress in the room of George William Curtis at the Grand Pacific. The Edmunds people began to gather there early in the evening in order to decide what they should do in reference to the various convention committees which were to meet. The Arthur men sent up word of the conditions on which they were willing to make the trades, which were, briefly, to give the Independents the honors in the way of Chairmanships with the understanding that substantial aid was to be returned whenever needed during the convention. The Arthur program was in accordance with the idea of "Clint" Wheeler and his crowd. The Arthur people also started negotiations with the Ohio Sherman men who represent Blaine districts, and the latter promised to come in under their wing. The choice of officers in the different committees showed that the combination would work together in the convention, and George William Curtis and Barney Biglin would pull under the same yoke. Stephen B. Elkins said some days ago that Gen. Henderson would suit the Blaine people for Chairman, and the Blaine men last night decided that there would be no struggle over the committee's selection, leaving the issue to be joined on some question of more importance.

THE MAHONE QUESTION.

It is possible that this issue will be the Mahone delegation from Virginia. The Arthur people are very anxious that these delegates shall be admitted, and the common understanding was that they should receive aid from the Independents on this point. The four men in the delegation who have refused to be dictated to by Mahone were labored with all night, but threats were made to them in vain, and if admitted they will not vote for Arthur. However, the Administration cannot afford to do anything, as it needs the other votes in the delegation and must make the fight as a whole. Some of the Blaine leaders also favor the Mahoneites on general principles, but in other quarters there is a strong disposition to make an issue and give the straightouts admission also. The fight on this question is awaited with special interest to see what position the Independents will take in view of their alliance with Johnny O'Brien and the New York City crowd. Curtis and the other reformers have in the past been so bitter in their denunciation of Mahone and the Republicans who consorted with them that some of the Blaine men do not think the combination of the Mahone-Edmunds-Arthur-Sherman elements against Blaine will hold. Some of the Pacific coast people have been looking over the record and have a barrel of hot shot which they are anxious to pour into the ranks of the reformers. The anti-Mahone delegation was very busy all night getting its case ready for presentation, and will be prepared for a bitter fight today. Some of the States instructed their members of the Committee on Credentials to vote to admit both delegations, and the fight may be made on this line.

There was some talk on the part of the Edmunds men that they would try and force balloting today, but this is not probable unless an evening session is held. The Edmunds men would prefer it because of a threatened break in their ranks in Massachusetts and one or two other States. They think it would be to their advantage as a means of keeping away from the Arthur men a little while longer. Last night the Arthur people were saying that they proposed to see that either the President or Blaine got the nomination, and would go for Blaine sooner than Edmunds. This came from the New York City men.

LOGAN.

The Logan men were feeling very happy last night over the day's work. They felicitated themselves especially on the slick way in which they divided up their votes among the two leading candidates and on the capital they thought they had made by their tactics. "If it should be demonstrated that Blaine cannot be nominated," said one of them, "we have put ourselves in a friendly attitude toward his forces, who will be bound to come over and help Logan if Blaine can't get it. Then we kept on good terms with Arthur's folks, and they can't go anywhere but to Logan—especially his Southern delegates. Altogether, I think we have played our cards pretty well and Logan stock is looking up."

It was noticeable, however, that the friends of the leading candidates were fully as confident as ever. There was some Gen. Sherman talk, and a rumor that the Edmunds men were beginning to look in that direction, but the men who are ready to spring Tecumseh if their first favorits don't win were too much elated to talk of dark horses last night. "It looks too well for Blaine now," said one of the Western Blaine leaders, whose second choice is Gen. Sherman, "to talk anything else. I think Blaine is going to be nominated and that Sherman's only chance—a protracted series of fruitless ballots, so far as the leading candidates are concerned—will never come. But if we should get into a deadlock look out, for Sherman will march through that convention a good deal as he did through Georgia."

OHIO.

THE SITUATION LAST EVENING.

There is about the same talk in the Ohio delegation that there was the day before yesterday, and the action of the convention in selecting Lynch over Clayton does not appear to cut much of a figure. Ohio's vote for Chairman stood 23 to 23, and it was held by some that that was an indication that it would be the same for Blaine and Sherman. Such, however, is not the case, and the vote in the convention has no bearing whatever on the situation. It has generally been considered that Ohio's vote for President stood 25 for Sherman and 21 for Blaine. The probabilities are, however, that on the first ballot Sherman will have 26 and Blaine 20, and on the second Sherman 24 and Blaine 22. This is accounted for by the fact that the two delegates from the Eighth District, Martin and Eichelburger, will vote for Sherman on the first ballot and after that vote for Blaine. They are both Blaine men, but desire out of a complimentary spirit to vote first for an Ohio candidate. Thus also the vote for Lynch is explained. Both of these men voted for him with the Sherman men. Lybarger, on the contrary—a Sherman man—voted for Clayton, as he desired to sustain the committee.

A rumor has been circulated that the friends of Gen. Sherman would spring a letter on the convention if it became apparent that John Sherman could not be nominated, and if the contest between Arthur and Blaine assumed the character of a deadlock. The letter, it is said, will state that the General will not be a candidate, and will be brought out for the purpose of waking up the soldier element among the delegates, of which it is estimated there are over 400 representatives. The scheme is too thin ever to be put in execution. Not only is it known that either of the Shermans is willing to accept a nomination, but it is claimed both are working for it. It is said to come right from Gen. Sherman's own family that he would accept the nomination if tendered.

THE BLAINE MEN CONFIDENT.

The leaders of the Blaine movement in Ohio are still confident that he will have a majority of the Buckeye votes after the first few ballots. The number that he will receive is placed at about forty. There is one feature of the Ohio situation that is favorable to Blaine. That is Blaine will receive nearly all the Ohio votes after it is evident that Sherman cannot be nominated, and the latter's supporters will desert him, while Blaine has fifteen or eighteen votes in the Ohio delegation that will stick to him all the way through.

The Sherman men, on the other hand, still believe that some accident will throw their man to the front. They say they are well satisfied that the State is not unanimous for him, as it shows that Ohio is not demanding the nomination. But this is all talk. Had Ohio cast her forty-six votes for Clayton he would have been elected, and because half were cast for Lynch it has been said that it showed the Sherman men would not stick by Blaine. Both the Sherman and Blaine men in Ohio, however, say that the Temporary Chairmanship had nothing to do with the question, and cannot be taken as a test vote.

The selection of Lynch has again brought out the talk of Congressman McKinley for Permanent Chairman. Had Ohio desired it McKinley could have been made Temporary Chairman and the temporary organization made permanent. The Congressman wanted the place, but did not agree to accept it out of consideration for the friends of Sherman, who claimed that it would embarrass his chances. Since the Sherman men have treated Clayton, the Blaine man, in the way that they did, this delicate feeling in regard to McKinley has disappeared among the Blaine followers in Ohio, and an effort is being made to push him forward for Permanent Chairman. Another difficulty arises, and that is whether McKinley will accept. Although from a Blaine district it is thought that he is a Sherman man. While in order not to complicate himself in his own campaign he will probably vote for Blaine, it is said he will not do anything that is hostile to Sherman's interests, which his acceptance of the position the Sherman men think would be.

BLAINE—SHERMAN.

When Ohio came to Chicago with a divided delegation the two factions were on friendly terms, and this feeling was kept up until the events of yesterday showed that the Sherman men were not living up to their agreements. At first it was understood that Sherman's name should not be proposed until it was evident that the fight between Arthur and Blaine was so strong that neither could get the nomination, and the show for a compromise man would be good. Almost the first day at Chicago this quasi agreement was set aside and it was decided to place Sherman in nomination. Still the Ohio Blaine men did not complain. Yesterday, however, nearly all the Sherman men who it was understood were for Blaine for second choice voted for Lynch for Chairman. This was too much, and some bitter feeling has been engendered, and unless Blaine is nominated it will have a tendency to stir up a strife among the Republicans in Ohio. Intimations of running the political knife into Robinson, who is a strong Sherman man and the nominee for Secretary of State, are being made, and it is evident that Sherman's friends will be held a little closer in check. Knowing that the feeling was verging on bitterness, the conservative men of both factions were seeking Robinson last night for the purpose of adjusting matters. He was found late, and it is understood some arrangement was made. There are some of the Ohio delegates who will have sorry tales to tell their Blaine constituents when they go home. As a man from Minnesota remarked, they would return with the dagger of the assasin in one hand and the banner of the traitor in the other.

But the Blaine men in Ohio, while they are annoyed by the action of their colleagues, are pleased with the result. They think it shows Blaine to be stronger than Arthur. As for Sherman, his fate has been settled.

TEXAS.

BLAINE HAS JUST HALF OF THE DELEGATION.

The Texas delegation met at 9 o'clock in the morning and made C. C. Binkley Temporary Chairman. A fight was at once started to exclude THE TRIBUNE reporter, the motion being made by Webster Flanagan and supported by most of the Arthur men. For over an hour the question was discussed, and it was finally agreed to exclude from the room every one except Texas newspaper-men. This was felt to be a sort of test as to the feeling of the delegation, and the Arthur men were jubilant. Binkley, an out-and-out Arthur man, was made Permanent Chairman. There was no objection to R. J. Evans, colored, for Secretary, and Capt. Hawkins for Sergeant-at-Arms. For Committee on Credentials Flanagan (Arthur) and Campbell (Blaine) were nominated. The first five ballots resulted in thirteen for each. Then both Campbell and Flanagan withdrew, and Alex. Berge, an Arthur man, was chosen. That was a compromise, and N. W. Cuney, colored (Blaine), was selected to represent the State as one of the Vice-Presidents. There was another tussle when nominations were asked for the Committee on Permanent Organization. The Blaine men put up Ferguson, while Arthur's friends named R. Allen, colored. Three ballots were cast with the result that the delegation was again shown to be equally divided as between Blaine and Arthur. It was so evident that there would be a deadlock that it was finally agreed to put Ferguson on the Committee on Permanent Organization and Allen on the Committee on Rules. A. J. Rosenthal, a Blaine man, was named for the Committee on Resolutions without opposition. At this point a motion was made to adjourn, the object being to stave off a vote on the question of selecting a member of the National Committee. This was defeated by a vote of 16 to 10, and Judge Rentfrew and O. T. Lyons were nominated. The Arthur men then supported a motion to adjourn, but it was lost, the vote being 11 yeas to 14 nays. Rentfrew and Lyons then withdrew, and Judge Binkley was chosen by a unanimous vote.

Thirteen of the Texas delegates claim that Blaine will be nominated on the third ballot, while the remaining thirteen, who are classed as Arthur men, say that John Sherman is their second choice.

FOR BLAINE, NOT LOGAN.

CHICAGO, June 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I notice in this morning's paper you state I am for "Logan." In your next issue in your Texas items will you please state that I am for Blaine, and always have been. Moreover I think Blaine will get the largest vote of any candidate from our delegation on the first ballot, and the vote will be increased after that. I figure over half the vote for Blaine on the second ballot.

JOHN S. WITNER,
Delegate Sixth District, Texas.

ARKANSAS.

TRUE TO BLAINE.

Soon after the convention adjourned Senator Clayton called the Arkansas delegates to his room, where a long conference was held. The whole situation was carefully canvassed and it was decided that the vote on the Temporary Chairmanship had no significance so far as Blaine's chances were concerned, it being agreed that race prejudice had cut an important figure in controlling the votes of colored delegates, who knew that they still had a chance to vote for Blaine after voting for Lynch. An informal ballot of the delegation was taken, and it showed exactly what it did Monday night—viz.: that Blaine had 11 out of the 14 votes beyond all question. That the whole delegation will eventually go for Blaine is also pretty certain. The Arthur men claimed that the Arkansas secret ballot showed 7 votes for Blaine, 4 for Arthur, 2 for Edmunds, and 1 for Logan. This was emphatically denied, not only by the Blaine men, but by the conservative Arthur men as well. The Arkansas delegation is accompanied by a number of influential men of the State, and one of them, speaking of the situation last night, said: "It has been given out that our delegation came here instructed to vote for Arthur, and then sold out. That is nonsense. The delegation came here unpledged and uninstructed, and are for Blaine because the Republicans of the State are for him and because they believe that the Northern Republicans should have a stronger voice in naming the candidate. Blaine will surely have twelve of the Arkansas votes."

Senator Clayton accepted his defeat goodnaturedly, and expressed no fear as to the final settlement of the case. The vote by no means indicated a weakness on the part of Blaine's candidacy.

ILLINOIS.

FOR BLAINE OR LOGAN.

VANDALIA, Ill., June 3.—[Special.]—Tonight a number of Vandalia's prominent Republicans departed for Chicago to witness the action of the National Convention. Fully four-fifths of the Republicans of this vicinity favor Blaine in case Logan's nomination cannot be secured.

THE DEMOCRATS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 3.—[Special.]—The Sangamon County Democratic Convention declared in favor of Tilden and Hendricks; for Harrison for Governor, Leiter Lieutenant-Governor, and Alfred Orendorff for State-Treasurer. B. F. Caldwell and C. A. Keyes were nominated for the Legislature, and Springer indorsed for reëlection to Congress.

HAVANA, Ill., June 3.—[Special.]—The Mason County Democratic Convention met this afternoon. A. H. Wright, the present incumbent, was nominated for Circuit Clerk and T. N. Mehan for County Attorney. The convention also instructed for Carter Harrison for Governor, Springer for Congress, Snively and Jones for Clerk of the Supreme and Appellate Courts, and the old Presidential ticket.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

DECATUR, Ill., June 3.—[Special.]—The Prohibitionists of Macon County have elected delegates to a prohibition convention to be held here next Saturday. Twenty of the 100 delegates were chosen at a mass meeting tonight. The county will send delegates to the Senatorial, Congressional, and State Conventions. Dr. Irwin, of Belleville, and George C. Christian, of Chicago, are the favorits here for Governor among the Prohibitionists.

MISSOURI.

TEN VOTES FOR BLAINE.

When the Missouri caucus at the Palmer broke up yesterday morning it was given out by some of the delegates that the delegation on the first ballot would give Blaine ten votes, Arthur twelve, and Logan and Edmunds the rest. Blaine, it was understood, would get a majority on the second ballot. J. B. Henderson is Chairman.

CHAUNCEY I. FILLEY.

Speaking of the Clayton-Lynch vote, Chauncey I. Filley, of Missouri, said last night: The Clayton vote was almost a one-man vote, and was courageous. The Lynch vote was a cowardly one because it was scattering, and indicated the strength of no candidate as against Blaine." While Mr. Filley would not come squarely out and say that Blaine was the coming man, and his choice, such was to be inferred from his expression.

George Baine, ex-President of the St. Louis Board of Trade, and a strong Arthur man, made this observation after the convention adjourned yesterday afternoon: "Blaine showed such wonderful strength that I feel like going back home tonight. I tell you he will be nominated."

J. P. O'Bannon, a Missouri alternate, said the Missouri delegation was unchanged. Some of the Blaine men voted for Lynch as a compliment to the colored delegates, and had no idea that their action would be construed as a stab at Blaine. He was more their choice now than ever and had increased his strength.

FLORIDA.

ALL CHANGING OVER TO BLAINE.

A big change came over the spirit of the Florida delegation during the night. Monday seven of the eight delegates were emphatically for Arthur, the odd man, J. G. Long, being a strong Blaine adherent. It was practically decided at the caucus yesterday morning, however, that on the second ballot Blaine should receive three votes and on the third ballot five votes to three for Logan. Any indication of a general break for the Man from Maine on the third ballot would lead the Florida delegation solid that way. Arthur will receive no votes from the State after the second ballot.

J. E. Lee was selected as Chairman of the delegation.

THE TERRITORIES.

A MOVE TO HAVE TERRITORIAL OFFICES FILLED BY CITIZENS OF THE TERRITORIES.

Sunday evening there was a preliminary meeting of the delegates from the Territories to consider matters of common interest to them all, and it was resolved that some expression should be given to the very emphatic and growing hostility which prevails to the corrupt and corrupting practice which prevails of appointing strangers to the Territories to execute the duties of officers therein.

At 4 o'clock Monday there was a full meeting of the delegates at Parlor 6 of the Leland, when Mr. W. H. H. Llewellyn, of New Mexico, presented the following as an expression of the views of the people of the Territories, which, after a full interchange of opinions, was unanimously adopted:

The delegates to the Republican National Convention representing the Territories of the United States, disclaiming personal considerations, declare their abiding conviction that the appointment to offices in the Territories by the President should be from the bona fide citizens of the Territories respectively, and accordant to the wishes of their citizens. This demand is but an expression of a theory of government which, for a hundred years has been denominated "American," but it reposes for its vindication on principles as wide, as deep, and as enduring as human nature itself.

Disclaiming all imputations upon the personal character of appointees heretofore sent to the Territories to execute therein the duties of their several offices, we do yet declare, from a wide and attentive observation, that this vicious habit begets confusion and discord, arrests the normal working of those forces by which abnormal communities are crystallized into coherent commonwealths, is offensive to the sense of the people of the Territories, unjust to their character and history, and humiliating to their just pride. The interposition of extraneous influences upon American communities by disfranchising them and sending to them their officers to rule them cannot be justified on any principle whatever, and any proposition of civil-service reform which does not require identification with any community as an essential requisit for holding office therein is a mockery and a snare.

It was resolved to present a brief declaration of this principle to the committee to be ap-

SAFETY FILM

pointed on resolutions and platform and urge its adoption. A committee of three was appointed to interview the leading representatives of the different Presidential candidates and ascertain what was known of the opinion of these men on the subject involved, and Col. W. F. Sanders of Montana, John W. Meldrum of Wyoming, and W. H. H. Llewellyn of New Mexico were appointed such committee. This committee discharged its duty Monday evening, and in its performance, if one may believe the reports, there were some highly-spiced episodes. Eight years ago a similar effort was frustrated on the plea of lack of time, but now it is in the hands of men who mean to push it to a successful consummation. The replies were generally plausible and usually very unsuccessful in satisfying the committee. They affirm that regardless of the quality of foreign appointees the system begot discord and retarded the very objects of government in the Territories. Whatever of excuse there may once have been for such a practice it is alleged it has wholly ceased, and it is affirmed by many of the delegates that it is worse under Arthur than under former Administrations.

THE INDEPENDENTS.

THEY ARE GREATLY PLEASED WITH LYNCH.

The New York and Massachusetts Independents were much elated last evening at the election of Lynch, and claimed that the Blaine boom had received its quietus. They also say that Chester A. Arthur has been dead for the last forty-eight hours, and they expect to handle his 300 votes to their own liking, or, to quote Mr. Roosevelt, "The tail will still continue to wag the dog." They did not appear very confident of voting in Edmunds, but thought that the anti-Blaine men could easily arrange to unite on some other candidate, whom, of course, they would select. Many of them seemed to prefer Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, and early in the evening the talk at their headquarters was Hawley and Lincoln.

A visit to the Arthur headquarters found his managers by no means so jubilant. They also declared that Blaine could not be nominated, but when asked how they expected to nominate Arthur they failed to explain. Said John D. Lawson, of New York: "It is clear that Blaine cannot win; there are 430 men in the convention against him, but how we are to put Arthur through is the conundrum."

One thing the Arthur leaders are positive about: they will not agree to unite with the Edmunds men on a dark horse. Said one of them: "Sooner than permit that kind of nonsense twenty-five of our fellows will go to Blaine. We New-Yorkers are here for Arthur, and not for anybody else."

OPINIONS.

"Blaine is stronger now than ever in my opinion," said Col. Goodloe, of the Kentucky delegation. "Clayton received not only the votes of the Blaine men in our delegation, nearly a third, but a number of Kentucky men who will eventually vote for Blaine favored Lynch because of outside considerations. They complimented the colored men without losing their opportunity to show their preference for Blaine as a candidate for the Presidency. All this talk about Blaine receiving a black eye is bosh. Some of his supporters voted for Lynch and some of the anti-Blaine men voted for Arthur."

Duff Green, of Virginia said: "I don't think the vote was so much a test of the President's strength as it was evidence that the Mahone men were to gain the victory over the Straightouts."

Senator William Mahone, of Virginia, did not think the vote signified anything further than that a strong effort had been made to counterbalance the enthusiasm in favor of a certain Presidential candidate. He did not think the vote a positive test of anybody's strength in particular.

J. Milton Turner, of St. Louis, who used to be Minister to Liberia, said in regard to the Temporary Chairman: "I think this occasion will draw forth the best reflection, not only of the Republican party, but of this American Nation itself and the world at large, as to the sincerity of this new departure concerning the negro."

NOTES.

A Chicagoan strolling through the Grand Pacific met a stranger with whom he entered into conversation. He learned the stranger was from Detroit, was a life-long Democrat, but had got tired of the party, Tilden and all, and was now anxious to have the privilege of voting for Blaine, and should most assuredly do so—and he knew of others who would do the same.

Gen. Sharpe and other friends of President Arthur in the New York delegation disclaim responsibility for the issuing of low caricatures of the Hon. James G. Blaine which were circulated in some of the hotels last evening. There is reason to believe that the original intention of the originators of the contemptible scheme was to blackmail the Blaine managers, and a hint to this effect was published in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday. The action awakened widespread disgust and indignation.

VIRGINIA STRAIGHTOUTS.

The Straightouts held a caucus at the Palmer yesterday morning and all seemed hopeful of getting at least half a representation in the convention. They did not poll the vote, but that was not necessary—they are for Blaine.

MASSACHUSETTS.

For the last two days a Blaine fire has been smouldering in the Massachusetts delegation, which has at times threatened to break out. It has with difficulty been suppressed, but last night it seemed certain that four or five of the Edmunds men would go to Blaine at the first opportunity, to be followed by large accessions the minute the contest narrowed down to the two leading candidates.

On the first ballot one Blaine vote has already been announced. It is nearly certain there will be two, John Taylor, Gallagher's alternate, going with Mr. Gove. The remainder of the Blaine men will hold together with the Edmunds section for a ballot or two, preventing the delegation from completely breaking up.

KANSAS.

The Kansas delegation is as loyal to Blaine as ever. Dr. J. P. Root, of Wyandotte, ex-Minister to Chili, who is one of the leading delegates, said he was a Blaine man, but had voted for Lynch because he was opposed to Clayton for various reasons, and because he thought the National Committee had no right to dictate to the convention. In the election of Lynch as Temporary Chairman a precedent had been established which should cause every independent delegate to feel grateful.

VERMONT.

The Edmunds men around the Vermont headquarters were not particularly jubilant, although they claimed that the prospects were more favorable than ever for their man.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The North Carolina men arranged to meet at 9 o'clock in the evening for a conference, but an effort to get the delegation together proved unsuccessful. It is still wavering. Two of the delegates have already declared for Blaine.

GEORGIA.

National-Committeeman Devaux said that Georgia did not have twenty-four votes for Arthur, as most of the delegates had given out. One vote was doubtful, but he could not tell where it was going.

FLORIDA.

One of the Florida delegates said that the representation from his State stood the same as it did Monday night. Arthur would have all but one vote on the first ballot, but Blaine would get nearly all on the third.

THE TERRITORIES.

The sixteen Territorial delegates have agreed to go solidly to any candidate whom that number of votes will nominate at any time during the convention. In the meantime they will follow the preference already announced. Between Blaine and Arthur they will divide nine for the former and seven for the latter.

LAST NIGHT'S GOSSIP.

The Texas delegation was to have met last night to talk over the situation and to agree upon some general plan of action. Only six members responded to the call and nothing was done.

Col. A. L. Snowden, Superintendent of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, in speaking of the second choice of the Arthur men from Pennsylvania, says that they are for Lincoln. He says he thinks that he voices the sentiment of the Administration delegates in so speaking, while those who are classed for Blaine avow their intention of voting for Edmunds if they find that Blaine cannot be nominated.

United States Marshal Strobach insists that of the twenty delegates from his State nineteen will vote for Arthur, Mr. Parsons being the only man of Blaine proclivities. He thinks that the selection of Lynch as Temporary Chairman is a fair test of the relative strength of Arthur and Blaine.

Louisiana is not harmonious, Arthur being reasonably sure of only twelve delegates, and not certain of them.

There are eight Blaine men in the Tennessee delegation. They are A. H. Pettibone, W. P. Brownlow, W. Eakin, W. T. Elliott, J. C. Watson, S. A. McElwee, S. J. Hadley, and S. W. Hawkins. M. L. Bell is doubtful.

A STRAW.

A vote taken on the Chicago & Alton train coming into Chicago yesterday resulted as follows:

Blaine	73	Sherman	1
Arthur	29	Lincoln	4
Logan	11	Tilden	12
Edmunds	3	Butler	4
Gresham	2		

AT THE HOTELS.

SUPPRESSED EXCITEMENT—THE TICKET-SCALPER—POSSIBLE COUNTERFEIT.

There was a distinctive difference between the crowds that jammed the Palmer House yesterday and those of the two preceding days. The people talked little, moved quickly and silently, and the whole scene indicated the deepest excitement. The countenances were those of men about to enter a conflict of the most serious and important nature. The Blaine men looked triumphant, but it was plain that they expected to fight and to fight hard before the day should be theirs. The Arthur men were troubled, for their's was the more difficult part to perform. They were perplexed by the apparent necessity of fighting hard and surrendering gracefully at the end. The fighting part might be easy, but to surrender without chagrin requires a display of genius.

The ticket beggar, forlorn and homesick in appearance, supposed to be from whatever part of the country the giver of a ticket might come, had disappeared, and in his place there was another with eye-glasses and a well-red look who whispered in Hebraic accents in the ears of well-dressed persons that he had a ticket "for the convention" which he would sell for "less as twenty-five tollar." The peddlers were numerous, some wanting $20, some $25, and some even asking as much as $30 for them. Owing to the great numbers of tickets sold by one person alone the suspicions of the detectives were aroused and an examination made of some of the tickets, which are believed to be counterfeits. The point has not been decided, but the officers have not given up the investigation. The man who sells them is a shabby-genteel-looking person with reddish sidebeard, who pervaded almost every quarter of the Pacific, even hanging about the headquarters of the delegations on the second floor. If his tickets are a counterfeit they are a clever one and so correct in their likeness that none but an expert can distinguish the difference. One of the tickets has been taken to an engraver for the purpose of testing its correctness.

A SURGING CITY.

CONVENTION SCENES AND INCIDENTS ALONG THE PRINCIPAL STREETS.

"By jove! this puts me more in mind of the City on bank holiday than anything else I have seen yet in this country!"

The speaker was an Englishman who, after having been jostled, butted, run up against, and finally brought to a standstill in the heart of a crowd on State and Madison streets, found himself involuntarily compelled to compare Chicago with the greatest thoroughfares in London, and probably in the world. It would indeed have been difficult yesterday outside of the surging bazaars of some Oriental city to find any congeries of streets more bright with the colors of innumerable costumes or more animated with a good-humored multitude than those of Chicago in the vicinity of the Exposition Building. The streams of life flowed on and on, constantly changing in their characteristics, but never ceasing. Any person skeptical enough to doubt Chicago's right claim to be, far and away beyond all rivals, the metropolis of the West, would have been converted from his heresy yesterday in five minutes if he had taken a walk along any of the leading thoroughfares. He would have seen at a glance that there were strangers gathered from all parts of the country, and especially from the Western and Northwestern States; and if he had ears to hear he would have heard on all sides enough to show that there are hundreds of thousands who look to Chicago as the great city, to visit which is an event to be talked of perhaps for weeks before the journey is accomplished.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CROWDS.

In the crowds that thronged the streets two things were very noticeable; one was that nearly everybody appeared to be in great good humor, and the other that nobody seemed to be poor or badly dressed. The women wore plenty of flowers and ribbons and other fine raiment; the children, who in many cases walked by their sides, wondering with wide open eyes at everything they saw, were attired in bright, light summer dresses; and as for the young men and heads of families, when they did not boast of fashionably-cut suits, they at least wore good, substantial clothing. It was refreshing to observe the genuine wonderment which many of the strangers expressed when anything novel attracted their attention. There, for instance, on State street stands a group of fresh, rosy-looking girls in front of a store filled with Oriental bric-à-brac. Pointing to an arabesqued shield one says, "O, do look at that!" Another is attracted by a heavy piece of brocade worked in gorgeous colors, and pulls her companions up to have a closer look at it; and a third declares that certain pieces of china and porcelain are just perfectly lovely. Every few seconds they see something which makes them exclaim "O," and probably there was not another monosyllable more used in Chicago than that same letter. On Madison street a group of men, women, boys, and children are standing laughing and wondering at the funny pictures displayed in an automatic advertising machine; and not many hundred yards away from them the sidewalk is blocked by sightseers, who are fascinated by the cable-cars, traveling swiftly along by some unseen and mysterious traction. The air is filled with the sounds of carriages and street-cars, the shouting of boys selling newspapers from Manayunk to Kalamazoo, and the general hum of the voices of innumerable pedestrians. At every turn a crowd is to be found, wondering at something new. Here on Monroe street a red-faced woman sits in a wagon from which she sells lemonade, while the old gray hack that is tied up to the tail-board stands asleep, oblivious of all political excitements. Here, again, on Dearborn street there are peddlers doing a thriving trade in selling cheap knives, button-hooks, flashy jewelry, and pamphlets warranted to give the correct likenesses of all the Presidential candidates, as well as a complete history of America. Boys thrust before passers-by what they call "official" lists of the delegates, and fakirs warn people to take home a toy or a picture-book to the children.

FOOD FOR MIRTH.

Few incidents could be more ludicrous than this one on the corner of Adams and State streets. Four young men, unmistakably from the country, are standing gazing at one of the new public hansoms. The thing is a mystery to them. They never saw anything like it on wheels before. One thinks it is a kind of a reaping-machine, another opines with great gravity that it is a box for breaking-in horses, and that the driver has to sit away up on top to be safe from the heels of his steed. The cabman bends down and tells them what it is, and asks them if they won't try a ride. They look at each other inquiringly and finally agree, just for fun, to try a ride. But there arises a new difficulty. They run around the cab seeking how to get into it, and when the cabman explains how the doors are opened they crowd in, red in the face with their exertions, only to find that there is just accommodation for two. Another hansom, however, drives up; the party divide themselves, and off they go, laughing and shouting "Three cheers for Blaine." A sailor trying a ride on a mule after a three years' cruise could not feel happier than did these good-humored patronizers of Chicago's hansoms.

"I never saw a better crowd in my life," says the big policeman on State and Madison. "They've come out to have a good time, and they're havin' it, but for all that they're givin' nobody any trouble; they're as frolicsome as colts, and jes' about as orderly as any set of happy citizens in the world could be. And I'll say this, too, that I have noticed less signs of drinkin' about the crowds today than I ever saw before at any convention time. You notice that most of the young fellows have blue badges pinned to their coats, and they're jes' as proud of the ornament as peacocks. Well, it's a funny thing, but I notice that a lot of girls are beginning to wear those Presidential favors, and I shouldn't be surprised if it didn't become the fashion for ladies to do this jes' as it is for Irish girls to sport a bit of green on St. Patrick's Day."

THEY ALL EAT.

All the restaurants within half a mile of the Exposition Building did a big trade from an early hour yesterday till a late hour. A well-known caterer on West Madison street said he would estimate that the restaurants had spread among them more than 60,000 meals more than for ordinary trade. With a smile, too, he said it was a terribly destructive day for strawberry short-cake and ice-cream. A glance into any large café or restaurant showed that the waiters were being severely tested, and, as one colored man remarked as he hurried through the Palmer House café balancing a trayful of plates and glasses on three fingers, "It's a mussy foh us poh people that de Lo'd don' send down conventions twice a week." Of course the saloons did an enormous business, and the number of people who streamed through the doors of the lager-shops opposite the Exposition Building would have made King Gambrinus kick in his grave if he could have seen them. A good many thousands yesterday showed practically that they did not believe in National politics being made a dry business either literally or figuratively.

THE BARBERS.

While the storekeepers on all the great thoroughfares were kept busy exchanging their goods for the money of the strangers, barbers had to do more shaving, scraping, and clipping in two hours than they did in a week on any ordinary occasion. "I guess," said one of these tonsorial professors, "that a good many men in Chicago had to swallow more soap today than they usually get on their faces. How was it? Well, it was just this way: Most of the customers are so full of politics that it is quite impossible for them to hold their tongues, and if they happened to open their mouths when the soap-brush was working on their faces just as likely as not the brush would slip off their cheek and go right flop into their mouth. One of our young fellows nearly cut a yard off a customer's cheek today simply because the customer, without any warning, blurted out, 'I'm an Arthur man, and don't you forget it!' No; I don't think the accident happened because the barber was a Blaine man, but if it did it just shows that a barber is a dangerous man to talk politics to just now."

Then the barber yawned a weary yawn. Like Rosalind, his little body was evidently aweary of this great world.

Around the Exposition Building there surged all day a vast concourse of people, and at times the road was so packed by carriages and clamorous pedestrians that it was impossible to proceed along Michigan avenue. A good many people managed somehow to get on the roof of the building at the risk of their necks and watch the proceedings of the convention through the ventilating windows. When any well-known politician arrived his partisans set up a cheer, so that what with this and the continual bawling of men who had badges, pamphlets, or newspapers to sell, the convention was as unmistakable as the thunders of Niagara. The least concerned person in the crowd appeared to be a barefooted little urchin who sat down at the foot of one of the iron pillars of the portico and pulled out of his jacket pocket a piece of bread and two cold sausages. Another boy approached him with envious eyes and said something, and while the vast crowd around were straining every nerve to learn what was going on in the convention, exchanging their doubts, their hopes, and their Presidential preferences with as much anxiety as if there could not possibly be anything interesting but National politics, the small owner of the sausages raised his shrill voice to his companion and cried: "Tell yer what, I'll let yer have a bite o' this 'ere sausage for a cent. Will yer agree?" All the bloated little food capitalist cared for was to make a trade with a fragment of his Frankfurter.

THE FEELING ELSEWHERE.

THE MAINE STATESMAN

WARMLY WELCOMED AT BOSTON WHILE EN ROUTE HOME.

BOSTON, Mass., June 3.—[Special.]—The Washington train was an hour and a half late this morning. James G. Blaine, of Maine, who was on board, was unable to make connection with the morning train for his home in Augusta, and accordingly spent the forenoon in the city. Mr. Blaine when in town usually stops at the Parker House, but owing to the closing of that hotel on account of the funeral of Mr. Parker the Maine statesman breakfasted at Young's. One enthusiastic friend who was among the little crowd at the depot when the train arrived was very anxious lest Mr. Blaine should go to the Parker House. "It would be a dreadfully bad omen," he said, "the house is draped in mourning and I'm afraid it would be fatal to Mr. Blaine's prospects if he should go there the opening day of the convention." Mr. Blaine's reasons for going to another hotel, were, however, entirely unsuperstitious.

Mr. Blaine appears in better health than for some years. He looks rugged and vigorous and the magnetic sparkle of his dark eye is as full of vitality as when his beard was brown instead of gray. On arriving at the hotel, he was instantly recognized by dozens of people in the corridors, and was soon the centre of a crowd, which followed him even up-stairs to his room. Probably no man has so large a personal acquaintance in New England as Mr. Blaine, and his remarkable faculty for remembering names and faces enabled him to recognize many in the accidental throng about him. He would talk politics with no one. "I am only on my way home with some of Senator Frye's folks," he said to a reporter. "I expected to reach Augusta this afternoon, but we can't get there till evening."

Mr. Blaine inquired about what Boston newspaper men were in Chicago, but when asked his idea of the situation, he answered with his pleasant smile: "No, it wouldn't do for me to talk about Chicago." At noon Mr. Blaine left the hotel for the Eastern Station, where he took the train for Portland. Mr. Blaine said to a personal friend before he left the city that he did not expect to be nominated, and that the candidate would be a dark horse. There's good authority for the statement that the Blaine men will, at his request, support Gen. Sherman if the nomination of the Plumed Knight appears impracticable.

AT HOME.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 3.—James G. Blaine reached his home this morning. His friends here telegraphed him early in the day tendering a public reception, which he at once declined. On his arriving at the station he had to pass through a large crowd to the carriage, and drove promptly to his home.

On the journey large numbers of people cheered him, but he declined to make any response except to raise his hat as he stood on the platform. It was noted with some interest that the demonstrations in Massachusetts were especially enthusiastic. At Salem the greeting was very cordial, and at Newburyport it was a perfect ovation.

There is no truth in the report that a special telegraph wire has been placed in Mr. Blaine's house, nor has he sent a telegram of any kind whatever to Chicago. On being informed that rumors had been received of interviews with him in some of the afternoon papers of Boston and New York, he said they were totally unauthorized. During his homeward journey he made no expression whatever as to his own prospects, or the prospects of any other candidate before the Chicago convention, but on the contrary pointedly and repeatedly declined to do so. Mr. Blaine appears to be in excellent health and in the best of spirits.

AT WASHINGTON.

MR. EDMUNDS INDUCES THE SENATE TO ADJOURN TILL FRIDAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.—[Special.]—All eyes in Washington are turned towards Chicago, and the proceedings in Congress are of the most inconsequential character. That fact is so apparent that the Senate has decided to adjourn until Friday, with the expectation that it will then adjourn until Monday, and thus little business will have been accomplished this week except the passage of measures to which there is no objection. Yet in the two or three days of the Senate's apparently idle session more actual work has been done, so far as the number of bills considered is concerned, than in any preceding month of Congress. Many of these measures are of great importance, and under ordinary circumstances would have excited prolonged and often captious debate.

It perhaps is worthy of note that the adjournment of the Senate over until Friday was made really at the private instance of Senator Edmunds. He endeavored Monday to secure the adoption of a like resolution, but was not successful. Today after a moment's hurried consultation with Mr. Ingalls the latter said in a tone loud enough to be heard in the galleries: "I will do it," and in a moment the thing he did was to move the adjournment. Mr. Edmunds has business in the country. He told his friends that he was going down into Virginia to spend a day or two and buy a horse. Some of the wags wanted to know if it was a dark horse, but the Vermont Senator did not lose his temper. In fact he was in rather more of a genial mood than is his wont. He had some pleasant chat with Senator Sherman, who, like himself, appeared unconcerned at the situation. But those who watched any of the candidates closely could easily discover that the manifestations of coolness were in a great measure forced, and that there was beneath the surface a very marked interest in what was transpiring elsewhere. Mr. Edmunds, after an hour and a half of the session had passed, took up some law papers and retired to his committee-room, which is both resting-place, law office, and council chamber.

THE OTHER DARK HORSES.

Mr. Sherman's interest in the proceedings flagged early, and he said he was going home, where he should spend all the day tomorrow.

Joe Hawley attended to his duties as usual, and would undoubtedly have commended himself to the people of North Carolina—his native place—by his humble lunch of corncake and buttermilk. He talked freely of convention matters, and to those who heard him never intimated that he was within the category of the possibles.

Mr. Allison was attentive to his duties, kept his finger pretty closely upon the calendar of unobjected bills, which were being rapidly disposed of, but was careful always when suggestions were made to disavow that he could be a dark horse.

Gen. Logan was not at the Senate today. He spent his time at his own room, where he received occasional dispatches from his Chicago friends. He was much interested in the contest for Temporary Chairman, but stoically refrained from expressing any opinions or preferences as to the result. He broke his silence so far as to say, with a good deal of indignation, that the dispatches sent from Chicago East, purporting to show that he had been in telegraphic correspondence with William Walter Phelps on the subject of the Vice-Presidency, were not only false but absurd. He said he had had no communication of any kind with Mr. Phelps during the convention, and had never received a note of any kind from him on any subject except an invitation to dinner. He stated that the whole story which connected his name with any possible candidacy for the second place on the ticket was false.

A WIRE, BUT NO NEWS.

The Senators, through the courtesy of the Western Union Company and by the aid of their own liberal contingent fund, have made preparations to receive constant bulletins from the convention. A special wire has been fitted up in the room of the Executive Clerk of the Senate which connects directly with the convention hall. The Senate's operator was detailed to it, but the members in Chicago were unmindful of their brethren in Washington, for up to 2:30 o'clock the operator had not even heard the first click. A temporary blackboard has been improvised upon which to place the bulletins, which today did not come. Tomorrow, the Senate not being in session, it is the purpose of many to watch from that room the deliberations of the convention.

GRESHAM AND ARTHUR.

Postmaster-General Gresham was promptly at his desk this morning, at which he remained through office hours. He walked home, notwithstanding the hot sun, chatting pleasantly with a friend, and reiterating again, if reiteration was necessary, that his name was certainly not to be mentioned in the convention so long as President Arthur is a candidate. As to the determination of some of the Indiana delegation to place Harrison in nomination, Judge Gresham had nothing to say.

The President rose a little earlier than is his custom, and began to receive quite promptly dispatches over the White House wires. His secretaries would give no information as to their contents, and the White House does not take the public into its confidence. All that was given out for publication there was that nothing had been heard as to any proposition for combinations.

THE GENERAL INTEREST.

The great interest felt by Government employés in the proceedings of the Chicago Convention was plainly manifest today. Very little work was done in the executive departments. The clerks gathered in little groups, looked at the bulletins, and discussed the outlook, while the desks were generally vacant. The Postmaster-General was early at his office and attended strictly to his official duties throughout the day. In the morning he received a large number of private telegrams, several of which he answered. It was rumored that he was explaining to friends in Chicago the reasons that influenced his action in removing an officer of the department, who in retaliation has sought to array against the Postmaster-General the Grand Army of the Republic. It is said at the department that the official record, if published, would completely justify the action of the Postmaster-General in the matter. At the close of office hours Secretary Teller joined Gen. Gresham in his private room in the department and they discussed the situation while waiting for news from the West. Both officers manifest unswerving loyalty to the candidacy of President Arthur.

The session of the Cabinet during the afternoon was very short, and no official business was transacted. The President was in good spirits and betrayed no anxiety. "In fact," said one of the Cabinet officers, "I don't believe he felt as much concern in the result of the convention as the members of his Cabinet."

MINNESOTA.

THE DELEGATES SHOULD OBEY THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 3.—[Special.—The *Evening Dispatch*, whose editor, the Hon. H. A. Castle, is Chairman of the State Central Committee, will say editorially tomorrow by way of warning to those delegates from Minnesota who are not heartily supporting Blaine:

What are Blaine's prospects? is the anxious inquiry in Minnesota during these convention days. The query is heard at every hand, and its repetition to the neglect of all consideration of other candidates may be accepted as indicative of the sentiment of the people of the North Star State. He is their choice. They distinctly expressed it in the State Convention, and they demand of the men who represent them at Chicago fidelity to the brilliant statesman from Maine. The vote of Minnesota's fourteen delegates will be closely scrutinized in every instance, and any dereliction will be scored up against all future days. It does not excuse if district delegates assume to act independent of State sentiment. The State is for Blaine and it is the State that chooses the Electors; and hence the wishes of the State at large must not be thwarted by the individual inclinations of borough deputies. The district delegates must represent the State, not themselves, and the State is for Blaine first, last, and all the time.

DAVID DAVIS.

A WEE, SMALL BOOM.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 3.—The Bloomington *Pantagraph*, published at the home of Senator David Davis, will tomorrow contain an editorial, of which the following is an extract:

In case of a deadlock, why not nominate ex-Vice-President David Davis? Davis is a favorite in many portions of the South; solid with the solid Republicans of New York and of the East; solid with Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio; solid with Maryland, his native State. Why not keep these facts in view? Davis is not objectionable on the Chinese question and therefore would be acceptable to the Pacific Slope. He was the intimate friend and administrator of the estate of Abraham Lincoln. He is popular with all classes of the people. He is the peer in every sense of Blaine, Arthur, Logan, Edmunds, and Sherman. He would be a model candidate. He is a representative American of the best and purest type, high above the reach of the shafts of criticism as a man of private and political honor and integrity.

POWELL CLAYTON.

A HEARTY INDORSEMENT AT HOME.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 3.—[Special.]—The prompt and decisive stand taken by Powell Clayton for Blaine and his efforts to unite the Arkansas delegation for the Plumed Knight are well received here by the Republican masses. The following resolution has just been adopted by a called meeting of the Republicans of the Fifth Congressional District:

That the delegates to the National Republican Convention be requested to cast the vote of the Fifth Congressional District of Arkansas for the Hon. J. G. Blaine, of Maine, for President, and use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

GRESHAM.

OFFERS OF SUPPORT REFUSED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.—[Special.]—Postmaster-General Gresham has received propositions from influential quarters, including two Southern delegations and the Chairman of a Northwestern delegation, pledging their support if he would permit the use of his name. He replied that it must not be as long as Arthur was in the field.

TEXAS FLOODS.

Many of the Rivers Swollen to Torrents—Crops Seriously Damaged and Much Railroad Property Destroyed.

GALVESTON, Tex., June 3.—[Special.]—Near Thorndale the Brazos has overflowed 5,000 acres of farm land. The Missouri Pacific and Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Railroads are sending out cars of cotton seed and distributing the same free to farmers, who will replant. Railroad traffic within the storm-belt is again at a standstill. Numerous washouts are reported. Bridges and culverts were washed away. The largest railroad bridge in Texas on the Great Northern line across the Trinity River, between Palestine and Houston, is reported washed away. Near Alvoredo, on the Missouri Pacific, at the head of Columbus Creek, 400 feet of trestle was washed away. All streams are very high. The Brazos at Richmond is higher than ever known, overflowing its banks for 200 miles. The Trinity is flooding the country for an equal distance. The Sabine is swollen to a great river, carrying down hundreds of thousands of logs, and a boom below is in imminent danger of breaking, allowing the valuable property to be lost in the gulf. Orange City on the Sabine is entirely submerged and the inhabitants are going about in boats. At Galveston a torrent of rain has been falling since early this evening.

RAILROAD MEN DISCHARGED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 3.—[Special.]—The Pennsylvania lines are reducing expenses by cutting down the force in round-houses, shops, yards, and offices. One hundred men have been discharged from the Indianapolis and Richmond shop, a switching-engine and crew taken off at Indianapolis, Richmond, and Columbus. Six telegraph operators have been released on the Indianapolis Division, and the weeding out of clerks is still in progress. Wherever possible, discrimination is made in favor of married men and men with families dependent on them for support.

GATH.

Extracts from His Dispatch—Ante-Convention Gossip.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Although Blaine is the leading candidate here, feels confident himself, and his friends buoyant, his nomination is not absolutely assured. His organizers do not claim more than 340 votes, leaving him some seventy-five to get. There is no one candidate with votes enough to nominate Blaine who can deliver them all to him. His friends believe that in the disintegration, however, he will have more than enough, and they propose to make no bargains nor promises in any other direction, but be for Blaine only from first to last. His nomination would be certain but for the various private booms which are lying back hoping for a chance. None of these, it is believed, will help Arthur much, who seems to have reached the end of his strength. All the arguments brought to bear against Blaine apply equally to Arthur, and hence the delegates who look solely to winning in November are only considering whether Blaine is stronger than anything unknown.

The hostility to Blaine is not extensive. A few persons have it bad, chiefly because they have said so many harsh things against him that they prefer to go on with injustice rather than to have to apologize. Blaine's men have not assailed anybody, but have not been negative. They express pity for Logan's delusion that he is to be the nominee, and almost contempt for the hypocritical methods by which Harrison, and Gresham, too, have endeavored to get nominated here, the former up to this time pretending no interest in the subject, and the latter fencing himself all round with points of honor, while meantime seeking with a thirsty soul for the place.

The Edmunds or New England movement seems not to have either the proportions or the solidity expected. In the first place, the candidate himself has unquestionably been put on the defensive, if not smirched by the haste his fool friends were at to push railroad points at Blaine. It is now apparent that if Edmunds could get the nomination he would be assailed by the Democracy, and sufficient has already come out to make a plausible indictment of him. It was not known that he was a man of as much means as he possesses, nor that they came from railroad investments, and from land-grant railroads at that. Many of his supporters, however, are as unscrupulous as those of any other candidate, and do not care what the facts are, so they can have the joy of thanking God that they are not as other men. The honest support of Edmunds is among his Vermont neighbors and constituents, who like him for the human elements he has, not for any supposed divine qualities.

Arthur has been petting Edmunds with the idea that he could lead this support over; but it seems on investigation that Arthur is not a favorit among many of the Edmunds men. In Edmunds they discern a good lawyer, a good debater, a man of reading and appearance, and perhaps the foremost Senator of the United States. But these same regard Arthur as a man of little knowledge, no science, hardly any policy, and purely of machine origin. Turning to Blaine they find a man whom Mr. Edmunds could not get rid of in the Senate by affecting not to see him.

Blaine's friends here are his friends without giving any reasons for the same; but these more chivalric opponents of his among the Edmunds men do say that if his record has not been immaculate, his head is a big one. A man who in the last four years could serve and bury Garfield and pronounce his eulogium, write a great book, build a great house, keep his campaign moving through the country, and procure the gratuitous homage of incendiary vituperation, and at the same time have the respect of his political opponents in the Democracy, is no slouch. Therefore, when the Horace White men say to the Edmunds: "Let us go for Arthur," there is a cry of "Pooh-pooh."

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE calls on the convention today to nominate either Blaine or Arthur, as they are the only two quantities worth considering. The best opinion seems to be that if this be the program Blaine will get the nomination. The difficulties in the way of electing Arthur are seen by all. They are much greater in New York than in Ohio. Ohio has never been enthusiastic for him, but New York has made its mark against him, and when men have once voted for a rebellion in the party and it has been successful they they are apt to repeat it. The old Van Buren Democrats who bolted Gen. Cass, never ceased to bolt, and came into the Republican party and have been bolters there. So with the men who voted for Cleveland in New York; some of them never voted before nor since. Their predictions against Arthur's election if he is nominated here will sway them more than the very slight difference of issue between the Democracy and the Republicans.

Blaine's election, if nominated, seems not so distant. The business-men have shown themselves such fools of late, putting up money for Government contracts which never existed, that they are quite willing to have a man of affairs like Blaine advise them, at least, where not to put their money when they design to rob their Government. If the elements of ugliness were strong enough, and will not consolidate in this convention, Blaine might be beaten, but they are very mild compared to 1880.

SUITS AGAINST BROKERS

To Recover the Money Squandered by John C. Eno.

NEW YORK, June 3.—[Special.]—Civil suits have been begun against the members of the firms of A. Dyett & Co. and Goffe & Randle, the brokers through whom John C. Eno speculated with the Second National Bank's funds. Summonses have been served on these gentlemen, but the complaints have not yet been completed. It is said that it has been discovered by the Directors of the bank that Eno paid into the hands of A. Dyett & Co. about $2,000,000 during the last two weeks of April, and that most if not all of the checks given to his brokers were signed "John C. Eno, President." It is on these two facts that the suits are based. The suit against Dyett & Co. is to recover between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000, but the amount claimed from Goffe & Randle could not be ascertained. A rumor also prevailed that application had been made to Judge Donohue for orders of arrest in the matter, but Judge Donohue denied this evening that any such application had been made to him.

Mr. Amos F. Eno, who returned from Quebec last night, denied that any effort was making in behalf of his brother John C. Eno to effect a compromise with the Directors of the bank. He also said that he was pretty well satisfied that his brother could not be extradited. An examination was made today by Bank-Examiner Scriba and the District-Attorney's office of the books of the Second National Bank, with a view to securing evidence that would warrant the extradition of Eno. Certain entries made by Eno were found which might be classed as forgeries, and the grand jury might possibly find an indictment on them, but it is deemed questionable whether the British Government would extradite him on a warrant based on such an indictment. Charles Windsor of the Mercantile Bank, of this city, was guilty of similar forgeries in May, 1865. He escaped to England and his extradition was asked for by the United States Government. Lord Chief-Justice Cockburn and his associates decided that while making false entries was forgery in the United States it was not forgery under the laws of England, and the court held that English laws must govern in such cases. The extradition of Windsor was therefore denied.

THE TURNERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.

DAVENPORT, Ia., June 3.—At the Turners' National Convention today it was decided to continue the seminary or school for instruction of turner teachers at Milwaukee, and to appropriate $1,600 for that purpose, and to engage an instructor of the English language. The chief points in the platform are to the effect that the object of the turners is to develop the best bodily and mental health, the most agreeable manners, and the soundest morals, and by the best means to accomplish the highest social, political, and religious forms. The members are to be protected against monopoly and oppression. The next meeting of the National Association will be held at Boston in 1886, and the next annual and National festival at Newark in 1885.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Arrived—The Bothnia, from Liverpool; and Canada, from Havre.

LONDON, June 3.—Arrived out—The Hammonia, State of Pennsylvania, and Anchoria, from New York.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A FALSE PROPHETESS.

HOW SHE SWINDLED A REPORTER OUT OF A DOLLAR.

Since Neal McKeague has been liberated a woman has been persistently haunting the Criminal Court Building and telling people in confidence that she could tell the murderer of the aged Willson couple. She is a clairvoyant and astrologist, and advertises extensively for clients at a dollar each, and for that trivial consideration undertakes to enlighten them on a variety of subjects which at different periods agitate all mankind. To the unmarried she will tell the name of his or her future wife or husband, and to the less amorous mortal she will give sound advice concerning business transactions, deaths, lawsuits, and other information.

A reporter for THE TRIBUNE met this marvelous woman yesterday, and was invited by her to visit her house. "I will discover the murderer," she said. The reporter so thirsted for enlightenment that he immediately hastened to the neighborhood in which dwelt his mysterious friend. The place was not aristocratic, but as the greatest geniuses have often been remarkable for their simplicity of taste the reporter, when he surveyed her rather dingy-looking, two-storied brick house, charitably ascribed its plain looks to the simplicity of its proprietor. A knock at the door was answered by a little girl, who ushered the visitor into the reception-room. A table in the sitting-room was spread with daily papers. Two young women were waiting their turn to receive the ministrations of the astrologist. They were soon summoned by the little girl and together followed her to the chamber of mystery. It was fully an hour before the reporter's summons came, when, according to direction, he ascended the stairs to the second story. Arrived there, a turn to the right brought him to a room where stood awaiting him the prognosticator of the future.

"So you desire to know the history of that dreadful night?" she said, interrogatively.

"No; I don't want any details. You promised me the murderer's name."

"True," she replied, thoughtfully, and then turning away she added: "I will consult the fates."

The woman then pushed aside a curtain suspended from a brass rod which divided off a small portion of the room. While she was absent a rapid inventory of the surroundings was taken. On the table stood a large glass bowl filled with water and several bottles of various sizes, and beside them lay a wand in shape not unlike a Harlequin's. After a moment's absence the woman reappeared in a long flowing robe of white material brocaded with talismanic signs and wearing a conical hat. Taking the wand from the table, she very deliberately postured with it somewhat like a fencer, slowly articulating, meanwhile, some incomprehensible words. These mummeries concluded, she produced a slip of paper with a diagram on it. In the centre was the following: "Winnetka, Feb. 12, 7:30 p. m.," and in the corners were a lot of numbers and astrological signs, such as appear in almanacs.

"What does all this mean?" was asked.

"Wait. The Willson's were foully murdered"—the reporter gave an acquiescing nod—"the murderer was an old man—but why should I reveal the secrets of the spirits? But stay. I will not disclose the name, but for $2 I will show you the features of the murderer."

But it was no use. The reporter "tumbled" to the scheme. Her revelations were a delusion and a snare for the purpose of making money. Not another cent could be drawn from the obstinate man, so indifferent was he to the personal appearance of the villain who murdered Mr. Willson and his wife. This fact being made known to the false prophet, that accomplished astrologist intimated that the interview must close, and the reporter left, crushed at the thought that he could not be instrumental in solving the murder mystery.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, June 3:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Jackson st, 148 ft e of Throop, s f, 25x120 ft, improved, dated June 2 (M. D. and E. W. Lee to Emma L. White)....$ 5,000
Mohawk st, s of Blackhawk, e f, 24¾x131½ ft, improved, dated May 30 (Peter Beiver to Peter Schons).... 2,950
West Congress st, 162½ ft w of Western av, s f, 25x156 ft, dated March 31 (F. M. Davis to D. H. Wilkie et al.).... 1,000
Wood st, 125 ft n of Clarinda, w f, 25x130 ft, dated May 24 (estate of Carl Hacker to Mary Hacker).... 1,300
Thirty-seventh court, 83¾ ft e of Tucker st, s f, 25x147 ft, dated June 2 (W. T. Tucker to E. and M. Stanton).... 750
West Ohio st, 100 ft e of Western av, n f, 25x100 ft, dated June 2 (W. Hemmings to J. H. and E. Kahns).... 550
Milwaukee av, 75 ft n w of Houston st, n e f, 25x150 feet, dated April 17 (Louis D. Hoard to Fritz Meister).... 2,000
Loomis st, 54 ft s of Twentieth, e f, 26x120 ft, dated April 17 (John Kralovec et al. to K. and J. Uher).... 900
Wilcox st, near Cutler, n f, 192x125 ft, dated April 9 (Henry Schmulbach to John T. Sutor).... 4,700
West Congress st, 50¼ ft west of Paulina, s f, 23x73¾ ft, improved, dated May 1 (J. S. and H. T. Weeks to Maria S. Parker).... 5,000
California av, 220 ft n of Ogden, w f, 25x119 ft, dated May 12 (W S. Maxwell to V. Delp).... 900
California av, near above, w f, 25x119 ft, dated May 12 (Same party to P. Delp).... 900
California av, 142 ft n of Ogden, triangle of 78x130x119 ft, dated May 1 (Same party to Andrew Delp).... 2,100
Dudley st, 144 ft n of North av, e f, 24x121 ft, dated April 19 (C. C. Sheppard to G. L. Dewey).... 525
Robey st, s w cor of Polk, e f, 22x112 ft (with other property), dated April 28 (Frederick Wilkinson to Ella A. Peattie).... 18,000
West Ohio st, 96 7-10 ft e of Oakley, s f, 24x124 ft, dated May 24 (A. C. Barney to Mary Falk).... 700
La Salle av, 250 ft n of Goethe st, w f, 25x151 ft, dated April 12 (M. S. and M. V. B. Van de Mark to Thomas G. Hunter).... 7,000
Dayton st, 333 ft n of Webster av, w f, 48x123 ft, dated May 3 (estate of W. B. Ogden to Susanna Weber).... 2,000
Carpenter st, s w cor of George, e f, 40x100 ft, improved, dated June 3 (Caroline Hillman to Albert Herman).... 3,100
Hurlbut st, 351 ft n of Lincoln av, e f, 25x125 ft, dated April 30 (L. and E. Falch to M. A. and K. De Lang).... 2,125
Hermitage av, 150 ft n of Polk st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated June 1 (Gurdon S. Hubbard Jr. to E. A. Otis).... 3,000
Nebraska st, s w cor of Laflin, n f, 25x104 ft, dated May 13 (William A. Porter to W. E. Steinhagen).... 1,300
Thomas st, 242 ft w of Seymour, s f, 24x120 ft, improved, dated June 2 (Samuel E. Gross to Christian Petri).... 1,700
Thomas st, adjoining above, 24½x120 ft, improved, dated June 2 (same party to John H. Bluhm).... 1,700
Thomas st, near above, s f, 24x120 ft, improved, dated June 2 (same party to John A. Lundquist).... 1,700
Wieland st, 541 ft s of North av, e f, 25x102 ft, improved, dated June 3 (Ernst Saetebeer to E. H. and B. Gnoskey).... 2,300
Hanover st, 25 ft s of Thirty-second, w f, 25x124 ft, dated May 22 (J. R. Winterbotham to M. N. Kloeverkern).... 500
Laurel st, 50 ft s of James av, e f, 25x102 ft, dated May 23 (John Dickson to E. Knop).... 65
Vincennes av, 85½ ft s of Thirty-eighth st, w f, 24x112 ft, improved, dated May 27 (E. and R. H. Sanborn to Edward W. Jenks).... 8,500
West Jackson st, 224 ft w of Laflin, n f, 25x188 ft, dated May 8 (estate of Bridget Heeney to Lilly P. Case).... 3,500
West Jackson st, adjoining above, 25x188 ft, dated May 8 (same party to Z. S. Allen).... 3,500
Washington boulevard, 50 ft w of Francisco st, n f, 25x130 ft, dated May 20 (S. H. Wheeler to Louisa W. McCasky).... 2,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Ward st, 141 ft n of Wrightwood av, e f, 33⅓x124 ft, dated May 20 (M. W. Robinson to J. W. C. Thiel)....$ 800
Snyder st, 139 ft n of Noble av, w f, 31x124 ft, dated April 26 (J. P. Altgeld to P. Olsan).... 600
Racine av, 48 ft n of Wellington, w f, 24x121 ft, dated April 5, 1883 (Albert Wisner to S. L. and I. B. Atkinson).... 800

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Duncan av, near Fifty-fourth st, e f, 31x133 ft, dated April 7 (H. E. Seymour to M. E. Coffey)....$ 575
Arnold st, bet Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth, w f, 25x136 ft, dated May 9 (J. M. Witherell to E. W. Allen).... 425
Wabash av, s e cor of Sixty-first st, w f, 74x170 ft, dated July 5, 1883 (Robert Larmer to John Larmer).... 1,500

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Myrtle av, n of Milwaukee, w f, 28x92 ft, dated May 26 (E. Maynard to S. Olsen)....$ 1,200
Myrtle av, near above, 28x92 ft, dated May 26 (same party to Ole Olsen).... 1,200
North av, 175 ft w of Mead st, s f, 25x140 ft, dated May 12 (H. C. Chapin to Cora Stopp).... 1,200

BUILDING-PERMITS.

Yesterday building permits were issued as follows:

Jonathan Clark, four-story theatre building, 60 by 140, No. 339 to 343 State street, to cost $45,000.

T. W. Brophy, two-story dwelling, 36 by 80, No. 938 Monroe street, to cost $10,000.

John E. Granholm, two-story dwelling, 22 by 45, No. 27 Racine avenue, to cost $2,300.

James Hackett, two-story dwelling, 22 by 47, No. 27 O'Brien street, to cost $3,000.

G. H. Wheeler, three-story dwelling, 30 by 80, No. 1810 Prairie avenue, to cost $25,000.

C. W. Erhardt, two-story dwelling, 21 by 36, No. 182 Townsend street, to cost $2,500.

John Keifer, three-story flats, 23 by 73, No. 658 North Paulina street, to cost $8,200.

Joseph Loeffel, two-story store and dwelling, 22 by 66, No. 856 North Halsted street, to cost $4,000.

J. Jark, two-story dwelling, 24 by 45, No. 638 Throop street, to cost $3,400.

Joseph Mixjack, three-story store and flats, 25 by 100, No. 591 Centre avenue, to cost $7,500.

John Knoustein, three-story store and dwelling, 24 by 68, No. 355 Larrabee street, to cost $6,000.

S. A. McWilliams, two-story barn, 30 by 48, corner Michigan avenue and Thirty-fifth street, to cost $3,000.

R. Robertson additional story, 200 by 200, Nos. 977 to 983 North Clark street, to cost $6,000.

Mrs. C. Goldring, one-story cottage, 20 by 42, No. 522 Seventeenth street, to cost $1,000.

W. G. Miller, seven two-story dwellings, 18 by 40 each, at southeast corner of Robey and Warren avenue, to cost $18,000.

T. Knesow, a two-story dwelling, 21 by 50, No. 796 Maplewood avenue, to cost $2,500.

H. Enders, two-story dwelling, 24 by 67, No. 229 North Ashland avenue, to cost $5,000.

J. Andel, two-story dwelling, 21 by 54 feet, No. 660 Eighteenth street, to cost $3,500.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE VIEW.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees a remonstrance against the establishing of a lumber-yard at the corner of Fullerton and Lincoln avenues was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Town Engineer and the Superintendent of Water-Works reported in favor of putting in a new twenty-inch inlet-pipe and an additional pump with a capacity of 4,000,000 gallons daily. The estimate for these improvements was fixed at $30,000. The matter was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The Lake View Club sent in a communication asking the board to employ three sewer engineers to examine and report on the best system of sewerage for Lake View. The report of the Superintendent of Water-Works for May showed 52,708,140 gallons of water pumped and 187,000 pounds of coal consumed. The police report showed sixteen arrests, $183 fines imposed, and $68 collected. The Town Clerk reported the receipts of his office for the month of May to be $3,291. The receipts of the same month in 1883 were $1,877. The bids for the public printing presented by the two local papers produced a long and earnest discussion, and the matter was finally left with the Committee on Printing to make a contract with either as they saw fit.

The contract for the sewer on Orchard and Frederic streets was awarded to James Ryan at $3.18 per foot for the Orchard street sewer and $1.93 for that on Frederic street.

The deed of Nicholas Miller and wife giving a strip of land eighty feet wide and half a mile long for the purpose of opening Wolcott street to Rosehill was accepted and the deed ordered placed on record. The Supervisor was authorized to advertise for bids for the improvement of Fullerton avenue. Bills were ordered paid amounting to $9,788.71. The board adjourned till Friday evening.

JEFFERSON.

A 10-year-old boy named Hans Koch, while playing on the Bloomingdale road Saturday afternoon, attempted to board a passing freight train, but was caught under the wheels and one of his legs was crushed. He was taken to the hospital and the leg amputated, but the little fellow died Sunday morning.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has organized an Industrial School for girls to meet every Saturday at No. 1662 Milwaukee avenue.

ENGLEWOOD.

The action of the Board of Trustees in refusing to change the ordinance so as to grant saloon licenses on Sixty-third street is warmly commended by the citizens of Englewood. They now demand, however, that the "Commercial Club" rooms, run on that street, shall be closed by the authorities. The Trustees will meet this afternoon.

FOREIGN.

Egypt.

CAIRO, June 3.—It is rumored that the Mahdi has gone to Khartoum. His surrender is shortly expected.

LONDON, June 3.—A group of Liberal members of Parliament have notified Gladstone of their intention to vote against the Government if it surrenders to France or Europe the position England has won on the Nile.

A Railway Accident.

LONDON, June 3.—A train from Salisbury was precipitated down an embankment today at a point between Creamore and Downton. Five persons were killed and thirty injured.

Cable Notes.

Gen. Millot attacked and occupied Tuyen Quang yesterday. The enemy offered only feeble resistance.

At Vienna an unknown man saturated himself with petroleum yesterday and was burned to death in a few minutes. This was the tenth suicide in Vienna within forty-eight hours.

At Pesth the Anarchist Fried has confessed that he was present at the murder of the banker Eisert. He says in his deposition that the actual murderers were Stellmacher and Kammerer.

The Porte has notified the American Chargé d'Affaires that the treaty of commerce between the United States and Turkey will expire June 5, and recalls the fact that the Porte denounced the existing treaty, despite Minister Wallace's objection. The Porte hopes that America will not press the points urged by the Minister. A summary of the note was forwarded to Washington.

JOLIET PENITENTIARY.

The Criminals to Be Set Free This Month—Chicago's Quota—"Yellow Sam."

JOLIET, Ill., June 3.—[Special.]—During the month of May there were received at the penitentiary eighty-two new convicts. Forty were released by expiration of sentences, and one man died, John Rose, serving a year from Lincoln for larceny. Wesley Clearwater, a two-year burglar from Clinton, De Witt County, was pardoned by Gov. Hamilton, and David Black, a five-year burglar from Chicago, and William Smith, a negro crook, were transferred to the insane asylum as "cranks." The total prison count May 31 was 1,467, of whom thirty-three were female convicts. The discharge list for this month contains fifty names, twenty-two of the persons belonging to Chicago. Nine from Chicago will be released the 5th inst. and ten more the 28th inst. Among them are the worst thieves that ever left prison doors behind them.

Oliver Hall, a horse-stealer from Danville, ended his second term in Joliet prison this morning. He has a terrible reputation in Southern Illinois, and there are so many old charges hanging against him in that direction that instead of returning to Danville he took the train for Chicago.

One of the most noted criminals to be released this month is Walter Ames, alias "Yellow Sam," alias Sammy Smith or Joe Jeffries. In the spring of 1875 "Yellow Sam" was arrested in Chicago. He is said to have plundered the room of Tony Denier, the pantomimist, at one of the leading hotels, getting away with valuable diamonds. Sam was put away at Joliet for two years, but after a stay of two months succeeded in escaping in the following manner: Tom Dempsey, the prison butcher, took Sam outside the walls to the slaughter-house to help kill a calf, but instead of using his knife on the calf Sam turned it on Tom and attempted to carve him. During the fracas the convict sprang through the slaughter-house door and ran like a deer for the woods, getting clear away before Tom, who was too fat to run, could waddle back to the prison and alarm the guards. In 1881 "Yellow Sam," under the name of Ames, turned up at Indianapolis as a kidnaper. He stole a boy named Adolph Williams, less than 8 years old, and conveyed him to Richmond, Ind., where he succeeded in getting possession of another child named Willie Ratcliffe. This was in February, 1881. He compelled the two boys to walk over the rough frozen roads through Indiana and Ohio, and when their feet became sore and bruised from their long tramp their brutal abductor would whip them with a piece of rope and make them limp along. In this way they made from fifteen to twenty miles a day, camping in the woods at night, where Sam would tie the boys to a tree while he went off to steal food from some farm house. Near the Town of Troy, O., the wretch was overtaken by City-Marshal Shafer, of Richmond, who had been following him for a week. Sam fired several shots at Shafer without effect, and the desperate fellow was finally knocked senseless by the officer, who carried a heavy cane. He was taken to Troy and locked up, while the half-starved and shivering children were turned over to some kind ladies who cared for them until their parents came. Marshal Shafer took the desperado back to Richmond, where he was speedily convicted and sentenced to the Jeffersonville (Ind.) Prison. In the meantime the authorities at Joliet had obtained information through a letter written by an inmate of the Indiana Prison that the abductor Walter Ames was none other than "Yellow Sam," the escaped convict. A description of the man was obtained from the Warden of the Jeffersonville Prison and when his term expired an officer from Illinois was at the penitentiary door to bring him back to Joliet. When Officer Hanna landed his man in the guard-room at Joliet Prison a decided sensation was created among the keepers by a confession made by "Yellow Sam," which was to the effect that since his escape in 1875 he had again been arrested and sent back to the prison for horse-stealing at Belleville, Ill., under the name of Joe Jeffries, and that he had served his term and been discharged without any of them knowing that he was "Yellow Sam," the escaped convict. A reference to the prison records proved his statement to be true. His unexpired term, which was commenced in 1875, will end the 26th inst.

Eugene Delancy, alias Billy Diamond, a Boston crook and hotel thief, who "fell" at Morrison for three years, will be released the 18th.

Jay Slocum, serving eight years from Henry County for abduction, will go out the 11th. Slocum was one of the principal convict witnesses against Mike Mooney, who murdered his cell-mate, John Anderson. An old-time criminal, well known in Chicago as Henderson Miller, alias "Nigger Jim Jones," the resurrectionist or body-snatcher, will complete his sixth term at Joliet prison the 15th inst. He is known as one of the most troublesome crooks the Chicago police have to contend with. John Burgeson will complete a twelve-year term from Knox County the 5th. He was sent up for murder.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A Feeling of Uneasiness and Distrust Prevalent Throughout Mexico.

Emperor William Desirous that His Son Shall Foster German Colonization.

Marriage of Oscar Wilde—French Sympathy Sought for Ireland—The Dynamiters.

MEXICO.

UNSTABLE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

AUSTIN, Tex., June 3.—[Special.]—Col. John S. Ford, the former commander of the Texas Rangers, writing from Mexico to a party in this city under date of May 31, says: "The tales about the arrest of Gen. Trevino are untrue, but I doubt the stability of things in Mexico. It is certain that arms were crossed not long since, and it is asserted that Valdes and Falcon have established a crossing for contraband articles not far from Del Rio. These statements are trustworthy. The intention of Gonzales to resign is considered certain, making Rubio, President Diaz's father-in-law, President ad interim. This move, it is urged, will be pronounced against, and Diaz is reported as not averse to anything that will cut him off from the Presidency, because he finds it impossible to carry out his promises to the railroad men. The revolutionary leaders were receiving monthly stipends from some quarters, the Supreme Government or Diaz, but these have been suspended for lack of funds. It is affirmed that the railways in Mexico have failed to pay as much as was expected. I am sure that the rank and file of the Liberal party are opposed to revolutionary measures, but should any leading Liberal sell out to the reactionists and a revolution ensue the railroad and telegraph lines in Mexico would be smashed."

GERMANY.

HER COLONIAL POLICY.

BERLIN, June 3.—Germany's colonial policy has formed the subject of the letters which the Crown Prince Frederick William has been addressing to Bismarck. Apropos of this, Emperor William has said: "The last great work of my reign is to establish Germany's social policy. Her colonial policy will be the duty and glory of my son."

A DECREE.

The Emperor has signed the ordinance decreeing the Crown Prince President and Bismarck Vice-President of the new Staatsrath.

A BANQUET.

A banquet was given at the Hotel Kaiserhof tonight in honor of Henry Gillig. Representatives of the NewOrleans Exposition, prominent Germans, commercial and financial magnates, ex-Minister Sargent, Admiral Livonius, and many Americans were present. Many speeches were made during the evening.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE DYNAMITERS.

SYDNEY, Australia, June 3.—The authorities here are taking precautions against the dynamiters.

SEEKING SYMPATHY.

PARIS, June 3.—The Irish residents here solicit French sympathy for the independence of Ireland.

A DRAWN GAME.

DUBLIN, June 3.—The Philadelphia cricketers met the Dublin University eleven and played a drawn game.

CABLE NOTES.

Oscar Wilde and Miss Lloyd were married yesterday at London.

The Evangelical Christians of India and the Irish Protestants earnestly petition Moody and Sankey to conduct evangelistic services in those countries.

A dispatch from Lima, Peru, says the City of Casaro was taken the 18th of May by Caceres. The Indians taken at Vilcatamba were tried and instantly shot.

THE TURF.

The Driving Park Races.

A rather chilly breeze from the lake and the fact that the convention possessed greater attractions for most people prevented a large crowd from visiting the Driving Park yesterday afternoon, the attendance numbering about 2,500. But six heats were required to decide the two events on the program, the favorits, Revenue and Adelaide, doing the work expected of them by their backers in easy style. In the first race, which was for horses that had never beaten three minutes, the starters were Revenue, Ned Powell, and Misfortune, the rest of the original entries having been drawn. Although Revenue sold two to one favorit over the field in the pools it was expected that Misfortune, a gray mare that hails from Kentucky, would give him a good race, she having shown a mile in 2:23 last Sunday morning. But it turned out that the race against the watch Sunday unfitted her for that against other horses yesterday, and at the finish of each heat she was last, Revenue winning as he liked in 2:34¼, 2:34¾, 2:36.

The summary is as follows:

SUMMARY.

Chicago Driving-Park, June 3—Purse $1,000, for 3:30 class:

D. W. Woodmansee's b. h. Revenue, by Smuggler	1	1	1
M. A. Taylor's b. g. Ned Powell, by George Wilkes	2	2	2
Steve Maxwell's gr. m. Misfortune, by Chancellor Morgan	3	3	3

Time—2:34¼; 2:34¾; 2:36.

The time made in this race showed conclusively that the track was very slow, having been broken up by the rain of Monday and not driven on enough since then to have become hard and smooth, and so not much was expected from the 2:22 horses that were to contest the second race of the day. Of the four that started the Milwaukee mare Adelaide was made favorit among the betting men, it being known that she was in first-class condition and possessed of considerable speed. In the pools she sold $25 to $10 over the field, and had no difficulty in winning, clearly outclassing the rather moderate lot that opposed her. Kitty Van and Novelty had quite an interesting trot for second money, the former winning.

THE SUMMARY.

Same day—Purse $1,000; 2:22 class:

R. S. Rood's b. m. Adelaide, by Milwaukee	1	1	1
P. V. Johnston's b. m. Kitty Van, by Walker's Morrill	3	2	2
M. M. Hedges' ch. m. Novelty, by Gooding's Champion	2	3	4
D. Bailey's b. m. Neva, by Strader's Hambletonian	4	4	3

Time—2:29¼, 2:28, 2:31¼.

TODAY'S RACES.

There will be three good races today, two trots and a pace, and as the field in each event is a large one plenty of sport may be expected. The horses will be called up promptly at 2:30 o'clock, and President Hesing and Secretary Hall who, assisted by Mr. J. W. Fernald, officiated in the judges' stand yesterday, will see that the people are not kept waiting until their patience is exhausted.

Latonia Jockey Club Races.

COVINGTON, Ky., June 3.—The Latonia Jockey Club races today had a good attendance, fine weather, and a dusty and slow track. Following were the results:

The five furlongs—Mammonist won; Finality second, Sudie McNarry third. Time, 1:10¾.

Mile and a quarter—Ada Glenn won; Vanguard second, Kosciusco third. Time, 2:18.

Mile heats—Richard L. took the first heat, Breechloader the second and third heats. Breechloader was second in the first heat. Time, 1:46; 1:46; 1:47½.

Latonia Cup, all ages, two miles and a quarter—The starters were Bob Pate, Levant, Sovereign Pat, Taxgatherer, Harry Gilmore, and Wallensee. When a mile and three-eighths had been run, Bob Pate bolted, dropping back to third place, and Harry Gilmore took the lead, with Taxgatherer second. The horses ran down the backstretch and around the lower turn to the head of the stretch in a close bunch, excepting Bob Pate. From the seven-eighths pole it was a close race, the judges deciding that Harry Gilmore had won by a head and that it was a dead heat between Levant and Taxgatherer for second place.

Jerome Park.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Following are the results of the American Jockey Club races at Jerome Park:

First race, for 2-year-olds, half a mile, was won by Elmendorf, Heliotrope second, Mystic third. Time, 50¼ seconds.

Mile and one-eighth—Jack of Hearts won, Gonfalon second, Minie Colt third. Time, 2:01.

Great Metropolitan Handicap, all ages, mile and a half—Gen. Monroe won; Hartford second, Trafalgar third. Time, 2:42½.

Steeplechase, over the short course—Echo won; Tom Neven second, Wooster third. Time, 3:32½.

Ladies' Stakes, for 3-year-old fillies, mile and a half—The starters were Nonage, Duchess, and Economy. Duchess led almost from the start, and won in a canter, with Economy three lengths ahead of Nonage. Time, 2:46.

A COLORED LOVE-FEAST.

A Reception to Colored Delegates Marked by Many Speeches.

Blaine's Name Hailed with Great Enthusiasm—An Address by Fred Douglass.

A reception was given last night at the First Regiment Cavalry quarters to the colored delegates and their friends attending the convention by the colored citizens of Chicago under the auspices of St. George's Commandery Knights Templar. The large hall was crowded, every available foot of space being occupied. The platform was decorated with flags. The colored Knights' band furnished music before the speaking commenced. About half-past 8 o'clock the M. S. Quay marched in headed by a brass band. A large portion of the audience was composed of white people, a number of them being delegates. At 9 o'clock W. E. Thomas, of Chicago, called the meeting to order. He said that owing to a great deal of caucusing among the politicians the speakers were late in arriving. Fred Douglass had just sent word that he would arrive in half an hour.

The Rev. John Laws, of Chicago, delivered the opening address. He hoped the visit of the delegates here would be crowned with success. He said that he would not be so lucky as to get in the convention, but he could do like Saint John, who got near to Heaven without getting in, but was near enough to hear them singing a new song. The speaker could get so near the convention as to hear them talking. They were not here as black men, but as delegates, and their votes were just as important as those of their white brethren. They also came as the representatives of their race.

DEMANDS OF COLORED DELEGATES.

Fred Douglass entered at this juncture and the applause that greeted him was deafening. When it subsided Mr. Laws continued. The colored people demanded, he said, a plank in the platform of the Republican party recognizing the colored race. His race had no intellectual superior. Give them money and educational institutions and they would show themselves. It had been said that the race would die out, but instead of that they were increasing at the rate of 33 per cent and after a while they would outnumber other races. The speaker mentioned Arthur's name, but only one or two cheered; but when Blaine's name was mentioned the cheers were deafening. The speaker declared his choice to be Gen. Logan. It had been a great honor conferred upon the race, the appointment of a colored man for Temporary Chairman.

ARTHUR WON'T SUIT THEM.

John P. Green, a member of the Ohio Legislature, was introduced. He said there was a sentiment gradually creeping into the Republican party, and that was that the colored man should stick to the party simply to pay a debt of gratitude. They owed their liberty not only to the white man but to the colored man. The party must not expect them to serve it merely for gratitude. They wanted a law that would protect the colored man the same as the white man. Arthur might be a good man, but the colored race wanted a President who would see that their rights are protected in the South and that their votes are counted. That was the man they wanted. [Cries, "That's Blaine."] The colored children were sent to a shabby little schoolhouse, while in the same district white children had better facilities. They say that a Chinaman can marry a white woman, an Indian can, a Jew can, but a man having a few drops of colored blood can't. Not that they wanted a white woman, because they could marry one as dark as they liked and as light as they could desire. But a colored man had a right to marry a white woman if he wanted to. He wanted a law like God's—for all men. But with all its faults he loved the Republican party still, and would vote its ticket for gratitude.

Jesse Lawson, of New Jersey, said it showed the strength of his race when today the convention threw aside all precedents and elected a colored man to preside over its deliberations.

After music by the band J. D. Pointdexter, of Columbus, O., said that he felt it an imposition on the audience to speak when they wanted to hear Mr. Douglass, whom he pronounced as great a man as ever lived.

Ex-Congressman John R. Lynch, of Mississippi, was introduced, and said that he was so fatigued that he would have to decline making a speech, and he expected hard work tomorrow. He was proud to see in the great City of Chicago so much interest manifested by the colored people in the convention that would nominate the next President of the United States. The Republican party was the only home for the colored men, and they should remain devoted and true to it.

DOUGLASS SPEAKS.

Frederick Douglass was then introduced amid great applause. He said that they had been greatly imposed upon if they believed all that had been said of him tonight. [Cries of "Louder."] "Then you want it louder," said the speaker. "You are never satisfied. You are a discontented race. I have been asked to make a ten-minute speech. I never made a short speech in my life that satisfied me, and I never made a long speech that pleased any one else."

Forty years ago, he said, he stood alone with a solitary voice in the wilderness. Now, when he looked around and saw an army of young colored orators who had tongues that could inflame any audience, he felt that he had lost his mission and he should remain silent. When the convention elected Lynch Temporary Chairman a blow was struck at prejudice. He did not want to flatter the colored people as they had been flattered by Dr. Laws. The colored people were no better than they ought to be; not half as good; never were superior to any other race; never would be superior; but they were equal. But practically they were not equal. A white man could build a big ship and the colored man only a small canoe. The white man could make a watch and the colored man could only tell the time. No; they were not equal to the white man. The white man makes books and it takes the colored people all their lives to find out what is in them. But the white man was once as bad. The proud Anglo-Saxon race once wore brass collars on their necks with their master's name upon them.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

He would talk politics now, he said. There were some colored fellows who wanted an independent party. That was foolish, as none could exist. They must either depend on the Republican or Democratic party. Some said: "Come out of the Republican party." That would never do, as it was raining outside of it; it was cold and fierce. True, the roof of the party might leak, but a leaky roof was better than none. He said he was still colored, although some persons had tried to read him out because he did in one direction what his father did in another without a marriage license. One man said to him he had disgraced himself, but it was only prejudice against color.

CONGREGATIONAL MISSIONARY CONVENTION

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 3.—[Special.]—The fifty eighth anniversary of the American Home Missionary Society, a National gathering of the Congregational Church, convened here tonight. It was attended by fully 1,500 delegates, composed of ladies and gentlemen from every section of the United States. Among prominent persons participating in the exercises were President Seeley, of Amherst College; President Mark Hopkins, of Williams College; and President Fairchild, of Oberlin College. President Seeley occupied the Moderator's chair and formally opened the anniversary. The opening prayer was made by the Rev. Theodore Clifton, of St. Louis, Mo. The annual sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. A. M. P. Behrends, of Brooklyn, who held that the best way to evangelize the world was to prosecute the home mission work with redoubled energy. At the conclusion of the sermon the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was observed. The Congregational Convention will continue in session until next Thursday night.

DAMAGES AWARDED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 3.—The famous admiralty case of Capt. John W. Cannon against the steamer Charles Morgan for damages to Cannon's boat by a collision near New Orleans was decided by the United States Court in favor of the plaintiff, who gets $11,000.

ARIZONA DEMOCRATS.

PRESCOTT, A. T., June 3.—The Democratic Central Committee elected yesterday W. K. Meade and G. H. Ouray delegates to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, and instructed them for Tilden and Hendricks.

NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Formal Charges Presented Against Sheriff Davidson by the Roosevelt Committee.

A Proposal to Assess Actors' Salaries on Behalf of the Theatrical Fund.

Names of the Western People Who Will Sail for Bremen by Today's Steamers.

SHERIFF DAVIDSON.

FORMAL CHARGES PRESENTED AGAINST HIM.

NEW YORK, June 3.—[Special.]—Formal charges against Sheriff Davidson of official misconduct were presented to Gov. Cleveland last evening by Charles P. Miller, of counsel to the Roosevelt Investigating Committee, with a brief of the evidence taken before the committee and a letter from Chairman Theodore Roosevelt, asking on behalf of the committee that if the charges are found to be sustained the Sheriff may be dismissed from office. The Sheriff is accused of charging the county and receiving, last year, $4,362.75 in excess of the amount actually due for transporting prisoners from the Tombs to the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions; of receiving $2,300 more than was due him for reporting criminal convictions to the Secretary of State; of charging the county for the board of prisoners in Ludlow Street Jail who had not sworn, as required by law, that they were unable to support themselves, and some of whom were supported by outside friends and paid board at the Warden's table at the rate of $15 per week; of having presented fraudulent bills of this character to the county after testimony regarding them had been taken by the committee, and his attention had thus been called to their illegal nature; of taking an oath that the items in every quarterly bill rendered by him in 1883 were correct, when, in fact, according to his own testimony, he did not know them to be correct; and of conducting Ludlow Street Jail, or allowing it to be conducted, in an irregular, illegal, extravagant, and corrupt manner.

THE ACTORS' FUND.

A PROPOSITION TO ASSESS SALARIES.

NEW YORK, June 3.—[Special.]—The Actors' Fund of America at its annual meeting today decided to recommend to the Board of Trustees that a clause should be pasted on every contract between a manager and actor hereafter to the effect that the manager shall send to the fund 5 per cent of the actor's third, twentieth, and thirtieth week's salary, provided that the season continue good throughout the respective periods. If any actor refuses to agree to this he should be excluded from the privilege of applying to the fund. This will probably be placed in the constitution. It was shown by reports that the expenditures the last year were about $7,000 more than the receipts.

OUTWARD BOUND.

PASSENGERS FOR BREMEN.

NEW YORK, June 3.—[Special.]—Among the passengers for Bremen tomorrow on the North German Lloyd steamer Elbe will be Dr. C. H. Thompson, Thomas Sitts, and George B. Rennick, Detroit; Mrs. C. Rassfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Goodman, Berthold Lowenthal, Miss Julia Lowenthal, and Miss Florence Bloom, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. S. Rosenwald, Springfield, Ill.; Mrs. Louise Schecker, Mrs. C. Salenten, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Westhofer, Milwaukee, Wis.; G. G. Arends, Quincy, Ill.; Theodore Seigel and F. Schwerger, Champaign, Ill.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Eno Remanded at Quebec—A Philadelphia Failure—Other Events.

QUEBEC, June 3.—[Special.]—This morning the Eno case came up before Police-Magistrate Chauveau. Pelletier, who formally represented the Crown, called on the bank's counsel to state what proceedings would be taken. Davidson, for the bank, said that Pelletier had announced that the case should proceed here. He did not understand the causes which had led to the transfer of the prisoner from the Montreal High Constable to the Quebec official, and did not understand the character of the inquiry it was proposed to make. Pelletier asked for a remand until tomorrow. Irvine, for the prisoner, objected and applied for a discharge. Davidson said the prisoner had every luxury at the hotel and was under no personal inconvenience or suffering. The Police Magistrate said he had the right to make an investigation, but would not state whether he would send Eno to Montreal or not. He granted the remand. Curran, for Eno, made application at Montreal for a copy of Fahey's affidavit, but was refused. He was instructed to make application before the Queen's Bench, now in session there.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 3.—R. H. Forestall & Co., jobbers in paper, have suspended payment. The liabilities are about $75,000. The creditors have agreed to receive 60 cents on the dollar, payable in six, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, and thirty months. Forestall expects the liabilities will be covered by the assets.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 3.—President Riddle, of the Penn Bank, has made an affidavit before a notary that the averments contained in his statement published yesterday are each and every one of them true.

Attorney-General-of-State Cassiday arrived in the city today for the purpose of investigating the Penn Bank failure. Cassiday says he will look into the matter thoroughly, and be guided by the result of the investigation whether to enter criminal or civil suits. Ten thousand dollars of the State's money was on deposit in the bank when the doors closed.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The clearing-house certificates are being rapidly canceled, about $3,500,000 being retired yesterday. The entire amount will be canceled in twenty days.

NATIONAL UNION LEAGUE.

Perfecting the Organization.

The Executive Committee of the National Union League held a meeting in the Palmer House last night. Col. Thomas R. Rich, of Maryland, presided. In the absence of the Hon. H. S. Austin, Mr. George H. Harlan, of Chicago, acted as Secretary. Messrs. L. J. North Spates, of Colorado, and the Hon. A. M. Clapp, of Washington, D. C., were appointed a Committee on Credentials:

Colorado—J. W. Schenck, J. D. Kiff, E. P. Weiss, Otto Mears, J. C. Montgomery, O. H. Rothaker, K. G. Cooper, Wolfe Londoner, W. A. Smith, G. C. Symes, A. B. Johnson.

Maryland—Col. Thomas R. Rich, A. W. Spates, A. H. Durch.

Michigan—W. J. Baxter.

Illinois—George H. Harlow, H. S. Austin, John C. Smith, Mark Bangs.

Georgia—George E. Bryant.

Virginia—Gov. F. H. Pierrepont.

Maine—The Hon. C. A. Boutelle.

Ohio—Gen. C. H. Grosvenor.

A member of the committee was on the point of presenting a resolution indorsing Gen. Logan for President when he was advised not to do so by the majority of the committee for the reason that the committee stood ready to indorse, whole souled, the nominee of the Republican party whoever he might be. On motion it was resolved to hold a meeting immediately after the adjournment of the convention to ratify the nomination.

A WESTERN MAN PARALYZED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 3.—A stranger, apparently from the West, was picked up on the streets stricken with paralysis. On his person was found $4,136 wrapped in a newspaper of Shelbyville, Ill.; also an envelope addressed to H. L. Reynolds, introducing Mr. Kahl, but with no letter in it.

THE BALTIMORE DISASTER.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 3.—The body of William Moulton, a colored drayman, and the last person known to be in the wreck of the Gay street warehouse, was recovered this morning, making seven killed.

A GUBERNATORIAL VETO DEFEATED.

BOSTON, Mass., June 3.—The Senate concurred with the House in passing the Salary bill over the Governor's veto.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received yesterday: L. Sonneschein, 2½ pipes gin; Sprague, Smith & Co., 4 cases plate-glass; H. B. Fuller, 1 case dry goods; J. V. Farwell & Co., 2 cases dry goods; Chapin & Gore, 30 cases wine; William Berge, 52 cases wine, 4 casks wine; E. H. Sargent & Co., 17 casks crucibles; C. T. Raynolds, 7 casks varnish; Drucker Bros., 79 bales plastering hair; Lindauer Bros., 1 case dry goods; Beifeld Bros., 1 case dry goods; Burke, Walker & Co., 2 cases dry goods; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 3 cases dry goods; Lehmann & Kinsman, 7 cases toys; Sutter Bros., 70 bales leaf tobacco; John Blegan, 1 case paintings; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 8 casks wine; Lowenthal, Kaufman & Co., 2 cases pipes; Small & Lathrop, 17 cars salt; Ingraham, Corbin & May, 1,425 boxes raisins. Collections, $8,297.79.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, fair weather, slight rise in temperature, light variable winds, generally from northeast to southwest, lower barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, fair weather in the Northern Portion, local rains, partly cloudy weather in the Southern portions, easterly to southerly winds, slight changes in temperature and lower barometer.

For the Missouri Valley, slightly warmer fair weather in the southern portion, partly cloudy weather, local rains in the northern portion, with stationary temperature, and variable winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 3—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of observation.	Height of Barometer	Thermometer	Direction of Wind	Force	State of Weather	Rainfall last 8 hours
Mid. Atlantic States—						
Albany	29.94	70	W.		Clear.	0
Eastern Gulf States—						
Vicksburg	29.98	66	S. E.		†L. rain.	.13
Western Gulf States—						
El Paso	29.77	73	E.		Clear.	0
Fort Smith	30.01	68	E.		Clear.	0
Galveston	29.99	72			L. rain.	2.16
New Orleans	29.95	75	S. E.		Cloudy.	0
Shreveport, La.	29.91	68	S.		L. rain.	.22
Ohio Valley & Tenn.—						
Cincinnati	30.06	71	S. W.		Cloudy.	*
Indianapolis	30.03	70	S.		Clear.	0
Louisville	30.02	66	S.		Cloudy.	0
Memphis	29.95	68	S. E.		Cloudy.	.04
Nashville	30.01	65	N.		Cloudy.	.16
Pittsburg	30.09	68	E.		Clear.	0
Lower Lake Region—						
Buffalo	30.02	60	S. W.		Clear.	0
Cleveland	30.04	67	E.		Clear.	0
Detroit	30.04	70	E.		Clear.	0
Erie	30.04	68			Clear.	0
Oswego	29.97	61	W.		Cloudy.	0
Port Huron	30.03	56	N.		Clear.	0
Rochester, N. Y.	30.01	64	W.		Clear.	0
Sandusky	30.04	70	S.		Hazy.	0
Toledo	30.04	69			Clear.	0
Upper Lake Region—						
Alpena	30.04	57	W.		Clear.	0
Chicago	30.02	61	N. E.		Clear.	0
Duluth	30.02	58			Clear.	0
Escanaba	30.03	55	S.		Fair.	0
Grand Haven	30.04	55	E.		Fair.	.22
Marquette	30.04	52	S.		Clear.	0
Milwaukee	30.05	55	E.		Fair.	0
Mackinaw	30.05	55	W.		Clear.	0
Upper Miss. Valley—						
Cairo	29.97	68	S.		Fair.	.05
Davenport	30.00	63	E.		Clear.	.08
Des Moines	29.95	64	E.		Cloudy.	*
Keokuk	29.97	64	E.		Cloudy.	.01
La Crosse	30.01	60	S. E.		Clear.	0
Moorhead	29.98	63	S.		Clear.	0
St. Louis	29.97	68	S.		Fair.	.30
St. Paul	30.02	63	E.		Clear.	0
Springfield, Ill.	30.01	67	S. E.		Cloudy.	.08
Missouri Valley—						
Leavenworth	29.96	61	S.		Clear.	0
Omaha	29.98	62	N.		Clear.	0
Yankton	30.00	62	N.		Clear.	0
Extreme Northwest—						
Bismarck	29.89	63	E.		Clear.	0
Fort Buford	29.90	70	W.		Thr'tn'g	0
St. Vincent, Minn.	29.92	64	S.		Clear.	0
Northern Slope—						
Cheyenne	29.83	66	W.		Clear.	.02
Deadwood	29.79	52	S.		Clear.	.13
Fort Custer	29.78	70	N. E.		Clear.	0
Middle Slope—						
Denver	29.83	65				0
Dodge City	29.95	65	N. E.		Clear.	0
North Platte	29.90	65	N. E.		Clear.	0
Canadian Stations—						
Fort Garry	29.92	55	S.		Fair.	0
P. Arthur's Land'g	29.98	55	N. E.		Clear.	0
Kingston	29.98	64	S. E.		Hazy.	0
Parry Sound, Can.	30.03	56	W.		Fair.	0
Quappelle	29.61	72	S. E.		Cloudy.	0
Minnedosa	29.63	78			Clear.	0
Saugeen, Can.	29.98	56			Clear.	0
Toronto	30.01	61	N. W.		Hazy.	0
Other Points—						
Helena	29.86	64	S. W.		Clear.	.07
Huron, Dak.	29.96	62	S. E.		Clear.	0
Las Animas	29.83	65	S. E.		Fair.	0
Little Rock	29.93	68			Fair.	.47
Salt Lake	29.74	68			Clear.	0

*Too small to measure. †Thunder-storm.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rain.	Weather.
6:18 a. m.	30.014	59.5	80	E.	5		Cloudy.
10:18 a. m.	30.035	66.0	65	E.	6		Clear.
2:18 p. m.	30.024	60.2	72	N.	6		Fair.
3:18 p. m.	30.012	55.4	84	N.	6		Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	30.023	61.1	76	N. E.	5		Clear.

Maximum temperature, 66.0. Minimum temperature, 53.2. Mean daily barometer, 30.020. Mean daily thermometer, 60.3. Mean daily humidity, 78.

Texas Crops Badly Damaged by Another Heavy Rainfall.

GALVESTON, Tex., June 3.—Specials from over the State indicate another extraordinarily damaging rainfall during the last twenty-four hours, which is still continuing. The storm-belt covers most of the cultivated portions of the State, and is nearly the same area of country previously flooded twice this season. The present storm is general over that portion of Texas extending west from the Arkansas and Louisiana lines from Marshall to beyond Fort Worth, a distance of about 200 miles, thence south from Fort Worth to the gulf, 350 miles, embracing an area nearly equal to Illinois and Indiana. Such continuous heavy rains are unprecedented in the history of Texas. There is no longer any question but that crops of all kinds have been seriously damaged, and that the loss to agricultural interests will amount to many millions of dollars. Along the north line of the storm belt wheat is ripe and ready for harvesting, but the rains prevent work, and thousands of acres of wheat are prostrated and being destroyed by rust. The cotton crop suffers the most serious damage.

SANITARY CONFERENCE.

A Proposition to Revive the National Board of Health Defeated Two to One.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 3.—[Special.]—At the conference of the health authorities of the Gulf States today it was agreed to communicate to each other any suspicious cases of yellow-fever or cholera, and defining the groups of symptoms which will justify said report. A committee was appointed to formulate a uniform system of quarantine for the entire Gulf coast, and another committee to consider the question of inter-State quarantine. Dr. Thornton, of Memphis, offered a resolution to memorialize Congress to rehabilitate and reinvest with authority and means the National Board of Health as a medium of inter-State quarantine. Dr. Rice said the Mississippi Board had always supported the National Board, and would decline to receive Federal assistance unless it came through that channel. Dr. Holt, President of the Louisiana Board, would maintain the sovereignty of Louisiana. His board cared for no outside organization and asked no favors. They would vote equally against putting the National Board in any place of authority or power. Dr. Swearingen, of Texas, said his State could take care of itself and wanted no aid or interference from the National Board. Dr. Thornton's resolution was defeated by the votes of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Texas against it, and only Tennessee and Mississippi in favor. A final session of the conference will be held tomorrow.

MILWAUKEE.

A Notable Trial.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 3.—[Special.]—The trial of the noted case of Frank Allen, charged with murderous assault on Charles Johnson, began in the Criminal Court today. Allen killed John Waters in a Third Ward saloon two years ago, and was charged with attempt to kill Johnson and a politician at the same time. The tragedy caused great excitement, and Allen narrowly escaped lynching. His counsel received a change of venue to Waukesha, and subsequently secured his acquittal before a jury.

A Commercial Excursion.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 3.—[Special.]—President Eliot, of the Chamber of Commerce, today appointed a large committee of leading members of the exchange to attend the opening of the new Chamber of Commerce at Minneapolis. The committee will start tomorrow.

A DOG'S SAGACIOUS MOVE.

Wilmington (Del.) *Republican:* About 6 o'clock Wednesday evening two dogs were leisurely trotting over the Wilmington & Northern Railroad bridge when a shifting engine came thundering across. The larger dog succeeded in getting off the bridge, but the smaller one ran along on the plank ahead of the engine until it reached the draw where the plank ends, where, after jumping over one or two of the ties and finding the engine was close on it, it laid down flat and let the engine pass over. The dog then got up and pursued its way to the other side.

LOG-DRIVERS DROWNED.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 3.—At Notre Dame Bay, as a number of men were driving logs to the New Bay, the sawmills dam burst, sweeping all before it. Two bodies were recovered.

GEN. BABCOCK DROWNED.

He Meets His Fate Together with Two Companions Near the Florida Coast.

But Meagre Intelligence as Yet Received of the Accident—The Victims.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.—[Special.]—A party consisting of Gen. O. E. Babcock, B. P. Sutter, Levi P. Luckey, and W. H. Bailey, all of this city, left Baltimore Monday the 19th ult. bound for Mosquito Inlet on the eastern coast of Florida. They sailed in the sailing vessel Pharos, which is the tender of the Sixth Lighthouse District, and which was loaded with material for the erection of a light-house at Cape Canaveral. Owing to head winds they were nine days in reaching Charleston, where they ran in to land Mr. Bailey, who is Superintendent of Lamps under the District Government, and who only had a ten days' leave. The others then pursued their trip.

This morning a telegram was received at the place where Sutter was employed, sent from Daytona, Volusia County, Fla., and signed by George D. Benjamin, stating that Gen. Babcock, B. P. Sutter, and Levi P. Luckey were drowned at Mosquito Inlet, and that the body of Gen. Babcock had been recovered. The dispatch contained no further details. No official information of the drowning of Gen. Babcock had been received today at either the engineer's office or at the Lighthouse Board. At the office of the latter, however, Capt. Picking received a telephone message from Gen. Babcock's headquarter's in Baltimore, stating that a Mr. Bailey had received a private telegram from Mr. Benjamin to the same effect as that sent to Mr. Franzoni, except giving the date of the casualty as Saturday last.

The report of the accident spread about the city very rapidly, and as all the victims of the unfortunate accident are well known here inquiries for further information were made in every direction. Up to a late hour no further particulars had been received, either at the War or Treasury Department. Mrs. Babcock, wife of the deceased, has received no news of the accident other than that above given. The War Department has telegraphed for full particulars, but as Daytona is twelve miles from Mosquito Inlet, where the accident is supposed to have occurred, it is not likely that anything will be known until tomorrow.

Mr. Bailey, the member of the party who has returned, stated that he thought the calamity must have occurred Saturday or Sunday, as it is some distance overland to Daytona from the inlet. Mr. Bailey believes that the party attempted to land in a boat from the Pharos, and in the surf, which is always high at that point, the boat must have been overturned and the occupants lost.

THE VICTIMS.

Gen. Babcock was the engineer for the Fifth and Sixth Lighthouse districts, which include Florida, and was combining pleasure with business in the trip, while the others were accompanying him purely for their enjoyment. He was a Major of the Engineer Department, and it was while superintending the erection of a lighthouse at Mosquito Inlet that the accident occurred. He will be especially remembered as the military secretary of President Grant and as Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds. He remained practically President Grant's private secretary from the beginning of his first Administration until within a year of the end of his second term, about the time of the whisky-ring troubles. He was succeeded by U. S. Grant Jr.

Mr. Levi P. Luckey was also associated with President Grant during the same time. He was first made assistant secretary and subsequently appointed private secretary. When he left the White House he was placed at the head of the Indian Division of the Secretary of the Interior's office. He was subsequently appointed Secretary of Utah Territory by Gen. Grant. After a few years he came East and was made the Chief Clerk of Gen. Babcock's office in Baltimore.

Benjamin P. Sutter was well known in Washington, where he resided. He was employed in a drug-store. He was about 45 years old and unmarried.

Mr. Benjamin, who sent the news of the accident, is a brother-in-law of Mr. Luckey, and is connected with the lighthouse service.

Mrs. Babcock and her sons reside on G street in this city. For some time past her health has been very poor, and it was feared that the shock would be disastrous to her. She bore the painful news very bravely, however. Mrs. Babcock is a daughter of B. H. Campbell, of Chicago, formerly United States Marshal.

THE NEWS CONFIRMED.

NEW YORK, June 3.—A dispatch from J. K. Upton, late Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury, confirms the report of the death by drowning in Florida of Gen. O. E. Babcock, Levi P. Luckey, and Mr. Sutter.

A LATER REPORT.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 3.—Babcock and party left Baltimore May 19 on the lighthouse tender Pharos, a two-masted schooner, bound for Mosquito Inlet, ninety miles below the mouth of the St. Johns River, on the Florida coast, where the Government is building a lighthouse. The vessel put into Charleston, and left there the 28th, having encountered adverse winds all the way. A heavy northeast gale began the 29th, in the most of which the Pharos made St. Johns light and came to anchor off the bar with two cables out. A pilot was signaled for, and, although the sea was running half-mast high, one reached the boat, and Gen. Babcock sent the following dispatch to Dr. J. C. Leugle, of this city, proprietor of the steam towing tugs on the river:

ST. JOHN'S BAR via PILOT TOWN, May 30.—*To J. C. Lengle, Jacksonville, Fla.:* We sail from here this morning. Please send the Seth Low or Maybe to tow us over Mosquito Inlet bar. Let her take the Pharos in tow if overtaken.
O. E. BABCOCK, Lighthouse Engineer.

The sea ran so high that the tug could not get out, and the sea had not gone down this morning. The next news received was a dispatch from Daytona announcing the catastrophe. When the tug comes back from Mosquito Inlet full particulars will be known. The probability is the Pharos anchored off the inlet and the General and his party undertook to go ashore in a small boat, which was swamped in the breakers.

[Gen. Orville E. Babcock was a native of Vermont, and was appointed from that State to West Point. He graduated in 1861, just at the outbreak of the War, and was appointed May 6 of that year Second Lieutenant of volunteers, and in the following November became a First Lieutenant. He continued in the service throughout the War, and June 1, 1863, was promoted to a Captaincy. During a considerable portion of the War he was on Gen. Grant's staff as engineer aide, and with Horace Porter, Badeau, and a few others became very intimate with that gentleman when General, and was especially favored when Gen. Grant became President. Babcock was brevetted Brigadier-General May 13, 1865. Upon the election of Grant as President Gen. Babcock was assigned to the Engineer Bureau in Washington, and was detailed to the White House in the capacity of military secretary, a position which he retained until near the close of Grant's second Administration. There was always some dispute as to the authority of Gen. Grant to detail a military officer to act as his secretary. Gen. Babcock was unfortunately connected with what were known as some of the scandals of Grant's Administration. Babcock was a very earnest partisan, and, above all things, a very enthusiastic friend of Grant, and doubtless committed some indiscretions. Notwithstanding the numerous attacks upon him, however, particularly in connection with the St. Louis Whisky Ring trials, Gen. Babcock was acquitted. The famous Santo Domingo scheme of the first Administration of Gen. Grant, it was believed, was the conception of Gen. Babcock, who was sent by President Grant to the island as a special Commissioner, and was believed there to have full powers. Gen. Babcock at the time of his death had a nomination pending for promotion. He was a very genial gentleman in all his personal relations, and was very much esteemed and beloved by those who knew him personally.]

EVANSTON.

The regular meeting of the Evanston Board of Trustees was held last night. Present—Kirk, Bates, Stockton, Bradley, Stewart, and President Remy. The Village-Attorney was instructed to prepare an ordinance to grade, pave, and gravel Hinman avenue. The report of the Street Commissioner for the month of May showed 607 feet of sidewalk constructed. The report of the Board of Trustees of the Public Library showed receipts for the year ending May 30 of $1,717; expenditures, $1,706; number of books in library, 18,050. The Village Treasurer's report for May showed receipts of $14,017; disbursements, $9,894; cash on hand, $28,024.

AT DEATH'S DOOR.

Charles Miller, a Danish carpenter, while at work yesterday morning at 8 o'clock repairing a window-frame in the third story of McCormick Hall, corner of Clark and Kinzie streets, fell from the scaffold to the pavement, and died a few minutes later from his injuries.

A runaway horse belonging to James McDowell plunged through the glass front of August Ives' saloon on Wood street, near Kinzie, at 9 o'clock yesterday. The saloonkeeper was angry and demanded that McDowell pay the damage on the spot. McDowell refused to do so and a row began in the saloon. Henry Detmar, who was present, interfered in behalf of Ives. McDowell then seized a heavy iron wrench and struck Detmar with it on the back of the head, cutting a gash in the scalp. Detmar was taken to his home at No. 202 Clybourn avenue by the patrol-wagon, and is lying in a critical condition. McDowell was locked up at the Rawson Street Station.

BASE-BALL.

Chicago, 4; Buffalo, 3.

Three thousand people became furiously excited yesterday over the game between Buffalo and Chicago. Among the spectators were many men with white hats and delegate badges, and bulletins from the convention were posted on the score-board. The same thing will be done today, a wire connecting the ball grounds with the convention hall. The game was one of peculiar interest and excitement. For seven full innings neither side scored, though in the fifth inning Galvin accomplished the extraordinary feat of retiring Chicago with three men on bases and not a man out. In the first half of the eighth inning, after two men were out, Jim White put the ball over right-field fence for a home run, and in Chicago's half of the inning both Kelly and Anson did precisely the same thing. After two men had been put out in the first half of the ninth Galvin got his base on Williamson's fumble, and O'Rourke sent the ball over the fence for four bases, producing two unearned runs. Williamson led off in the last half of the ninth with a base on balls, Galvin evidently fearing another home run. Then, when Goldsmith had gone out on a fly to Richardson, Flint sent the ball over the fence, and the game was won by Chicago. The same clubs play today.

THE SCORE.

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Chicago—							
Dalrymple, l. f.	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Gore, c. f.	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Kelly, r. f.	4	1	2	5	0	1	0
Anson, 1b.	4	1	1	4	11	1	1
Pfeffer, 2b.	4	0	1	2	6	1	1
Kinzie, s. s.	4	0	0	0	0	5	0
Williamson, 3b	3	1	1	1	1	4	3
Goldsmith, p.	4	0	0	0	1	3	0
Flint, c	4	1	1	4	2	1	0
Totals	35	4	7	17	27	16	5
Buffalo—							
O'Rourke, 1b.	5	1	3	6	11	0	2
Rowe, c.	5	0	1	1	7	1	0
Richardson, c. f.	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
White, 3b.	4	1	2	5	0	0	1
Myers, l. f.	4	0	2	2	2	0	0
Lillie, r. f.	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
Collins, 2b.	4	0	0	0	2	5	1
Force, s. s.	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
Galvin, p.	4	1	0	0	1	7	2
Total	38	3	9	15	25	16	6

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	—3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	—4

Runs earned—Chicago, 3; Buffalo, 1. Two-base hit—Pfeffer. Home runs—Kelly, Anson, Flint, White, O'Rourke. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Buffalo, 7. Double plays—Williamson-Pfeffer-Anson; Anson-Pfeffer. Struck out—Goldsmith, 3; Galvin, 5. Bases on balls—Galvin, 1. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Decker.

Boston, 11; Philadelphia, 6.

BOSTON, Mass., June 3.—The game here today between the Philadelphias and Bostons resulted as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	4	3	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	—11
Philadelphia	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	— 6

Earned runs—Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 5. Two-base hits—Hornung, Sutton, Burdock, Manning, and Andrews. Three-base hits—Morrill, Manning, Hackett, Fogarty, McClellan, and Crawley. First base on balls—Boston, 4. First base on errors—Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 1. Struck out—By Ferguson, 4. Double plays—Farrar-Ferguson, Burdock-Morrill. Passed ball—Crawley. Wild pitch—Ferguson. Time—1:50. Umpire—Burns.

New York, 12; Providence, 7.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 3.—In the Providence-New York game the following was the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Providence	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	— 7
New York	1	2	0	0	2	2	2	3	*	—12

Earned runs—New York, 5; Providence, 2. Two-base hits—Connor, McKinnon, and Welch. Struck out—New York, 3. First base on errors—New York, 6; Providence, 8. First base on balls—New York, 1; Providence, 3. Passed balls—Ewing, 1; Gilligan, 1. Time—2:00. Umpire—McLean. Pitching assists—Radbourne, 4.

St. Louis Union, 13; Chicago, 1.

The St. Louis Unions won an easy game from Chicago Union yesterday. Gross and McLaughlin made their first appearance with the Chicago Union. The game was one-sided and uninteresting. The same clubs play today. Attendance 400. Following is the summary:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	3	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	4	—13
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 1

Runs earned—Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 3. Two-base hits—Gross, Suck. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 5. Struck out—By Daily, 8; Taylor, 8. Bases on balls—By Daily, 2. Wild pitch—Taylor, 1. Passed balls—Baker, 1; Gross, 2. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Sullivan.

Detroit, 3; Cleveland, 2.

DETROIT, Mich., June 3.—In the Detroit-Cleveland game the following was the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—2
Detroit	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1; Detroit, 1. Two-base hit—McCormick. Three-base hits—Scott and Phillips. First base on balls—Cleveland, 1; Detroit, 1. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Detroit, 2. Struck out—Moynahan (2), Murphy (2), Bennett, Scott, F. Wood, Harkins, Geiss, and Hanlon. Pitch assists—Harkins, 5; Shaw, 5. Wild pitches—Harkins, 1; Shaw, 1.

Northwestern League.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 3.—[Special.]—The game of base-ball at Muskegon resulted as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Muskegon	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	2	—8
Stillwater	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—6

Batteries—Nelson and Faatz, McCue and Beasley. Base-hits—Muskegon, 12; Stillwater, 11. Errors—Muskegon, 9; Stillwater, 7.

BAY CITY, Mich., June 3.—[Special.]—In the game today between Bay City and Quincy the former won, as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Quincy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Bay City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 3.—[Special.]—In the game today between Milwaukee and Fort Wayne the latter won, as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Fort Wayne	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	—5
Milwaukee	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 3.—[Special.]—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Grand Rapids	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Peoria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Batteries—Getzein and Stockwell, Kent and Fulmer. Base hits—Grand Rapids, 10; Peoria, 2. Errors—Grand Rapids, 2; Peoria, 1.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., June 3.—Base ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Saginaw	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	*	—8
St. Paul	0	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	1	—7

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 3.—Base-ball: Terre Haute, 8; Minneapolis, 1.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 3.—Base-ball:

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Milwaukee	0	1	0	0	0	0*	0	0	0	—1
Fort Wayne	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	—5

BAY CITY, Mich., June 3.—Base-ball: Bay City, 1 in the ninth; Queen City, 0.

American Association.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 0; Louisville, 11.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 4; Toledo, 4.

At New York—Metropolitan, 5; Cincinnati, 10.

At Pittsburg—Indianapolis, 3; Allegheny, 2.

At Philadelphia—St. Louis, 7; Athletic, 13.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

CARMI, Ill., June 3.—[Special.]—Thomas Louis, a negro, was arrested today at Grayville charged with murdering a negro woman at Mt. Vernon, Ind., about three weeks ago. He is confined in the Carmi jail. He denies any knowledge of the crime.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS' HOME SOLD.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 2.—Liberty Hall, the home of the late Alexander H. Stephens, was sold today for $2,600 to the Stephens Monument Association.

Allcock's Porous Plasters

applied over the kidneys, prevent Bright's disease, aid in removing the uric poison from the system, and cause the quick passage of gravel stones.

They are infallible in rheumatism, neuralgia, tic-douloureux, and all nervous diseases.

Pains around the heart quickly disappear if an Allcock's Porous Plaster is applied. They stimulate, vitalize, and invigorate, always assisting nature.

For weak backs they are unrivaled. Thousands of females bless them daily.

Look out for imitations that often poison instead of cure.

RAILROADS.

The Santa Fe Road Will Withdraw from the Transcontinental Association.

Western Indiana Stockholders Elect Directors for the Ensuing Year—Wabash Moneys Attached.

The Santa Fe Gives Notice of Withdrawal from the Transcontinental Association.

A dispatch from Boston, received here last evening, makes the startling announcement that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company had given the required three months' notice of withdrawal from the Transcontinental Association. This makes it certain that, after the expiration of ninety days and probably before that time, a war on California rates will be inaugurated that bids fair to bring on a war also in rates to and from all other points west of the Missouri River. It was at first the intention to reorganize the association into a money pool, but owing to objections raised by the Santa Fé Road when the agreement was submitted for final action, it could not be accomplished, and consequently in order to avoid a general war the old traffic agreement was reaffirmed. From what can be learned the representative of the Santa Fé, at the Chicago meeting a week or two ago entered into the last-named agreement upon his own responsibility. He came here with instructions not to submit to the pooling agreement unless satisfactory assurances were given by the Union Pacific that its Eastern allies would not be permitted to interfere with west-bound rates. As the tripartite compact confers the right upon the Eastern allies of the Union Pacific to make all west-bound rates the latter road could not give such assurances as the Santa Fé demanded. The action now taken by the Santa Fé people shows that it is their determination to enter into no agreement with the Union Pacific as long as the present tripartite contract is carried out. As the Union Pacific cannot abrogate the tripartite compact, it being bound to carry it out for at least five years, there is but little chance of an adjustment of the transcontinental complications without fighting a desperate war on rates. In this fight the Santa Fé will have the full support of the Burlington, which also desires that the tripartite combination should be broken up.

Annual Meeting of the Western Indiana and Belt Line Railway Companies.

The annual meetings of the stockholders of the Western Indiana Railroad Company and the Chicago Belt Line Company were held yesterday at the Western Indiana office in this city.

President S. R. Callaway submitted a report showing what improvements had been made on the lines of the two companies during the last year. A large amount of side tracks were put down and connections made with all the roads centering in this city. All the litigation with the city regarding the right of way had been amicably adjusted, and a fine passenger station was now in course of construction on Polk street between Third and Fourth avenues, which would be completed next fall. Dearborn street would soon be opened from Jackson street to the depot. The business of the companies had been quite satisfactory and was steadily improving. The stockholders of the Western Indiana Company elected the following Directors for the ensuing year: F. H. Story, Chicago & Eastern Illinois; A. L. Hopkins, Wabash; S. R. Callaway, Chicago & Grand Trunk; John B. Carson, Louisville, New Albany & Chicago; and Fred Broughton, Chicago & Atlantic. The stockholders of the Belt-Line Company elected the same Directors with the exception of A. L. Hopkins, George Dunlap being elected to represent the Wabash. Messrs. Story, Hopkins, and Dunlap were reëlected. Mr. Carson takes the place of James Roosevelt, and Mr. Broughton the place of C. L. Atterbury. Mr. Callaway, who will soon retire from the Chicago & Grand Trunk to go with the Union Pacific, consented to serve as Director and President until he retires from the Chicago & Grand Trunk, when a new man will have to be elected in his place. It is generally understood that Mr. John B. Carson will succeed him as President of the Western Indiana and Belt-Line Companies. The Directors will meet June 17 to elect officers, when a new President will probably be elected.

Reduced Fares to Conventions and Meetings.

At a meeting of the local committee of Chicago Passenger Agents of eastward-bound roads held yesterday it was decided that hereafter no application for reduced fares would be received unless it contained the name and address of the Secretary of the organization for which the special rate was to be granted, or the name and address of some person authorized to sign certificates for the reduced fares. It was also agreed to incorporate this information hereafter in all notices of reduced rates, together with the dates on which tickets are to be sold, the dates on which they are to be good going, the date up to which they are to be good for the return journey, and the rate of fare allowed.

The following organizations were granted reduced rates: Army of the Potomac, meeting at Brooklyn, N. Y., June 11 and 12. Those paying one full fare going will be returned at one-third of the lowest unlimited fare. German Evangelical Synod, Third District; yearly conference at Canal Dover, O., June 11 to 16; round trip tickets from Detroit to Toledo, O., and return at one and one-third fare. Indiana Democratic State Convention at Indianapolis June 25; round trip tickets to be sold in Indiana at one and one-third fare to the nearest junction-point in Indiana. Indiana Republican State Convention, at Indianapolis June 19; round-trip tickets will be sold in Indiana at one and one-third fare to the nearest junction point in Indiana. Michigan State Sunday-School Association; convention at Ionia, Mich., June 17 to 19; delegates to be returned at one-third of the unlimited fare on presentation of certificates showing that full fare had been paid going. Second Grand International Bench Show of Dogs at Chicago, Ill., June 10 to 13; dogs intended for exhibition at this show will be carried free to and from Chicago if boxed or crated, and in charge of owner or caretaker.

A New Minnesota Line.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 3.—[Special.]—Articles of incorporation of the Lake Superior Terminal & Transfer Railway Company of the State of Minnesota were filed with the Secretary of State this morning. The general nature of the business of this corporation is to acquire depot, storing, yard, and shop grounds, to construct, maintain, and operate for hire railroad lines, tracks, buildings, depots, depot-grounds, and storage-tracks and shops, and other railroad conveniences. The main line of the railroad will be thirty miles in length, and the branch line 100 miles. The principal place of business will be at Duluth, and the time of commencement of operations will be October. The amount of capital stock of this corporation is $1,200,000, which is divided into 12,000 shares of $100 each. The limit of indebtedness is fixed at half the capital stock. The names of the incorporators are J. J. Hill, A. Manvel, J. M. Hammond, J. C. Spooner, W. P. Clough, E. Winters, and G. S. Boser.

Attachment Against the Wabash.

OMAHA, Neb., June 3.—[Special.]—The Union Pacific Railway Company has brought suit in the District Court against the Wabash Railway Company for $88,000 for switching, depot, and other charges and labor since October, 1882, and has obtained an attachment against any moneys due the Wabash and now in the hands of the Pacific Express Company.

OPERATED FOR PROFIT.

COLUMBUS, O., June 3.—The Insurance Commission today filed complaints against the Citizens' Mutual Relief Insurance Company, of Wellington, O., to the effect that the company has never been legally organised, and has been operated for profit, the officers having divided among themselves $70,000 as profits.

An Imperial Title.

Once seated in all the joints of the body Chronic Rheumatism regards its hold very much as a king does his title—right royal and not to be disturbed. But there is one agent that has no respect for his majesty's crown or presence, does not fear to march right into his strongholds, and never fails to bring him to terms. It is Athlophoros. Says Charles F. Moore, of Chicago: "Have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism for over four years. Tried Athlophoros. One bottle gave me so much relief that I cannot express my thanks in words."

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

At a meeting of the Commercial Exchange Messrs. Bannard, Mundy, and Merriam, the committee appointed to prepare resolutions concerning the death of Albert R. Howe, reported some, which were unanimously adopted.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 66° above zero: 9 a. m., 66°; 10 a. m., 67°; 11 a. m., 67°; 12 m., 68°; 1 p. m., 68°; 2 p. m., 64°; 6 p. m., 62°. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.52; 6 p. m., 29.52.

A reception was held at Westminster Church last night to welcome the Rev. E. A. Larrabee, the new pastor, and give the members the opportunity of making his acquaintance. The guild-room of the church was tastefully decorated with flowers and foliage plants, and presented a very pleasing appearance. Nearly 250 of the members arrived during the course of the evening to pay their respects to their young pastor, and altogether a very pleasant social hour was spent.

ON 'CHANGE.

SELLING THE OLD CALL-BOARD BUILDING.

The deferred auction sale of the Call-Board building was held yesterday morning. Charlie Weare bid $790, but very soon withdrew the offer when he found that the purchase carried with it the responsibility of the lease. It was then put up again, and was bought for $750 by C. J. Singer. The price is remarkably low when it is considered that the erection of the building cost a little over $15,000 some two years ago, and that the chairs and other furniture cost a little over $2,000 additional, while the $750 bought both building and contents. The low price may, perhaps, be accounted for by remembering that the building is on leased ground, the lease only running from year to year at $2,000 per annum, of which only $500 has been paid for the current twelve months.

A PRACTICAL JOKE.

About the largest practical joke yet perpetrated in connection with the convention cropped out on 'Change yesterday in the posting of the convention vote just half an hour before the body should have come to order.

The figures Blaine 802, Arthur 350, Edmunds 110 were posted on the blackboard and the sounding of the gong called attention to the fact, the result being an utter suspension of all other business for several minutes before the crowd awakened to the fact that they had been sold. The man who sounded the gong, Mr. Rathborne, was promptly suspended for forty-eight hours by the President, while Mr. Arthur C. Orr, who is said to have instigated the joke, escaped without punishment.

BLAINE BADGES.

The only badges seen on 'Change yesterday on the dress of members of the Board of Trade were Blaine badges. As many as forty or fifty of them were borne by prominent members of the board, and not a single man was noted bearing the name of any other candidate for the Presidential nomination. Very many of those who did not wear badges expressed their preference for Blaine, and from the conversation it seemed fair to infer that if the nomination were left entirely to the Chicago Board of Trade Blaine would be made the standard-bearer of the Republican party by a majority of at least three to one.

MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS.

The Directors of the Board of Trade held a meeting yesterday afternoon. Arthur Orr instead of Edward Norton, and G. W. Phillips instead of C. L. Hutchinson, were appointed to the committee to go to Minneapolis to attend the opening ceremonies of the new exchange building in that city. The other members of the committee are L. G. Hailey, J. S. Pierortitle, E. N. Blake, and H. W. Rogers. A proposition was submitted and referred to the Committee on Rules to adopt some other method than the present for adjourning for a day or two. It was explained that by the present system an adjournment was taken by a ballot of the members of the association and the young members always voted for an adjournment in order to get a holiday. It is proposed that it be left to the Board of Directors, and that an appeal may be taken from their decision by a petition signed by 100 members. A petition was presented asking that summer-packed pork be classed as regular. A remonstrance was also presented, signed by nearly all the pork-packers, and a resolution looking towards a settlement was offered. All were referred to the Committee on Rules, to be reported back to the Directors at their next meeting.

CRUDE PETROLEUM

USED INSTEAD OF COAL IN THE WATER-WORKS FURNACES.

A large party of the City Council and other prominent public men, including Ald. Hildreth, Riordan, Sanders, Doerner, Brennan, Dr. De Wolf, Commissioner Cregier, Controller Gurney, etc., visited the West Side Water-Works yesterday to inspect the practical working of Mr. Michael Zeck's patent, which has already been noticed in this paper. Crude petroleum is used instead of coal in the furnaces, and is supplied by pipes regulated by valves from an immense tank. The chief advantages offered by the invention are that there is a saving of from 25 to 50 per cent in fuel; that it can be operated with one-third of the labor required where coal is used; that its use is absolutely safe; that it is smokeless, and leaves no residuum of ashes. The engines are of 1,000-horse power, and capable of pumping 30,000,000 gallons of water per day. The company were shown over the works by Mr. Zeck, the patentee, and Mr. Henry Mason, the Chief Engineer, and all expressed the highest satisfaction with the invention, which has now been in successful operation for over six months.

It is now a matter of certainty that the patent will be adopted by the Council.

ORIGIN OF AMMONIA.

Ammonia is obtained in largest quantities by the putrefaction of the urine of animals.—*Encyclopedia Britannica.*

Every housekeeper can test baking powders containing this disgusting drug by placing a can of the "Royal" or "Andrews' Pearl" top down on a hot stove till heated. Then remove the cover and smell Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is prepared by a physician and chemist with special regard to cleanliness and healthfulness.

Does not contain Ammonia.

FOLLANSBEE, TYLER & CO.

Paper stock dealers, have taken a lease of the five-story warehouse 389 and 391 Fifth avenue for five years from June 1, 1884. This firm has confidence in the future and does not think the bottom has dropped out of the stock business if it has out of the speculative tub. Their telephone number is 638.

WILLIAMS, JEWELER,

139 Halsted street, solid silver Elgin watch $8.50; nickel watch, $2.75, warranted; nickel alarm-clock, $1.10; children's solid gold ring, 50c. Repairing jewelry a specialty. Watches cleaned $1.00; crystals fitted 10c. All goods warranted as represented with written guarantee. Catalogue free.

CARRIAGES TO BE SEEN BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The Palace Carriage Repository of Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Company, 223 State and 49, 51, and 53 Jackson, will be open at night to enable delegates and strangers to examine the elegant stock during convention week.

Cheaper than staying at home. A journey to Europe with Dr. Tourjee's Excursion Party.

To roaches, bedbugs, flies, and fleas Buck & Rayner's "Moth Powder" is swift and sure destruction.

Finest teeth $8; filling half rates. Drs. McChesney.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued marriage licenses to the following couples yesterday:

Name and residence.	Age.
Adolph J. Johnson, Chicago	21
Sadie Jacobson, Chicago	20
Edward E. Gray, Chicago	22
Cornelia W. Johnson, Chicago	20
Henry Vooke, Chicago	26
Clara Wolf, Chicago	19
Charles D. Underwood, Englewood	24
Nellie E. Smith, Grand Crossing	19
John M. Humphreys, Sullivan	40
Margaret E. Temple, Waterloo	34
Willis McCue, Chicago	23
Lillie Dewitt, Chicago	17
Thomas McDonald, Lake	26
Mary Ann Culley, Lake	24
Wesley Grey, Chicago	26
Mary Cass, Chicago	24
Charles Burkholm, Chicago	21
Fredericka Johnson, Chicago	32
Frederick Larsen, South Chicago	26
Augusta E. Kryger, South Chicago	20
Robert Kirkland, Chicago	26
Agnes L. Ferguson, Morgan Park	24
George Smith, Chicago	22
Sarah Lutz, Chicago	22
Anton Rentsiman, Chicago	32
Fredrik Klauser, Chicago	21
Harvie A. Wheeler, Chicago	23
Annie M. Ayer, Chicago	23
Michael Dodge, Chicago	21
Anna Cunningham, Chicago	24
William Fritz, Chicago	24
Johnnie Anderson, Englewood	19
William O. Jones, South Chicago	21
Mamie L. Allen, South Chicago	21

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Carl Theim, Chicago	45
Bertha Ehm, Chicago	33
Frank H. Spearman, Chicago	26
Eugenie A. Lonergan, Chicago	21
Minnie Zavarz, Chicago	21
Tjaklye Ratelsorg, Chicago	21
James Chisholm, Chicago	20
Helen Johnson, Chicago	19
Gustav Johnson, Chicago	25
Tillie Larson, Chicago	20
Wilhelm Major, Chicago	26
Catharina Pretsenneidor, Chicago	19
Ole Anderson, La Grange	28
Louisa Thorason, La Grange	26
William Witte, Chicago	26
Jeannette Ringle, Chicago	21
Joseph Ilzstein, Chicago	21
Annie Hekelman, Chicago	22
August Kosisch, Chicago	24
Emma G. Trede, Princeton	20
John Fitzgerald, Chicago	23
Mary A. Campbell, Chicago	18
Geo gs Buley, Chicago	22
Mary Boswell, Chicago	17

MARRIAGES.

MADER—MONDS—In this city, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 324 West Huron-st., by the Rev. Henry G. Perry, of the Episcopal Church, May 27, Mr. Charles B. Mader and Miss Anna Monds, all of Chicago.

DEATHS.

DAWSON—At the residence of her son, John Dawson, 732 Sedgwick st., Monday, June 2, Mrs. Celia Dawson, aged 85 years.
Funeral Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock to St. Vincent's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

ALCOCK—June 3, 1884, Bernard Jonas, infant and beloved son of Bernard and Ellen Alcock, aged 18 months and 2 days.
Funeral at 12 m., Wednesday from residence 1249 Fulton-st., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited.

WITKOWSKY—At Michael Reese Hospital, June 3, A. D. Witkowsky, aged 29 years.
Funeral private.

TEST—At Stevens Point, Wis., May 29, E. B. Test, formerly of Chicago.

Disfiguring HUMORS,

Itching and Burning Tortures, Humiliating Eruptions, such as

Salt Rheum or Eczema, Psoriasis, Scald Head, Infantile or Birth Humors, and every form of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Scrofulous, Inherited, Contagious, and Copper-Colored Diseases of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp; with Loss of Hair, are positively cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause.

Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores the Hair.

Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Rough, Chapped, or Oily Skin.

Cuticura Remedies are absolutely pure, and the only real Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers, free from mercury, arsenic, lead, zinc, or any other mineral or vegetable poison whatsoever.

It would require this entire paper to do justice to a description of the cures performed by the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally.

Eczema of the palms of the hands and of the ends of the fingers, very difficult to treat, and usually considered incurable; small patches of tetter and salt rheum on the ears, nose, and sides of the face.

Scalled Heads with loss of hair without number, heads covered with dandruff and scaly eruptions, especially of children and infants, many of which since birth had been a mass of scabs;

Itching, burning, and scaly tortures that baffled even relief from ordinary remedies, soothed and healed as by magic;

Psoriasis, leprosy, and other frightful forms of skin diseases, scrofulous ulcers, old sores, and disheartening wounds, each and all of which have been speedily, permanently, and economically cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; RESOLVENT, $1.00; SOAP, 25 cents. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

CATARRH

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

The Great Balsamic Distillation of Witch-Hazel, American Pine, Canadian Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossom, etc.,

For the Immediate Relief and Permanent Cure of every form of Catarrh, from a simple Head Cold or Influenza, to the Loss of Smell, Taste, and Hearing, Cough, Bronchitis, and Incipient Consumption. Relief in five minutes in any and every case. Nothing like it. Grateful, fragrant, wholesome. Cure begins from first application, and is rapid, radical, permanent, and never-failing.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package, forming a complete treatment, of all druggists for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

PAIN IS THE CRY OF A SUFFERING NERVE. Collins' Voltaic Electric Plaster instantly affects the Nervous System and banishes Pain. A perfect Electric Battery combined with a Porous Plaster for 25 cents. It annihilates Pain, vitalizes Weak and Worn Out Parts, strengthens Tired Muscles, prevents Disease, and does more in one half the time than any other Plaster in the world. Sold everywhere.

Apollinaris

NATURAL MINERAL WATER

"Issue from a spring deeply embedded in a rock, and is therefore of ABSOLUTE ORGANIC PURITY."

Oscar Liebreich,
Regius Professor, University of Berlin.

"Pure water is only to be obtained from natural sources." Lancet.

ANNUAL SALE, 10 MILLIONS.

Of all Grocers, Druggists, & Min. Wat. Dealers

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

LARGE REDUCTION
IN THE COST OF
Apollinaris Water.

On notice being given to us we will collect empty APOLLINARIS bottles and pay for the same at the rate of

$2 *for*
50 *large or* 100 *small.*

FRANZ FALK BREWING CO'S DEPOT,
91 & 93 N. Union St.

War Vols. "Harper's Weekly."

The ONLY work preserving illustrations that appeared in Harper's Weekly during the War is

HARPER'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

Two volumes, same size page as the Weekly.

Price, delivered free of express charges: Cloth, $14; Half Turkey Morocco, marbled edges, $18; Full Turkey Morocco, gilt edges, $25. Send for circular.

McDonnell Bros

113 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

This work was prepared by Messrs. Harper & Bros. with the special object of preserving their famous War Sketches, and now that the plates of the Weekly are destroyed it is positively the ONLY means of obtaining them.

Baking Powders Containing Tartrate of Lime.

Foreign Substances Eaten With Our Daily Bread.

Analysis shows the presence of Tartrate of Lime in several brands of Baking Powder placed upon the market.

"DR. PRICE'S" Baking Powder contains Tartrate of Lime.

"PEARL" Baking Powder contains Tartrate of Lime.

"GROFF'S SNOW-FLAKE" Baking Powder contains Tartrate of Lime.

"DE LAND'S" Baking Powder contains Tartrate of Lime.

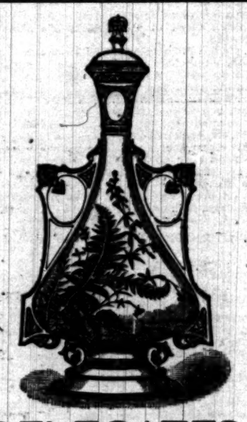
All BULK Baking Powders contain Tartrate of Lime.

The presence of this substance in the above-named Baking Powders results from the use of inferior Cream of Tartar in their manufacture. The Cream of Tartar of the market, from which they are made, contains Tartrate of Lime in amounts varying from six to ten per cent, and hence these powders contain this impurity as a foreign substance to a corresponding extent, which is of no value, but a positive detriment in any powder in which it is found.

The Royal Baking Powder is made from Cream of Tartar specially refined and prepared for its use by patent processes by which the Tartrate of Lime is totally eliminated. This highly important result has been attained only with great care, labor, and expense. In money alone a quarter of a million dollars has been invested in patents, machinery, and appliances by which the crude Cream of Tartar, being procured direct from the wine districts of Europe and subjected in this country to these exclusive processes, is rendered entirely free, not only from the objectionable Tartrate of Lime, but from other foreign substances. This adds greatly to the cost of manufacturing Royal Baking Powder; but, as all its other ingredients are selected and prepared with the same precise care, and regardless of labor or expense, an article is produced that is entirely free from any extraneous substance, and chemically pure in all respects. No lime, earth, alum, or impurity of any kind can, by inadvertence or by the use of adulterated articles or otherwise, be introduced into the "Royal," and it contains no ingredients except those certified by the most eminent chemists necessary to make a pure, wholesome, and perfect Baking Powder.

It costs more to manufacture the Royal Baking Powder than any other, but it is, as shown by chemical analysis, the only "absolutely pure" Baking Powder made.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.



DELEGATES AND VISITORS

To the Convention are invited to inspect our

"ART ROOM,"

Containing a variety of elegant Bronze and Bisque Statuary, Porcelain Urns, Vases, Plaques, Ornaments. An assortment of Table Wares, Fine Cut and Colored Glass, etc. Unequaled in the West.

BURLEY & CO.,
83 & 85 State-st.

CONVENTION TICKETS FOR SALE BY GERALD PIERCE & CO.
Periodical Agency,
No. 122 Dearborn Street,
Successors to Pierce & Snyder.

CHEW POLICE

SPEC'S. Try the new Indestructible Eye-Glass. "Will not break if you try." L. O. LANG & CO., Dealer in Optical Goods, Microscopes, Stereopticons, etc. 126 Wabash-av

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

REGULAR TRADE SALES.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 9:30 A. M.,
AND
THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 9:30 A. M.
Both Important Clearing Sales.
One Thousand Lots in Each Offering.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Wednesday, June 4, 1884,
AT 9:30 O'CLOCK A. M.
Having expected a large number of country dealers to attend the Convention, we have arranged a fine sale of

Boots, Shoes, and Slippers

For Wednesday, June 4th, commencing at 9:30 o'clock a. m. The slowness of trade has caused Eastern manufacturers to place a large quantity of Boots, Shoes, and Slippers with us for sale, on which they must realize at once, and dealers will be sure to get bargains.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE
Thursday, June 5, 9:30 a. m.
20 Crates English Lustre Band Ware,
To be closed out, open stock.
Full lines of MADDOCK & CO.'S ENGLISH W. G., American C. C., W. G., Rock, and Yellow Ware.
300 Chamber and Tea Sets,
To be Closed Out.
Library Lamps, Plated Ware, etc.
Two Thousand Barrels Glassware.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

By POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

This Wednesday Morning at 10 O'clock.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF
Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Etc.
We will sell by positive order of Assignee at our stores,
80 and 82 Randolph-st.,
$10,000 Stock of Jewelry.
Elegant Gold and Silver Watches, Diamond Jewelry of all descriptions, Bracelets, Chains, Charms, Necklaces, Rings, Opera-Glasses, Earrings, etc.
Also, a large lot of Quadruple Silver-Plated Ware, Casters, Tea Sets, Pitchers, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Trays, Goblets, etc.
A first-class lot of goods, to be sold without reserve.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers,
80 and 82 Randolph-st.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auction Rooms, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.
AT HALF-PAST 9 THIS MORNING,
Immense Clearing Sale
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
FURNITURE,
A Full Line of Good Carpets, General Household Goods,
THE ENTIRE FURNITURE OF 2 RESIDENCES,
General Merchandise, etc.,
One Ton White Lead, etc.

AUCTION.
FIRE AUCTION.
An auction sale of Goods saved from NORTH-WESTERN WAREHOUSE, will be held every day at 10 a. m. until all are sold, at corner of North Water-st. and Dearborn-st.
BY ORDER BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

KRANZ'S 'Paris Glaces.' Something entirely NEW. Superior to all other fine confections. ONLY of KRANZ, 89 State-st.

CIGARS No smoker should be without a box of our celebrated "PITCH" BRAND of HAVANA CIGARS. Try them. J. H. NORTON & CO., 125 Dearborn-st. 130 Madison-st.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.

Misses' and Children's
CLOAK AND SUIT DEPT.

This Department is replete with all the Novelties of the season, comprising Gingham Suits, Combination Wool Suits, Silk Suits, Silk and Wool Suits, White Mull and Lawn Suits, besides a large stock of Misses' White Pique Suits, sizes from 2 to 16 years; also a large and well-assorted stock of Misses' and Children's Cloaks at greatly reduced prices.

INSPECTION INVITED.

NO POISON
IN THE PASTRY
IF

ARE USED.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., Flavor Cakes, Creams, Puddings, &c., as delicately and naturally as the fruit from which they are made.

FOR STRENGTH AND TRUE FRUIT FLAVOR THEY STAND ALONE.

PREPARED BY THE
Price Baking Powder Co.,
Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.

HASKINS FINE UPHOLSTERY RARE FABRICS. | CENTRAL MUSIC HALL. ELEVATOR to 5th Floor.

The HESS PURE AIR FURNACES save their entire cost in two seasons, besides giving a better atmosphere than any other device.
Hess Stove Works, 100 Lake-st.

NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the Chicago Manual School Association for the election of trustees, and the transaction of other business connected with the association that may properly come before them will be held on Wednesday, June 11, at 4 p. m. at the school building northwest corner of Michigan-av. and Twelfth-st.
WM. A. FULLER, Secretary.

CATARRH. Throat & Lung
Diseases, to which DR. PEIRO devotes exclusive attention. 88 Madison st. Hours, 9 to 4. Chicago.

AMMONIA A POISON

Kentucky State College,
May 31, 1884.

I beg to inform you that I have made analyses of DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER, the "Royal" and "Pearl," with the following results: In Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder I found NO AMMONIA, but in both the "Royal" and "Pearl" I found LARGE PERCENTAGES of it. It is a question, therefore, of great importance particularly since Wormely, the great authority on Poisons, says: "Is poisoning by either AMMONIA or CARBONATE of AMMONIA death may take place within a short period from the immediate effects of the poison, or the patient may recover from the primary irritation, and ultimately die from secondary results months, or even years, after the substance has been taken." I am, very respectfully,

ALBERT E. MENKE, D. Sc., T. C. S., F. I. C.,
Professor of Organic Chemistry in the Kentucky State College, Late Assistant Chemist to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.

FINE MILLINERY.

JUST RECEIVED,
The "Knox Hat,"
The "Hebe Poke,"
The "Cape May,"
The "Cartwheel."

NEW DESIGNS IN
Small Bonnets.
Prices $5 to $10 Each.

Ladies' and Children's Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats from 25c to the finest imported goods.

Feathers, Flowers, Laces, Beads and Beaded Nets, Buckles Pins, Gold Crepe, Gold and Silver Nets, &c., &c., at popular prices.

Elevator to Third Floor.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,
Madison and Peoria-sts.

GREAT SILK SALE.

SUMMER SILKS,	30c yard.	Worth 45c yard
SUMMER SILKS,	38c yard.	Worth 50c yard
SUMMER SILKS,	50c yard.	Worth 75c yard
SUMMER SILKS,	65c yard.	Worth 85c yard

Colored Gros Grain Silks
EXCELLENT SHADES.
98 CENTS YARD. - WELL WORTH $1.25
$1.25 YARD. - - WELL WORTH $1.65

Black Gros Grain Silks.
Three Extraordinary Bargains.
22-in. Blk. Gros Grain, $1.00 yd. Worth $1.50
24-in. Blk. Gros Grain, $1.20 yd. Worth $1.60
24-in. Blk. Gros Grain, $1.40 yd. Worth $2.00

We especially desire a comparison of values on above goods.

CANDY Send $1, $2, $5, or $6 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refer to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE 99 Madison-st. Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.

THE Convention WEEK

WILL BE PRODUCTIVE OF

Sore Heads,
Sick Stomachs,
Irritable Nerves,
Etc.,

And at a most inopportune time, especially for the Delegates.

Now, gentlemen, most every Chicagoan knows that

AREND'S KUMYSS, OR Milk Champagne,

Restores the stomach magically; it calms the nerves, it cools the head and lends brilliancy to the mind. Last but not least, Kumyss, though possessing wonderful medicinal virtues, is NOT a medicine, but as delicious a drink as the finest Champagne, and more wholesome.

ONLY PLACE OF SALE,
AREND'S DRUGSTORE,
MADISON-ST.,
Corner Fifth-av.

Exclusive sale of Magic and Turkoma Cigars given to one or two Druggists in every town and city.

CENTRAL AGENTS,
BUCK & RAYNER, Druggists and Perfumers, 117 Clark-st.
Also for sale at BUCK & RAYNER'S, cor. State and Madison-sts.

PERRY ROAD CART.

The first and only two wheeler ever produced that positively has no horse motion whatever.

ABBOTT BUGGY CO., Proprietors,
State and Twentieth-sts., Chicago.

OTTO GAS ENGINES AND ELEVATORS.

The "Otto" is the Safest, Cheapest, Cleanest, and most convenient source of power for use in cities. SCHLEICHER, SCHUMM & CO.,
24 Randolph-st.

HATS 90c to $2.50
10,000 Fine Hats, Latest Styles and Colors, at half usual prices.
LESTER'S, 103 Madison-st., Between Fifth-av. and La Salle.

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State College,
May 31, 1884.
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ND'S DRUGSTORE.
ADISON-ST.,
Corner Fifth-av.

SMOKE
RIFORD'S
MAGIC
5¢ CIGAR.
Send for Price List and Circulars. Address SETH RIFORD, Ag't, 3 to 13 State St., Chicago.
CENTRAL AGENTS,
& RAYNER, Druggists and
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ale at BUCK & RAYNER'S, cor. State and Madison-sts.

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TO GAS ENGINES
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convenient source of power for use in
SCHLEICHER, SCHUMM & CO.,
214 Randolph-st.

ATS 90c to $2.50
10,000 Fine Hats,
Latest Styles and Colors, at half usual prices.
LESTER'S, 163 Madison-st.,
Between Fifth-av. and La Salle.

VOICE OF THE VOTERS.

Letters from All Parts of the Country Demanding Blaine's Nomination.

The People Want the Only Candidate Who Can Carry the States from Ocean to Ocean.

INDORSING BLAINE.

CHICAGO, June 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In our intelligent and candid judgment the delegates from the Fifth Congressional District, Michigan, if they truly represent the preferences of their district, will vote for James G. Blaine so long as there is a reasonable prospect of his nomination.

KEDZIE & KEDZIE,
of the Grand Haven *Herald*.
S. L. TATE, Mayor.

A VOICE FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am a Chicagoan, and am here canvassing among all classes of the people. I have heard a great many Democrats say they would vote for Blaine—that is, workingmen, Irish, etc.—and I have heard scores of Republicans say that if the convention lost its head and put in a dark scrub-horse they would stay at home or else help the Democrats. This coast will give a big majority one way or the other just as the above topic is disposed of. This is the way the matter stands. C. F. SHORT.

"GIVE US BLAINE."

ASHTABULA, O., June 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please answer a few questions? We all know that in all our State Conventions we have resolved that our President gave us a very good Administration. Now, will you please tell us why W. P. Kellogg is at the head of the Louisiana delegation to Chicago? That our President is one of the sharpest politicians in this country no one doubts; that he can get the Electoral vote of this State no one but Democrats believe, and none but Democrats are praying for his nomination. We hope the convention will be wise and give us a candidate that can be elected—give us the man the people, not the politicians, want. Blaine can get the full vote of the Buckeye State.

J. M. F.

OHIO FOR BLAINE.

CHICAGO, June 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The Ohio delegation to the National Convention are misrepresenting the people who sent them here. I have voted in Ohio for forty years, and have never voted other than an unscratched Republican ticket since the organization of that party, and I have witnessed the same barter and dicker policy that divides our delegates in this convention filter away a large Republican majority purely through want of independent expression of the will of a majority of the party.

Some of the same demagogs have sold the Republican majority of Ohio to such pinks of morality as Ike Hill and Allen O. Myers, and now claim that Ohio wants and expects John Sherman nominated President by this convention. But it is a fact that outside of a little ring of political deadbeats who hang around the Capitol John Sherman has no party in Ohio today. The people are almost unanimous for Blaine; and if their will is set aside and through the "waiting-for-something-to-turn-up" policy that now controls a portion of our delegation loses us Blaine and gives us Arthur, there will be a fearful reckoning with the people by those wise solons who misrepresent Ohio politics.

Whoever anticipates that a second Hayes or Garfield will jump into the ring as a dark horse fails to comprehend the situation. Blaine or Arthur will be the nominee of this convention. Blaine is emphatically the people's candidate; Arthur has no following that he *does not own* by virtue of his appointments.

The people will not stand defeat. The time has gone past when they will submit to being ruled by professional leaders who invest in politics as men do in grain. XXX.

MICHIGAN FOR BLAINE.

HOLLAND, Mich., June 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The people of Western Michigan are enthusiastic in their praise for THE TRIBUNE'S gallant support of America's greatest living son for the Presidency. Now, as in 1880, they desire to place their best representative in charge of the Ship of State. Arthur never was wanted by our people, and his "milk-and-water" policy has found no favor here. Not for what he has done, but for what he has not done, is he found wanting. We want a live American in the person of James G. Blaine, who has more personal popularity and a greater fitness for the office than all his opponents combined. For twenty years he has stood in the forefront of the battle and defended our institutions from the blind partisanship of friends and foes alike, and shall we ever desert him because, forsooth, he has made a few enemies who have suffered from the terrific blows which he has dealt in defense of his country's honor and safety, and who are now trying for the third time to rob the people of their choice by the aid of Federal power? The people are not in a mood to be trifled with. Let the convention deliberate well before they abandon the people's choice and put forward the choice of the officeholders. I am informed that some of the Michigan delegation who were elected as Blaine men have been "fixed" for the Administration. If such is the case they are basely misrepresenting their constituents. They need looking after. Michigan is solid for Blaine. G. P. H.

WORKINGMEN WANT BLAINE.

CHILLICOTHE, O., May 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you permit one whose lot in life has cast him amongst the masses—the workingmen—to say a word concerning the action of the Republican Convention in its choice of candidate for the Presidency? That strong arguments will be advanced for the several candidates I do not doubt; that wise counsels will prevail I sincerely hope, for I believe that the best material interests of the country lie in continued Republican rule. I am an Ohioan, having all the pride, prejudice, and spirit of those to the manner born, but am yet so broadly Republican as to look for a party leader beyond the confines of my State.

An effort is being made to create inroads into the Blaine delegation from Ohio and enlist the sympathy of delegates to secure a complimentary vote for Mr. Sherman in the beginning. We all recognize the worthiness of Sherman, but the conditions of the fight are such that there is no time or occasion for the ceremonials and courtesies of Fontenoy. Let Blaine men fire first and fire strong, and compliments and courtesies can come after victory. Mr. Blaine is today unquestionably the choice of the masses of the people. He is specially the choice of the workingmen, because they know that he is a man to uphold the dignity of labor—the man to say to the Asiatic hordes—"Stay your inroads of contract laborers; the Pacific Slope wants its cities and its fields for family-creating people, for home-making artisans and farmers." And to the Governments of Europe: "Stop sending to these shores your paupers and your criminals; keep to yourselves the one to reform, the other to care for and bury. Give us freely of your laborers and your artisans; all who want homes and freedom of conscience and of person, but cease to make an asylum or a Botany Bay of our land." Blaine is the choice of the people because they know he is a man to make the American flag mean something as a protector of his fellow-citizens on the high seas or on land, whithersoever they go in lawful pursuit of pleasure and profit. The fact that this is believed of him is antagonizing some of the more timid spirits of Wall street and centres of trade, but thousands will come to his support because of it, where a hundred would withhold support. Some may hesitate—our Independents, for instance—but let the leaders of the Blaine canvass recall the anecdote of Agesilaus and act in his spirit.

When that Lacedæmonian was recalled from his conquests in Asia to lead the forces of Sparta against the insurrectionary cities of Greece he sent word to the nations through whose territories he must pass of his coming, and asked if they would have him pass through as a friend or an enemy. One nation opposed him and put her army in his way only to be crushed and despoiled. The King of Macedon sent word he would deliberate. Agesilaus returned word: "Very well; while you deliberate we will march." And the Macedonian, recognizing the spirit of the man, gave friendship and support. It will be even so with our Independent and other hesitating friends. They will deliberate but briefly if they see that Blaine will, with or without them, march to Washington, *because his country calls*.

VETERAN.

BLAINE THE FOREMOST REPUBLICAN.

CHICAGO, June 3.—[Editor of The Tribune:]—Taking into consideration the fact that the Republican delegates, by their action in this convention, will probably decide the future of their party, it seems to me that, before they make the misstep in this regard, they ought to fully advise themselves of the probable consequences.

The States known as Republican States are not all like Iowa and Michigan—in which States a stick, if nominated by the Republican party, would surely be elected. As a matter of fact, most of these States are pretty close, and various causes may overturn the Republican majority in a sufficient number of States to turn the Government over to the opposition.

It must be obvious to any one that Blaine, since his candidacy in 1876, has steadily grown in popularity with the people. Without any patronage to bestow, without any machine, and without the help of any of those influences which one who has the power of patronage can control Blaine's popularity has not waned. On the contrary, at the approach of each succeeding Presidential convention the Republican voters in the *Republican States* rise almost en masse and demand Blaine as their standard-bearer. And why? Surely the hearts of the multitude cannot go wrong! We have other able men—Conkling, Edmunds, Jewell, and a host of others—but who can name one of them who has been able (outside of his own State) to command such a following as Blaine has repeatedly enlisted? and that alone through his personal attributes. His enemies may malign him as much as they please, but they have not been able to explain nor have any of them attempted an explanation of Blaine's popularity with the people. If there were for this any reason other than his personal merits his enemies, who are so rich in the invention of malicious slanders, would long before have explained this to the detriment of Blaine. To illustrate: In 1880 Grant had a large following. Whence came it? From the grateful officeholders and through the prestige already achieved by Grant. What is the source of Arthur's strength? Certainly not his prestige, because why was he never before now even *mentioned* for this great office? Take Conkling. He is surely a great man. Why has he been unable to secure a large following? He enjoyed vast patronage while in office, and Blaine did not. Look at the difference in the following of Conkling in the convention of 1876 and that of Blaine in that convention and since. It is patent that any President who is a candidate for renomination can control almost the whole of the Southern vote. The reasons are apparent and require no explanation. If Blaine were in Arthur's place he would probably be nominated by acclamation, and would not be compelled to go into a convention with a minority from his own State. Arthur's friends do not even contend that he is strong in New York State outside of New York City, but they argue that the State at large is Republican and would cast its vote for the nominee whoever he might be, and that Arthur would do what no Republican claims to be able to do—i. e.: reverse the Democratic majority of New York City. Now, is this not absurd? Why did New York City go Democratic by about 57,000 when Arthur ran for Vice-President in 1880? Has he made any Democratic converts since? No one Republican will claim that New York can be carried in any other manner by the Republicans than by getting a majority large enough outside of New York City to overcome the Democratic majority in that universally Democratic stronghold. And can such a lively canvass be made by a candidate who cannot even get the delegation of his own State?

Look at Blaine. No one divides with him his delegation. He comes here with a large delegation from the Republican States, with an enthusiastic delegation from the great Pacific coast, with indorsement of his great record, and, surmounting all, his unequaled ability and unmatched personal magnetism. If New York can be carried by any Republican, who can so well carry it as the Republican who stands foremost in the ranks of the great and able men of his party? Blaine can be elected even without New York, but does any one suppose that Arthur can afford a similar loss?

It must be evident to all men, even to those who are blinded by partisanship, that the people want Blaine, and not a dark horse. And it is also evident that the people are about tired of having a candidate foisted upon them by a few political tricksters. If this convention shall again undertake to thwart the will of the people, expressed in no uncertain terms, the people may also conclude to let the delegates also elect the candidate whom they have nominated.

The Republican Convention of 1876 defeated Blaine and nominated Hayes. The result of that election made the dissatisfaction of the party clearly evident. Will this convention follow the example?

This convention is master of a mighty opportunity. It may nominate Blaine, the ablest man America has produced, whose name would inspire the Republican party with an enthusiasm unparalleled in the history of politics, and who would roll up handsome majorities from California to Maine, or it may nominate one whose candidacy may be his last service for the party. LOUIS J. BLUM.

INDIANIANS, DO YOUR DUTY!

CHICAGO, June 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As an Indianian I want to say that four-fifths of the Republicans of my State are enthusiastic Blaine men. They want Blaine. They will win with Blaine. They will lose with Arthur. If the Indiana delegation does not give James G. Blaine a full and solid vote they will not represent the Republicans of that State. I honor Ben Harrison, but by the side of Blaine he is the merest pigmy. Give us Blaine and Indiana will give him her Electoral vote. Shall Indiana delegates prove recreant to their trust? We shall see! Arthur's nomination will be a damper. It will arouse no enthusiasm, and from its inception it will be a drag. We expect the delegates from the Tenth District to stand by Blaine as they were instructed, virtually so. We shall watch their course. Blaine and victory! Arthur and defeat! Let Ben Harrison wait. He can afford to. R. A. C.

WHAT NATHANIEL PAGE SAYS.

Gath Interview: Mr. Nathaniel Page, who came to Chicago in 1849 and studied law here with Isham, now the partner of Robert Lincoln, and who has for many years been an international lawyer at Washington attending to State Department cases and much of the time abroad, said to me: "If Blaine is not nominated here our trade interest will continue to run down. The large nations of Europe are afraid of us, and have worked every way they can to tap our trade, and their abiding fear is that we will come to the surface again and compete with them in commerce. Blaine is the man they fear. The diplomatic attachés at Washington always praise an Administration they are getting the better of. They have the run of the State Department and know what is going on in it, while the American lawyers are refused access to papers for the benefit of their clients. The administration of the State Department by Frelinghuysen has been the weakest of all. His course with regard to Minister Sargent, and to many other things, shows that he is an old granny, really holding his office for the applause of the foreign legations.

"Looked at in the proper business light Blaine is the most conservative candidate for President because he can be the most useful. Here we have been putting as many millions in a railroad into Mexico as we can dig of the precious metals out of our country for at least a year. Are we going to put back into the White House a President who has not the least conception of a foreign policy, with a State Minister who has no American pride? On the threshold of difficulties which a wise Administration could have anticipated, there are some people who say that the way onward and out is to be more timid yet. While Blaine administered the Government, which he did for four months, there was absolute satisfaction in this country except among the little cabal of hypocrites who will never assent to see him accorded any praise. The United States was not steadier under Grant than it was under Blaine, when Garfield lay broken down. From that day to this Blaine has carried on his shoulders undertakings no other American would dare to try. See how politely and thoughtfully he received Arthur, and how kindly he handed the Government over to him and resigned. His eulogy on Garfield was up to the highest standard of literature. Disraeli could not have done it better. He has since attended to his private affairs, written a prodigious book, and perhaps carried on a Presidential campaign. Are we to set a man like this aside, with all his industry and force of character, for the petty accident of yesterday's assassination? If so, let men cease to strive in the public councils, but merely await the death of some superior man."

ARE NOT TICKET SCALPERS.

CHICAGO, June 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In yesterday's TRIBUNE appeared an advertisement offering a ticket for sale to the Republican National Convention, purporting to come from us. We wish to state that the advertisement was not authorized by us, and that we had no ticket or tickets for sale, and would not sell any if we had any to spare, as we regard such traffic as justly belonging to the "scalper" and beneath the dignity of lawyers.

BECK & ROBERTS.

Studebaker Bros.' carriage repository, corner State and Jackson streets, was visited last night by at least fifteen hundred persons.

LAKE MARINE.

There Was an Active Demand for Grain-Carriers Yesterday at Unchanged Rates.

The Tug Protection Finally Raised—Other News Concerning Wrecks—Around the Lakes.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

GRAIN.

There was an active demand for tonnage yesterday but spot room was scarce. Nearly every bushel of room that would be ready to load today in time to save storage was engaged. Freights ruled low on a basis of 1¼ cents for corn and 1¾ cents for wheat to Buffalo. Through rates to New York were quoted at 5 cents on corn and 5¾ cents on wheat. Several vessels were placed for Kingston at 3¼ cents on corn, which is the lowest rate made to that port in several years. The rate on corn to Georgian Bay ports was 1½ cents. Capacity was taken for 345,000 bushels of corn, as follows:

	No. bu.
To Buffalo.	
Propeller Commodore, corn	60,000
Propeller Montana, corn	50,000
Propeller Clyde, corn	60,000
To Kingston.	
Schooner F. D. Barker, corn	21,000
Schooner Penokee, corn	20,000
Schooner O. M. Bond, corn	22,000
Schooner West Side, corn	20,000
To Midland.	
Schooner Newsboy, corn	26,000
Schooner Granger, corn	20,000
To Ogdensburg.	
Propeller W. J. Averill, corn	46,000
Total	345,000

ORE.

Notwithstanding the reports from Cleveland to the effect that charters were being made for ore from Escanaba to Lake Erie ports, Chicago vessel-agents are fairly inundated with telegrams asking for tonnage at 90 cents. Several engagements were made here yesterday at that rate, among others the schooner J. I. Case.

AT DETROIT.

Charters—Steam-barge Van Allen, coal, Cleveland to Amherstburg, at $1.75; Louis Ross, coal, Ashtabula to Wabashine, at 95 cents, and lumber from Byng Inlet to Windsor, at $1.75; schooner H. Dudley, lumber, Severn River to Chatham, at $2; John Tibbets, lumber, Port Crescent to Cleveland, $1.50.

AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N.Y., June 3.—[Special.]—Coal freights continued very strong at former quotations. It was learned in the afternoon that shippers at Ashtabula were paying 85 cents to Chicago. This will have a tendency to cause an advance from this port, as our shippers are obliged to draw on the ore ports for tonnage to a considerable extent. The steamer Argonaut which is at Ashtabula was chartered to load here for Chicago at going rates. The steamer Wallula and schooner Niagara were placed for Duluth on contract, and the steamer George T. Hope and schooner S. V. R. Watson go to Cleveland to load for Duluth. The schooner Annie Vought was chartered for Milwaukee at 80 cents, and the D. S. Austin for Racine at 90 cents.

Canal freights remained quiet at last quotations.

MARINE MISHAPS.

THE PROTECTION RAISED.

After many months' work the tug Protection, of the V. O. T. Line, was finally raised yesterday and towed into the harbor at Saugatuck. She will be brought here tomorrow by the steambarge Douglas and thoroughly repaired. The Protection played an important part in one of the most thrilling shipwrecks that occurred last fall. She assisted in releasing the schooner Arab from the beach at St. Joseph, and attempted to tow the leaking craft to Milwaukee. A few hours after she left the shore she encountered a fearful gale and the Arab sunk to the bottom of Lake Michigan. One man was drowned. The tug became disabled by getting a line in her wheel, and came near swamping. The large grain-laden steamship H. C. Akeley picked her up and towed her throughout the night and part of the next day, when the steamship also became disabled and the tug was cut adrift. For nearly forty hours the Akeley floundered about in the heavy seas and finally went down, drowning six of her crew, including her brave commander, Capt. Edward Stretch. The tug drifted about and finally brought up on the beach near Saugatuck, where one of her crew was lost.

THE LINCOLN DALL.

Capt. David Dall and a thoroughly-equipped wrecking expedition will leave for Detroit harbor tomorrow and endeavor to release the schooner Lincoln Dall, which went ashore last fall. The Dall is loaded with hardwood lumber and lies on a flat rock. The schooner John Mee will be taken as a lighter, and the wrecking tug Leviathan, with three steam pumps, will do the work. If the schooner is released she will be taken to Milwaukee, transformed into a steam-barge, and used to tow Capt. Dall's fleet of lumber schooners.

THE THREE BROTHERS.

The schooner Three Brothers, on the rocks above Ontonagon, Lake Superior, is laden with staves for Milwaukee. The cargo is valued at $4,000 and insured in the St. Paul Fire & Marine for $3,000. The vessel is owned at Loraine, O., by Porter Bros., and valued at $12,000.

DETROIT, Mich., June 3.—[Special.]—The tug Winslow left here at a late hour last night with two steam-pumps, a diver, and other wrecking appliances to release the schooner Three Brothers, ashore off the Porcupines, Lake Superior.

MILWAUKEE WRECK NOTES.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 3.—[Special.]—The steam-barge Milwaukee came in with a broken wheel, and will be repaired at once.

Advices from the Manitous are to the effect that the efforts to get off the barge Monitor, wrecked last fall, are progressing favorably, and the wreck will probably be taken to Manitowoc for repairs and refitting.

THE LOST STEAMER SEVERNS.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., June 3.—[Special.]—The cause of the loss of the propeller Severns on Lake Superior two weeks ago will be investigated. It is claimed not only that she was overloaded, but that the Captain did not know the course sufficiently.

TONNAGE REPORT.

ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES FOR MAY.

The tonnage report for the month ending May 31 is as follows:

PORT OF CHICAGO.	Arrivals. No.	Arrivals. Tonnage.	Clearances. No.	Clearances. Tonnage.
Steam vessels	534	230,090	548	245,861
Sail vessels	1,047	245,947	1,075	256,048
Steam and sail	1,581	476,037	1,623	501,909
PORT OF SOUTH CHICAGO.				
Steam vessels	46	34,678	41	28,536
Sail vessels	41	9,177	40	37,673
Steam and sail	87	43,855	81	66,209
FOREIGN TRADE.				
American vessels	11	3,424	15	4,771
British vessels	7	2,161	11	3,515
Amer. and British	18	5,585	26	8,286

VESSEL MOVEMENTS.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich., June 3.—[Special.]—Cleared—Schooners Stampede and Mason.

WHITEHALL, Mich., June 3.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propeller Swallow; schooners A. M. Beers, Sodus. All cleared. Weather pleasant; wind southwest, light.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., June 3.—[Special.]—Canal, northward—Schooner Dam; tug Charnley, towing. Southward—Schooners Magill, Fuller, Hutt, Boalt, Anderson, Thompson, Naiad.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 3.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooners Joseph Paige from Erie, Lafrinier and Monguagon in tow of the Quail from Cleveland. Sailed—Schooner Camden for Escanaba to load with ore for Lake Erie.

MANISTEE, Mich., June 3.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers F. & P. M. No. 2; propellers G. C. Markham, George Burnham, Mary Mills, Maggie Marshall, E. Rumbell. Sailed—Steamers F. & P. M. No. 2, Depere; schooners C. Michelson, Milton, Lalla Rookh.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., June 3.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamer City of Milwaukee; propellers Wisconsin, St. Joseph, G. P. Heath, Menominee; schooners Cold Spring, R. Knapp. Sailed—Steamer City of Milwaukee; propellers St. Joseph, G. P. Heath, Wisconsin, Menominee; schooner Apprentice Boy.

MUSKEGON, Mich., June 3.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Propellers City of New York, M. Groh, A. Soper, C. H. Starke, Annie Laura, A. E. Wilds, C. Hickox, I. M. Torrent, Tempest, George Dunbar; steamer Menominee; schooner Harriet Ross, all from Chicago. Departures—Propellers City of New York, M. Groh, A. Soper, Annie Laura, A. E. Wilds, Starke, Tourist, Hickox, Tempest, Dunbar, schooner Harriet Ross, steamer Menominee, for Chicago.

ESCANABA, Mich., June 3.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers Oscar Townsend, William H. Barnum, Merrimac; schooners Ed Kelley, L. Hanna. Sailed—Steamers Nahant, D. C. Whitney, Oscar Townsend; schooners L. Hanna, Lem Ellsworth, Monterey, Saveland, F. W. Gifford, City of Grand Haven, C. O. D., Gresham. Wind south, light.

THROUGH THE RIVERS.

DETROIT, Mich., June 3.—[Special.]—Passed up last night—Propeller Clarion, schooner H. A. Kent. Down—Propellers Winslow, Cuba; schooners Donaldson, F. Palms. Passed up today—Propellers Sanilac, Iron Chief, Westford and barges; W. T. Robb and barges; Garden City and barges; schooners F. Perew, Kingfisher, C. G. King, J. E. Gilmore, W. S. Crosthwaite. Passed down—Propellers St. Paul, Cuba No. 2, H. E. Packer, Handy Boy and barges, Republic and consorts; schooners R. Halloran, A. Smith, S. L. Watson, Thomas Parsons, George B. Sloan, Columbia, Bolivia, E. Gerlach, Oliver Mitchell, Schoolcraft and rafts. Wind east, light; weather clear.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 3.—[Special.]—Passed up—Arabia, 6 a. m.; Chauncey Hurlbut, 7:10 a. m.; Y. H. Ketcham, 8:20 a. m.; A. A. Turner and barges, 9:30 a. m.; Lehigh, 4:20 a. m.; Cormorant, Delaware, Chas. Wall, R. Winslow, 9 a. m.; Jessie and consort, 9:30 a. m.; H. S. Hubbell and barges, F. G. Moffat, H. A. Kent, 11:40 a. m.; J. B. Whiting, H. G. Cleveland and consort, 3 p. m.; Sanilac, 3 p. m.; Westford and barges, 3 p. m. Passed down—Swain, R. Halloran, S. L. Watson, Angus Smith, Thomas Parsons, 7:30 a. m.; St. Paul, 7:30 a. m.; Wilcox, George B. Sloan, Bolivia, Columbia, E. Gerlach, Oliver Mitchell, 9 a. m.; W. H. Gratwick, Pearl, 8:30 a. m.; William Edwards, Golden Age, Charles Foster, M. W. Page, 9:30 a. m.; E. K. Roberts, 12:30 p. m.; Porter Chamberlain and barges. Wind north, light.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., June 3.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamer City of Montreal, from the north shore; steamer Prussia, from Duluth; schooner Sandusky and Propeller Superior, from Ashtabula; schooner Midland Rover, from Midland. Cleared—Propeller E. N. Pratt, for Midland; steamer City of Montreal, for the north shore; steamer Alma Munroe, for Duluth; schooners Johnson and Kephorning and tug Sampson, for Marquette; steamer Algoma, for Owen Sound.

L'ANSE, Mich., June 3.—[Special.]—Cleared—Steamer J. M. Osborne with schooners Thomas Gawn and G. W. Davis; schooner Montana, with ore, for Cleveland.

DULUTH, Minn., June 3.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propeller China; barges Alpena, Hecla; schooners Winona, Ironton.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 3.—[Special.]—Arrived—John M. Osborne, with Thomas Gawn. Cleared—J. M. Osborne, with Thomas Gawn; Smith Moore, Kasota, R. Wallace. Passed up—Japan.

STRAITS OF MACKINAW.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., June 3.—[Special.]—Passed down—Schooners Millard Fillmore, M. E. Tremble; John Owen and tow; propellers Atlantic and Saginaw Valley. Passed up—Schooner George Steele. Wind west, light; weather fine.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., June 3.—[Special.]—There was a thick fog in the straits until 11 a. m. Passed down—Schooner Lilly Hamilton, 3:40 p. m. Passed up—Propeller Joseph L. Hurd, 11 a. m.; steambarge Alleghany and barges, 11:30 a. m.; propeller Alaska, 12 m.; propeller Walter L. Frost, 3 p. m.; steambarge W. L. Graves with George W. Adams, 4 p. m.; schooner C. A. King, steambarge Onoko, 5:30 p. m.; propeller Arabia, 6:30 p. m. Wind northwest, light.

WELLAND CANAL.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., June 3.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schooner Mary Lyon, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; T. Neelon, Kingston to Portage, light; propeller Myles, Montreal to Port Arthur, general cargo. Down—Nothing.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., June 3.—[Special.]—Passed down—Schooners Venus, Cleveland to Montreal, grindstone; Manitowoc, Chicago to Kingston, corn; propellers Shickluna, Port Arthur to Montreal, wheat; Enterprise, Duluth to Montreal, wheat; D. M. Wilson, Chicago to Kingston, corn. Passed up—Nothing.

LAKE ERIE.

ASHTABULA, O., June 3.—[Special.]—Cleared—Propeller Havana and consort, Helena, for Escanaba, light.

CLEVELAND, O., June 3.—[Special.]—Cleared—Propeller Progress, Escanaba, light; schooner D. K. Clint, Escanaba, light.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 2.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propellers India, Duluth, flour, etc.; George T. Hope, Duluth, wheat; Juniata, Chicago, flour; H. J. Jewett, Chicago, corn, flour, etc.; Dean Richmond, Chicago, flour, etc.; schooner S. V. R. Watson, Duluth, wheat. Cleared—Propellers Fountain City, Duluth, sundries; Iron Age, Duluth, 1,100 tons coal; R. A. Packer, Chicago, 1,330 tons coal; City of Cleveland, Milwaukee, 2,100 tons coal; Minneapolis, Milwaukee, 1,250 tons coal; D. Ballentine, Milwaukee, 1,250 tons coal; schooners S. V. R. Watson, Duluth; David Dows, Duluth, 2,200 tons coal; Narragansett, Kenosha, 650 tons coal; Northwest, Milwaukee, 780 tons coal.

LAKE ONTARIO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 3.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooner Blazing Star, from Detroit, wheat. Sailed—Schooner Nassau, for Chicago, coal.

KINGSTON, Ont., June 3.—[Special.]—Arrived—The schooner Hoboken, from Chicago, wheat. There is great stagnation here in marine matters.

CHARLOTTE, N. Y., June 3.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamer Myles. Cleared—Steamer Myles, for Port Arthur; schooner Mary Lyon, for Chicago. Wind west, light; weather clear.

LAKE HURON.

SARNIA, Ont., June 3.—[Special.]—Arrived—The propeller Cuba, from Chicago, and sailed for Montreal.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., June 3.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steam-barge Bay City, barge Theodore Perry, schooner H. B. Brown. Cleared—Steam-barge Lowell, barges Alice Richards, St. Clair. In port—Barges Fanny Neal, William Case, Minnie Orton; schooners Autonto, Ferret.

GEORGIAN BAY.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., June 3.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Steam-barge Isaac May and schooner J. Bentley, from Duluth, with grain.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Stmr Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Stmr Douglas, Saugatuck, sundries.
Stmr Commodore, Buffalo, sundries.
Stmr Starucca, Buffalo, sundries.
Stmr R. C. Brittain, Montague, sundries.
Stmr Adrienne, Michigan City, sundries.
Stmr Montana, Buffalo, sundries.
Stmr J. M. Allmendinger, Muskegon, lumber.
Stmr Boscobel, Peshtigo, barges Mantenee and Alert, lumber.
Schr J. Sands, Manistee, lumber.
Schr J. L. McLaren, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Arendal, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Iver Lawson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr W. H. Dunham, Manistee, lumber.
Schr A. O. Hanson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Lumberman, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Emeline, Manistee, lumber.
Schr T. Moss, Manistee, lumber.
Schr City of Toledo, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Ebenezer, Manistee, lumber.
Schr M. Capron, Manistee, lumber.
Schr D. A. Wells, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr William Jones, Cedar River, lumber.
Schr Conquest, Horn's Pier, wood.
Schr Charles Marshall, Traverse Bay, bark.
Schr Adriatic, Thompson's Pier, posts.
Schr A. D. Smith, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, sundries.
Schr Delos De Wolf, Marinette, lumber.
Schr C. H. Hackley, Garden Bay, lumber.
Schr Adirondack, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Herchell, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Wallin, Holland, lumber.
Schr Olga, Montague, lumber.
Schr North Cape, South Haven, lumber.
Schr Annie Dall, Montague, lumber.
Schr M. Slauson, Marinette, lumber.
Prop B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Agnes L. Potter, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Cumberland, Cleveland, coal.

CLEARANCES.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop J. M. Allmendinger, Muskegon, light.
Prop Milwaukee, Buffalo, 24,927 bu corn, 3,900 brls flour.
Prop John Pridgeon Jr., Buffalo, 57,000 bu corn.
Schr Guido Pfister, Buffalo, 47,000 bu corn.
Schr J. M. Hutchinson, Buffalo, 66,000 bu corn.
Schr C. J. Wells, Buffalo, 35,000 bu corn.
Schr Mary Copley, Kingston, 19,165 bu corn.
Schr City of Toledo, Manistee, light.
Schr Ebenezer, Manistee, light.
Schr William Loutitt, Manistee, light.
Schr Glad Tidings, Manistee, light.
Schr A. O. Hanson, Manistee, light.
Schr M. Capron, Manistee, light.
Schr I. Sands, Manistee, light.
Schr I. Lawson, Manistee, light.
Schr L. Cooper, Manistee, light.
Schr W. H. Dunham, Manistee, light.
Schr G. Ellen, Montague, light.
Schr Live Oak, Montague, light.
Schr Edna, Montague, light.
Schr H. H. Badger, Marinette, light.
Schr M. Slauson, Marinette, light.
Schr Mary Collins, Bark River, light.
Schr Oak Leaf, Bark River, light.
Schr Noque Bay, Peshtigo, light.
Schr Advance, Peshtigo, light.
Schr Maj. Ferry, Muskegon, light.
Schr Little Georgy, Muskegon, light.
Schr L. B. Shepard, Muskegon, light.
Schr Arendal, Manistee, light.
Schr Robert Howlett, Grand Haven, light.
Schr H. Rand, Horn's Pier, light.
Schr Red Wing, Buffalo, 48,000 bu corn.
Prop W. J. Averill, Ogdensburg, 45,904 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 46,500 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Champlain, Cheboygan, sundries.
Schr Allegheny, Erie, 42,730 bu corn.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Rochester, Buffalo, 44,700 bu oats, 32,015 bu rye, and sundries.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.

THE COURTS.

Items.

Logan H. Roots, a bank President of Little Rock, Ark., and agent for the Wilson Sewing-Machine Company, was made defendant Monday with his partner, Samuel B. Kirby, in a suit for $10,000 at the instance of the company. It is claimed in the declaration which was filed yesterday that the 1st of October last, the company being the holder of certain notes of Samuel B. Kirby, it sent them on to S. B. Kirby & Co. by express for collection. The firm receipted for the notes, and engaged to collect and pay the proceeds over without further charge, or to return them if uncollectable. About $10,000 has been collected by the defendants, but they have failed to make any settlement.

In May last David B. Fonda commenced a suit in forcible detainer against Hugh H. Sweetzer before Justice Murphy of Jefferson, and immediately after the trial, as is alleged, Sweetzer attacked him, snatched a gold-headed cane from him and beat him with it, and then wrenched off the gold from the cane and kept it as a memento of the battle. Yesterday Fonda began a capias suit against Sweetzer to recover $3,000 damages, the writ being issued by Judge Smith.

Tomorrow morning at 9:30 o'clock Judges Harlan and Drummond will sit together to hear the motion for new trial in the case of Osgood vs. Ontt.

Charles H. Helbig began a suit yesterday against the North Chicago City Railway Company to recover $10,000 for a broken arm. The accident occurred March 1, when plaintiff tried to get off the front platform of a car near the corner of Centre and Halsted streets. The car started too soon and he was thrown to the ground.

George P. Jansen, a boy, began a suit against his employer, Alfred F. Hertz, a cigar dealer on Milwaukee avenue, to recover $5,000 for beating him. George says he made some mistake in opening a box, and was so severely whipped that he is still laid up in bed.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

19,041—Edward E. Ayer vs. William F. Higgie and Robert Meadowcroft. Bill for injunction. Transcript of record from Circuit Court of Cook County. Robert Rae, solr.

ORDERS.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery orders—19,041, Ayer vs. Higgie; lv. to file amd. docket without prejudice to right of complt. to move to remand.

Law orders—579, Okes vs. Williamsburg City F.-Ins. Co.; disd. by stip.—581, Same vs. Kings Co. F.-Ins. Co.; same order.

United States District Court—Orders.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Admiralty orders—219, Greenhalgh vs. Scow Curiosity; dis. per stip. at costs of each party.

Superior Court—New Suits.

92,053—Streator Coal Company vs. Hannah Newman. Asst., $2,000. Fairchild & Blackburn, attys.

92,054—George L Tussen, by next friend, vs. Alfred Hertz. Trespass, $5,000. A. J. Elvis, atty.

92,055—James C. Lillie vs. Melvin J. Wheeler. Confession of judgment, $5,498.36. E. L. Jayne, atty.

92,056—Alfred Noble vs. Mary Jane Noble. Bill for divorce for adultery. P. M. Linane, solr.

92,057—Joel A. Daniels vs. John Buehler, Nicholas Walther, Morton Culver, and E. M. Culver. Bill to cancel trust deed. F. W. Bramley, solr.

92,058—Eliza A. Temple vs. Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company. Case, $10,000. J. P. & T. B. Wilson, attys.

92,059—Suppressed for service.

92,060—Meyer Rubber Company vs. Mark D. Shay. Asst., $600. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

92,061—New Jersey Rubber-Shoe Company vs. same. Attcht., $1,300.98. Same attys.

92,062—F. J. C. Ferris et al. vs. Louis Heilbron. Asst., $800. Moses & Newman, attys.

92,063—Abraham Hart et al. vs. Jacob Lens and Johanna Lenz. Creditors' bill on judgment for $839.32. Moses & Newman, attys.

92,064—Bill. Suppressed for service.

92,065—Matuska & Craig Furniture Company vs. Richard S. Tuthill. Asst., $1,000. Weigley, Bulkley & Flannery, attys.

92,066—In re petition of City of Chicago to ascertain damages for opening alley in Block 14, Davis addition to Chicago. F. S. Winston Jr., atty.

Suppressed Monday—92,047—Joseph Shippen vs. Thomas M. Bowen. Asst. $15,000. L. S. Hodges, atty.

92,050—David B. Fonda vs. Hugh H. Sweetzer. Trespass, $5,000, and capias. Collins & Adair, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—Law orders—12,485, Lees vs. Deters; rule to have surety justify by Monday morning next.—12,471, Armsley vs. Beidler; mo. to quash attcht. writ denied.

Judgments—10,925, E. H. Amidown vs. New Jersey Cloth Converting Company, judgt. on ans. of garn. Michael A. Donohue and William P. Henneberry, $667.70.—11,533, Bogue Radenoch Co. vs. Kanz & Hoffmann; judgt. $346.62 and judgt. on ans. garn. Albert H. Vilas and W. H. Berger, $12.63 and sat. and ans. of David H. Fritts $77.02.

JUDGE GARDNER—Chancery orders—349, Miller vs. Schmidt; rule on certain defts. to ans. c. bill of Isaiah Black et al. by Monday morning next.—75,056, Gage vs. Lamb; lv. to file amd. bill in thirty days.—297, Judson vs. Barnes; time to file cert. evid. extd. twenty days.—1,748, Hartwell vs. Moore; deflt. of F. D. Cossett and wife.

Decree—858, Bourns vs. Walton; decree.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

48,629—William H. Monroe vs. William J. Miller and S. D. Kimbark. Replevin, $1,200. J. B. Leake, atty.

48,630—Jakobina Hansan vs. Wilhelm Hansan. Bill for divorce for cruelty. E. Johnson, solr.

48,631—Lena Bruda vs. Abraham Levy. Appeal.

48,632—Charles H. Helbig vs. North Chicago City Railway Company. Case, $10,000. Brandt & Hoffman, attys.

48,633—Leo Wise et al. vs. S. F. Hanchett and M. D. Shay. Replevin, $876. Ela & Parker, attys.

48,634—Almon Brooks vs. W. D. McIlvaine. Appeal.

48,635—Tyler B. Marsh et al. vs. Louis Heilbron. Asst., $400. Wallace Heckman, atty.

48,636—Asst., $5,000. Suppressed for service.

48,637—William Giffert vs. Philip P. Menard. Asst., $600. Weigley, Bulkley & Flannery, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE MORAN—Law order—5,551, Gilman vs. Johnson; ord. staying writ of rest. 20 days.

Chancery orders—2,120, Goodell vs. Shaw; rule on deft. in c. bill to ans. in 20 days.—2,504, Boyington vs. Turner Casing Co.; Snowhook, J. and G., withdraw app. for deft.

County Court—New Suits.

4,871—H. D. Landfare vs. Allen C. Yundt. Case, $ De Witt C. Jones, atty.

4,872—William Thompson vs. John Cox. Asst., $500. A. B. Baldwin, atty.

SUPPRESSED SATURDAY—4,864—Thomas B. Boyd vs. George Reineman. Attcht., $432.50. Ela & Parker, attys.

SUPPRESSED MONDAY—4,870—William Arbuckle vs. George Arbuckle and A. H. Sherwood. Attcht., in aid, $343.50. W. A. Sheridan, atty.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Law orders—92, Cicero spl. assmt; time to file bond and bill of exc. extd. 30 days from June 4.—4,120, In re vol. assgmt. of Richard Forbes: final rept. apprvd. nisi 12 days, notice to be given immediately to the ten largest creditors.

Judgment—4,146—J. H. Keeler vs. Augustus Warner: judgt. on verdict for deft.

Probate Court—Orders.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Orders—Est. Clara Terry; inv. and apprsmt. apprvd.—Est. E. J. Fox et al., minors; lv. to loan ward's money.—Est. John C. W. Bailey; decree of sale.—Est. Hezekiah C. Eggleston; same ord.—Est. Marks Kehoe; new apprs. apptd.—Est. Ellen Ried; lv. to amd. petition.—Est. William B. Shute; admr. to settle acct. in 60 days.—Est. Gottlieb Eggert; same, 30 days.—Est. Mary E. Bredshall; same, 60 days.—Est. Emilie Beetz; same, 60 days.—Est. Joseph Vale; same, one day.—Est. Franz Bach; same ord.—Est. Mary Bliss; same, 30 days.—Est. Henry B. Ferris; same ord.—Est. William James; same, one day.—Est. Thomas Lee; same, 30 dys.—Est. Richard Barnes; same, 15 dys.—Est. Walter J. Ainseve; same, 20 dys.—Est. John Mueller; same, 30 dys.—Est. Philo Morehaus; same 90 dys.—Est. Thomas Rategan; same ord.—Est. James P. Hennessey; same, 30 dys.—Est. John Krainor; same, 10 dys.—Est. Henrietta Baggo; same, one day.—Est. Harley Green; same, 20 dys.—Est. Michael Ryan; same, 30 dys.—Est. Francis Abel; same, 10 dys.—Est. Fred. Rieke; same, 30 dys.—Est. William Keegan; same, one day.—Est. James McKenna; ord. Cummins turn over buggy to admx.—Est. Mary Gilburn, a minor; inv. apprvd.

The Call.

JUDGE HARLAN—In chambers.
JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—No court.
JUDGE GARDNER—4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. No case on hearing.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Special motions.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 3.—[Special.]—The following cases were decided by the Supreme Court today:

Wilson Marrow vs. United States Mortgage Co., Marion S. C., reversed; Niblack, J.

John G. Hoffman vs. Board of Commissioners of Lake County, Porter C. C., reversed; Elliott, C. J.

Samuel K. Newman vs. Sarah L. Haselrigg, Carroll C. C., reversed; Elliott, C. J.

John S. Lynn et al. vs. Joshua H. Crim, Lawrence C. C., affirmed; Howk, J.

Ex rel. Drake Brookshire vs. Edwin L. Snodgrass, Trustees, etc., Montgomery C. C., affirmed; Hammond, J.

Samuel W. Dailey et al. vs. Ands Curry, Wells C. C.: motion to dismiss by appellee sustained. Matthew Wise vs. Jacob Wright, Grant C. C.; motion to dismiss overruled and motion to submit sustained.

Wishinier vs. ex rel. Dickey, appellants, granted leave to substitute certified transcript.

August C. Tuntman vs. Edward Eldridge et al., De Kalb C. C.: motion to dismiss overruled.

Nettie Deputy et al. vs. Mary Mooney et al., Jackson C. C.: motion to dismiss overruled.

Caleb H. R. Anderson et al. vs. Jacob R. Etter, Montgomery C. C.: certiorari granted.

Appellate Court—Second District.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 3.—[Special.]—The following were the proceedings in the Appellate Court, Second District, today:

1,088. Cox vs. The People. Reversed and remanded under mandate of Supreme Court.

1,067. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad vs. Clark. Reversed and remanded under mandate of Supreme Court.

1,206. Flanders vs. Doyle. Motion by appellant to set aside order taken. Suggestion for diminution of record. Motion for certiorari and for continuance.

1,211. Keppel et al. vs. Massion; motion by appellee for time to file further abstracts and appellees briefs.

1,212. German Fire-Insurance Company vs. Grunert. Motion by appellee for extension of time to file briefs.

1,220. Sues vs. Leinour. Motion by appellee for leave to file cross errors.

1,222. Oliver et al. vs. Oliver et al. Motion by appellee for further time to file briefs and additional abstracts.

1,202. Cochran vs. Cochran. Motion by appellee to dismiss appeal.

1,188. Ofheld, for use, etc., vs Siller et al. Appellant presents new appeal bond, moves its approval, and for discontinuance of rule.

Court adjourned till Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

Supreme Court of Michigan.

LANSING, Mich., June 3.—[Special.]—The June term of the Supreme Court commenced this morning, with a full bench. Motions were heard, argued, and submitted as follows:

Deraney vs. Koyne; appeal from Saginaw.

Swain et al. vs. Baldwin, administrator; error to Berrien.

Collins vs. Jackson; error to Marquette.

Conrad vs. Saginaw Mining Company; appeal from Marquette.

The call for Wednesday is as follows: Nos. 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22.

Iowa Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 3.—[Special.]—The following decisions were rendered in the Supreme Court today:

State of Iowa vs. Kirkpatrick. Affirmed.
Hendershott vs. Henry. Reversed.
Peters vs. Phillips. Reversed.
Kays vs. Mann. Affirmed.
Sperry, Watt & Garver vs. Ethridge; reversed.

THE DOMINION.

Manitoba and the Government.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 3.—[Special.]—In the House of Assembly today the resolutions rejecting the Dominion Government's terms of settlement passed a third reading. Premier Norquay then introduced an act providing for direct taxation in the province in order to raise revenue for provincial purposes. He explained that this course was the only one open to the Government, and he decided to give the country timely notice of the fact. The act passed through its first and second readings. The Legislature was prorogued at 5 o'clock by the Lieutenant-Governor. In his closing speech he said: "I regret that the concessions offered by Canada are such as would have rendered their acceptance by the Legislature an effectual bar to any future negotiations which the necessities of the province warrant, and regard your declining to accept the same as an unpleasant though unavoidable duty in view of the responsibility you owe to the country."

The Montreal Methodist Conference.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., June 3.—The Montreal Conference of the Methodist Church disapprove of the extension of foreign mission work.

WORK IN CONGRESS.

A Number of Bills Passed by the Few Senators on Duty—The House.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.—On motion of Mr. Ingalls the Senate resolved that when it adjourned today it would be till Friday next, in accordance with the unanimous understanding of yesterday. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the calendar of cases unobjected to. Among the bills read a third time and passed was one granting annual leave of absence for fifteen days to letter-carriers.

Other bills were passed as follows:

The bill granting the right of way through Fort Selden military reservation to the Rio Grande, Mexico & Pacific Railroad Company.

The bill giving a pension of $50 per month to the widow of Gen. Judson Kilpatrick.

The bill establishing terms of court for the District of Colorado. It fixes the beginning of the terms for Denver as the first Tuesday of May and November, for Pueblo as the first Tuesday in April, and for Del Norte as the first Tuesday of September, in each year.

The bill authorizing the sale of a portion of Fort Hayes military reservation to the Ellis County Agricultural Society of Kansas.

The bill providing for the sale of the Kickapoo diminished reservation in Kansas.

The House bill relating to the Legislature of Dakota. (It provides that the Council of the Territory shall consist of twenty-four members and the House representatives of forty-eight members, and that at the next general election two members of the Council and four of the Lower House shall be elected in each of the twelve legislative districts of the Territory.)

The bill introduced by Mr. Pendleton to regulate the payment of bills of exchange drawn in foreign countries on persons, firms, or corporations in the United States.

Bills adding $100,000 to the amount already prepaid for constructing public buildings at Columbus, O.

The bill fixing the cost of a site for a public building at Leavenworth, Kas., at not to exceed $160,000.

The House bill authorizing the construction of bridges across the Missouri River at Leavenworth, Kas., and near the Town of Rulo, Richardson County, Neb.

At 3:25 the Senate, after passing sixty-two bills, adjourned.

HOUSE.

The bill to prevent the unlawful occupancy of public lands was passed.

The 12th of June was set apart for consideration of the Electoral-Count bill.

The House then resumed consideration of the bill to forfeit the Oregon Central land-grant. The amendment offered by Mr. George, of Oregon, to confine the forfeiture to unearned lands was lost—66 to 97. The vote on the passage of the bill stood—yeas 134, nays 22.

There being no quorum, the House adjourned.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

Elizabeth Boyd Martindale.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 3.—[Special.]—Elizabeth Boyd Martindale, widow of the late Elijah Martindale, died at her home in Newcastle this morning. She was the mother of E. B. Martindale, of this city, and altogether eleven children survive her. The deceased was the daughter of Samuel Boyd, a revolutionary soldier, who settled in Wayne County in 1809. Her husband, Elijah Martindale, was a minister in the Christian Church, and his death occurred ten years ago, and after a married life extending over sixty years. He was aged 84 at the time of his death and his widow 92. Fifteen children was the result of the union, all of whom grew to man's estate, none dying under 25 years. Her direct descendants now number over eighty. Her earlier life was spent amid the scenes and privations of pioneer times, and a series of letters which she dictated and published a year or so ago were tales graphically told of those terrible days, and commanded wide attention.

Funeral of Bishop Smith.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The funeral services over the remains of Presiding Bishop Benjamin D. Smith, of Kentucky, were held in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Bishop Alfred Lee, of Delaware, read the funeral services. The church was crowded. After the services the Bishop and clergymen held a meeting and appointed a committee to draw up resolutions of condolence. The remains will be taken to Frankfort, Ky., for interment.

Andrew W. Kelly.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 3.—Andrew W. Kelly, better known as "Parmenas Mix," died at Franklin, Ky., of consumption. Kelly, though a young man, enjoyed a National reputation as a humorous poet. He was a native of New York.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

Jesse Carter Hanged at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 3.—Jesse Carter, colored, convicted as an accessory to the murder of John Foster by "Babe" Jones, was hanged at 11 o'clock this morning in the presence of fifty people. The condemned man displayed wonderful fortitude on the scaffold, where he reiterated his innocence, and prayed and sang the hymn "Farewell to the World." His neck was broken by the drop, and in six minutes life was extinct. Over two years ago Jones shot and fatally wounded John Foster, for which crime he was executed April 3. Carter was tried as an accomplice, and it was shown that he had been with Jones when he purchased the weapon with which the shooting was done. Jones exonerated Carter in his statement before his death, but the Pardon Board, after an investigation, refused to interfere.

CONVENTION NOTES.

I have stocks, and bonds, and railroad shares,
Strings of diamonds my dear wife wears;
I've corner lots and business blocks,
Gold in piles, yes, lots of "rocks";
But all this wealth can't bring content,
I'm poor as a church-mouse, solemn as Lent.
The cause of this sorrow you'd have me mention?
I can't get a ticket to the convention.
—*Crœsus' Lament.*

While in Chicago and desirous of learning about everything that is going on in this great progressive city just call at Marshall Field & Co.'s, Chas. Gossage & Co.'s, Carson, Pirie & Co.'s, and other dry-goods stores for those great (but small) labor and time saving articles, the Merrick Thread Company's *ready-wound bobbins for sewing-machine shuttles*. They are one of the finest inventions of the age and should be used by every lady or manufacturer who uses a sewing-machine. The Merrick six-cord spool cotton is the best in the world. Call for it.

If the delegates and visitors to the convention must get intoxicated, let them do so by the innocent inspection of the many beautiful parks and boulevards of our city. This kind of excess will only give them a better opinion of Chicago and may be the means of increasing our population by residents of other States and cities becoming so intoxicated with what they see that they will desire to stay here all the time.

Delegates and visitors before returning can buy a fine gift at Rowe Bros., jewelers, corner of State and Monroe streets.

Louis XVI. bedroom furniture, tall chime clocks, antique writing-desks, Dutch marquetry furniture, teakwood cabinets, and old mahogany sideboards are among the elegant home adornments at Sypher & Co.'s, 163 Wabash-av.

Some visitors are here with linen dusters, some with ulster overcoats, and some with no overcoats at all. To accommodate every one the weather can be counted on to be varied enough.

Woodman spared the tree, but the successor to the celebrated Woodman restaurant and bakery, Mr. J. Musselwhite, has spared no expense to make his establishment at 61 Washington street the finest, the best equipped, and the most model restaurant in the city where visitors can obtain the best the Chicago market affords served and cooked to suit the most fastidious palate.

The enthusiasm manifested at all the principal hotels for Blaine is so strong that the indications are he will be nominated early in the race.

Visitors may want to know about the "*Bee Hive*"; for their information it is directly opposite the Palmer House entrance on State street, and is the leading millinery and general dry-goods store of Chicago, where they offer all goods at such prices that no other firm in the city can undersell them. Every visitor should give this noted house a call.

The delegates to the convention are generally a fine-looking body of men. The multitude at the Exposition yesterday made an imposing appearing gathering and a very intelligent-looking body of men, who, it is hoped, will show their good sense by nominating the Hon. J. G. Blaine.

Visitors who admire the beautiful in nature should call at the Forest Glen Floral Company's store, 203 Wabash avenue, and select some of the exquisite cut flowers or send home some of the hardy bedding plants, the production of the immense green-houses of the well-known company of which Mr. M. E. Page is proprietor.

Chicago is correctly named the Convention City, because when people attend conventions they desire good accommodations at hotels, plenty of amusements, and fine drives. In these three particulars Chicago leads any other city in the country, besides which her people are noted for their sociability and hospitality.

Citizens and visitors cannot help but notice the war between the manufacturers of baking-powder. The best way for the public to put a stop to this is to discontinue the use of all these questionable productions and instead use D. F. Bremner's justly celebrated "Eureka Bread," which is made from the very best flour, pure milk from his own dairy, and pure yeast. To obtain this always pure and wholesome article see that each loaf is stamped "D. F. B."

Old Probabilities did not intend to put a damper on the convention Monday, but merely was a little previous by hailing the chief, whoever he may be.

The Rev. T. E. Green in his lecture last Sunday on various samples of whisky he had examined, mentioned only one brand that he found was pure. He had reference to the celebrated "*Crab Orchard*" brand, for which P. O'Neill, 357 State street, is sole proprietor and owner. This choice article can be obtained at all first-class bars and sample-rooms by calling for it; also wholesale and retail at 357 State street, or order by telephone 49.

The colored delegates, as well as the majority of the others, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, seemed to be universally in favor of Blaine Monday, and it would not be surprising to know that he was nominated on the first formal ballot.

Gentlemen delegates to the convention who know how to appreciate a perfect-fitting shirt will be pleased to learn that Sam Brown, formerly of Brown & Prior, is at Room 6 McVicker's Theatre Building, where he is prepared to furnish dress and everyday shirts of his superior make at greatly reduced prices.

At the hotels the cheers alternate for Blaine, Arthur, and Logan, while the grooming of the dark horses goes quietly and persistently on.

It is safe to predict that very few visitors will return home without calling at one of Blackall's three stores and buying a few pounds of his pure teas and coffees, for which he is so noted. 39 to 43 Clark, 172 State, and 172 West Madison streets.

Many of the delegates have done a wise thing this year, at least the merchants think so—that is, they brought their wives with them, who will help them spend their money on various articles of adornment and utility.

If you desire a delicious steak, chop, or meats of any kind for breakfast, dinner, or supper, also choice home-made pies, cakes, tea, or coffee, then visit that exquisitely clean restaurant at 25 Washington street, between State and Wabash avenue. Don't forget the number—25.

That the streets of Chicago are crowded with visitors is easily seen. It is suggested to them that in their strolls around the city if they keep to the right they will find it much easier to get through the crowd by so doing.

In your walks around town just visit the furniture establishment of F. W. Jansen & Son, 276 and 278 Wabash avenue, and avail yourself of some of the immense bargains in chamber sets, etc.

The "*Bee-Hive*" is opposite the State street Palmer House entrance.

Our merchants say they are duplicating the lowest New York prices, and all styles found in the East are obtainable in this city. So visitors should not fail to take home some memento of Chicago and the convention.

Ladies will find the latest styles and the largest stock of hair goods at James Hall's, 105 State street, near Washington.

Blaine to the front to accept the command of State.

The millinery department of *The Fair* during the grand opening this week is offering great inducements. Elegant straw hats, latest styles, 48 cents. Ostrich feathers wonderfully cheap.

The bootblacks are reaping a harvest this week shining shines for shining dimes.

Visitors to the convention can rent a fine opera-glass at Rowe Bros.', jewelers, corner of State and Monroe streets.

The fight over the Temporary Chairmanship carries little influence with the will of the people, who are emphatically for Blaine.

Visitors, especially the ladies, should attend the grand gala opening of the millinery department of "*The Fair*" this week. Latest styles of straw hats for 48 cents.

The citizens of Chicago are said by a London correspondent to be the best-dressed men in the world.

Our best merchant tailors, A. A. Devore & Son, 68 and 70 Adams street, have the finest stock and guarantee a perfect fit.

Chicago is said to be the largest furniture emporium in the United States.

The "*Williams*" folding-bed has no equal. This and all other modern and antique furniture at Wirts & Scholle's, 222 Wabash avenue.

The general feeling among delegates around the principal hotels was strongly for Blaine.

Chicago's celebrated photographer is Joshua Smith, 206 N. Clark street. Cabinets, $3 per doz.

The delegates are perfectly delighted with the weather, the streets are filled, our merchants busy.

Every visitor to "*The Fair*" should accept the bargains offered in millinery.

DR. LOW,
164 Dearborn street,
CORNER MONROE.

Fac-simile of a Mouth before restoring by LOW'S NO-PLATE METHOD. | Fac-simile of same Mouth after restoring by LOW'S NO-PLATE METHOD.
(Patent No. 28,965.)
Guaranteed Perfectly Painless.
Dr. Low's Patent Method
Does away with the extraction of Teeth, and restores all firm, decayed, and broken roots to their original usefulness and beauty, and gives the wearer
Teeth Without Plates.
This new method supplies all lost teeth without covering the roof of the mouth—an unpleasant and unhealthy necessity with ALL OTHER METHODS. DR. J. E. LOW, 164 Dearborn-st., Inventor and Sole Proprietor.
CAUTION.—All persons having teeth inserted on this method by Dentists having no AUTHORITY under this Patent are LIABLE to IMMEDIATE PROSECUTION in the U. S. Court for infringement. Send for best city testimonials, or call and examine.

SONG WORSHIP
THE NEW
SUNDAY-SCHOOL SONG BOOK,
BY
L. O. Emerson and W. F. Sherwin.
Price 35 Cents; $30 per Hundred.
The advent of a new Sunday-school Song-Book by two such men as are the gentlemen above named, is a notable event.
MR. EMERSON stands confessedly in the very front rank of church-music composers, and MR. SHERWIN, also eminent as a composer, has had great success in the compiling of the best-known Sunday-school music books, and has for years had charge of the musical department at
CHAUTAUQUA
And other famous assemblies of Sunday-school workers. The music and words of SONG WORSHIP mark a step in advance, being far above the ordinary Sunday-school "jingles," and are dignified without being dull.
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The MUSIC is of a high order. Superintendents will be pleased with the INDEX OF SUBJECTS, of which there is a great variety.
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Dr. J. W. Horne—Dear Sir: I have delayed giving my opinion until this late day, being desirous of representing only facts regarding the merits of your belt. I am convinced now fully that your electric belt has done and is now still doing me wonderful good in relieving a burdensome weight and pain that has existed in my back for the past ten years or more, and I in this cheerfully state for your benefit and those looking to you for relief that I have faith in my ailment being thoroughly removed by the agency of your belt faithfully applied.
Very respectfully, BUDD DOBLE.
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I consider Dr. Horne's Electric Belts very beneficial to professional people that are obliged to travel and sing every night.
P. BRIGNOLI.
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Without the Aid of Useless Trusses.
Dr. M. M. Moore & Co.,
242—Wabash-av.—242
Send stamp for circular, RUPTURE CURE.

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Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name, style, and description of SHEPARD & PEACOCK, is this day dissolved.
GEO. W. SHEPARD.
JOHN H. PEACOCK.
Dated Chicago, June 4, 1884.

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Stock Increase Notice.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Badger Electric Company at the office of said Company Monday, June 23, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said Company.

S. S. BADGER, President.
I. H. STANWOOD, Secretary.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Iowa.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 3.—[Special.]—Reports from many portions of Iowa show the crops to be in as fine a condition as was ever known. The rains of the last two or three days have thoroughly soaked the ground, and it is now in good condition to stand a long spell of dry weather. Corn is two to three weeks ahead of last year in growth and much heavier in stand. Prospects are good for an enormous crop. Small grain never looked more encouraging than it does now, with every indication of the biggest crop ever known. The late frosts have done little damage.

ALBIA, Ia., June 2.—[Special Correspondence.]—The corn which was planted late when the ground was a little too wet is having a hard time getting up, as the ground has baked over it. Cut-worms and wire-worms are reported at work in the corn, but the damage done is very limited.

Illinois.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., June 3.—[Special.]—A fearful hail-storm accompanied by a heavy rainfall visited this section at 6 o'clock this afternoon, lasting for nearly half an hour. Fields are flooded, and great damage by hail is feared.

DECATUR, Ill., June 3.—[Special.]—Heavy rains have prevailed since yesterday, and corn and small grain are jumping up splendidly. Oats are somewhat beaten down by the wind and rain. There was some hail this evening. The oat yield will be immense.

CLINTON, Ill., June 3.—[Special.]—The weather of the last few days has been remarkably good for the growth of crops. The recent frosts considerably damaged fruit, but in no way did they injure corn and wheat. Farmers say the prospects have not been so good for a number of years. Meadows and pastures are also looking well.

Indiana.

ANGOLA, Ind., June 2.—[Special Correspondence.]—Farmers report great injury to the corn crop by cut-worms. Many fields in the county have been totally ruined. In some instances replanting has been done, while in others the fields have been sown to oats.

BUSINESS.

A Strong Advance in Stocks Till Near the Close, Followed by a Sudden Reaction.

The Produce Markets Dull and Weak—The Supply of Material Larger than Had Been Counted On.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	June 2.	May 27.
New York	$107,415,517	$ 94,250,663
Chicago	13,365,000	8,515,000
Philadelphia	12,029,634	9,044,204
Boston	11,096,873	9,377,743
St. Louis	2,539,651	1,984,964
Baltimore	2,304,094	1,860,643
New Orleans	1,309,346	1,081,583
Totals	$150,050,025	$124,914,739

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, 25c premium.
Boston, par and 10c premium.
Cincinnati, 75c premium.
New Orleans, $2.00 premium.

It was very dull in financial circles yesterday, interest in the convention being greater than in business operations. The money market, both as to rates and temper, was unchanged. The calls for currency from the country were small, also the demands for New York exchange. The rate for Eastern bills between banks was par in the forenoon and 25c premium per $1,000 in the afternoon, and there was a fair aggregate of sales. The feeling in regard to the situation in New York continued to improve, and it was reported from that city on the authority of one of the associated banks that the clearing-house certificates were being rapidly canceled and would probably disappear within twenty days. The supply of foreign exchange was on the increase. The posted rates for bankers' sterling were 485 for sixty days and 487 for demand, the actual rates being 483¾ and 485¼. Commercial sixty days sold at 481½ @481¾. Stocks in New York were buoyant and advancing till near the close, when there was a reaction. Operators in this city have little faith in the permanency of the rise, but they are somewhat afraid to sell short in the face of a market in the hands of such strong bulls and manipulated with so much skill. The dealings in investment securities in this city were small. There were, however, sales of $30,000 Governments at 120¾ for coupon 4s, 120¾ for registered, and 100¾ for 3s. At the Chicago Stock Exchange were sold $14,000 Mineral Point 5s at 93@93½, $5,000 Chicago, Pacific & Western 5s at 93¾@93¾, $6,000 West Park 7s of 1890 at 109¼, $100 Denver Extension 4s at 89, $500 Cook County 4½s of 1900 at 106¼, and $50 at 105¾.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 3.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* money article says: Odd as it may appear, both bulls and bears were satisfied with today's dealings on 'Change, for both made money. The bulls had the swing of the market in the morning, the bears in the afternoon. After opening feverish and fractionally lower a smart rally set everything bouncing, and the highest figures since prices touched bottom were made. An upward movement (too strong to last, as was afterwards proved) added eighths, quarters, and even whole numbers to the values of the Vanderbilts, the Grangers, and the Gould specialties. The advance ranged from 1½ to 2 per cent. Had the advance been sustained the bulls would have had the whip hand of the day. As it was not sustained the bears got upon the box seat of the financial coach, and at the end were merrily tooting prices down hill. The decline ranged from ½ to 2 per cent. The strong market of the morning was neutralized by the weak one of the afternoon, the early gain was wiped out by the later loss, and the day ended with no material change. Although the financial situation has greatly improved, is growing better every day, and must eventually bring about higher prices, it is not to be denied that most of the business of the board is attributed to professional traders. Mr. Gould is universally accredited with being the master spirit in the present speculation, and is believed to be directing his efforts toward the establishment of a higher range of prices. Of course it is Gould first and always, but the bulls are not disposed to look too closely into his methods of advancing prices when it is certain that they are going to benefit thereby. Boosting the market at one time to sell, dropping it at another to increase the short interest, and in turn twisting up again, until by this zigzag process higher prices shall have been reached, seems to be the policy of this wily operator. The coupons due upon the Texas Pacific consolidated mortgage are being bought by the Mercantile Trust Company with money advanced, it is said, by the Missouri Pacific Road. New Jersey Central, with the consent of the Reading Railroad, continues to pay its dividend, and it is argued that the continuance of the existence of the lease is so imperatively necessary to Mr. Vanderbilt in the perfection of his Southern Pennsylvania Railroad scheme that he will not permit it to fall through from any lack of money or support. For the same reason it would seem that he would have to control Reading also. Closing prices showed a shade of improvement, but they were nevertheless materially below the best of the day.

NEW YORK, June 3.—[Special.]—The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last—June 3	Last—June 2
Can. Pacific	1,650	45¾	44¾	45	45¾
Canada Southern	900	40¾	39¾	40¾	40
Central Pacific	3,200	42¾	42¾	42¾	44¾
C., B. & Q.	2,215	117	115¾	115¾	116¾
Ches. & Ohio 1st pfd	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Ches. & Ohio 2d pfd	100	11	11	11	11
Den. & Rio G.	4,810	12¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Del. & Hud.	463	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
D., L. & W.	40,640	104¾	102¾	102¾	103¾
Erie	6,9[illegible]	15¾	14¾	14¾	15¾
Do pfd	249	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
E. Tenn. & Ga	150	5¾	4¾	4¾	5¾
Do pfd	500	7¾	7	7	7
Illinois Central	500	120	118	118	118¾
Jersey Central	3,950	57¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
Kan. & Tex.	1,800	17¾	16¾	16¾	15¾
L. E. & West.	200	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Lake Shore	13,075	85	83¾	83¾	82
Louis. & N.	13,080	35¾	33	33	33¾
Manhattan	500	49	48	49	49
Mich. Central	100	73	73	73	70¾
Mobile & Ohio	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	8¾
Morris & E.	28	122	122	122	
Mo. Pacific	47,070	84¾	83¾	83¾	84¾
N. Y. Central	11,0[illegible]	104¾	103¾	103¾	107¾
N. Y., C. & St. L.	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Do pfd	100	13	13	13	
Nor. & W. pfd	240	32¾	31¾	32¾	43¾
Northern Pacific	1,925	22¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Do pfd	12,080	50¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
Northwestern	12,405	103	101¾	101¾	101¾
Do pfd	550	131¾	131	131	133
O. Ry. & N. Co.	400	74¾	74¾	74¾	
O. Transcon	11,600	16	14¾	14¾	15
Pacific Mail	2,950	43	41¾	41¾	42
Peoria, D. & E.	300	12¾	12	12¾	10¾
Reading	38,430	25	23¾	24	23
Rich. & Dan. term	200	21	20	20	
Roch. & Pitts	1,015	7¾	6¾	6¾	7¾
Rock Island	200	113¾	113	113¾	113¾
St. Paul	56,525	76¾	74¾	74¾	75
Do pfd	140	110¾	110¾	110¾	
St. Paul & O.	1,000	23¾	23¾	23¾	23
Do pfd	2,500	90¾	89	89	90¾
St. P., M. & M.	2,050	92	90¾	90¾	89
Texas Pacific	1,750	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Union Pacific	61,010	47	44¾	44¾	46¾
Wabash	575	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Wabash pfd	400	14	14	14	14
W. Shore bonds		45¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Western Union	25,709	63¾	61¾	61¾	61¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	128	Fargo	102
American	93	United States	51

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3 per cent bonds	100¾	St. P. & S. C. 1sts	116
United States 4½s	111¾	Tex. Pac. land grants	40
United States new 4s	120¾	do Rio Grande	55
Pacific 6s of '95	123	Union Pacific firsts	113
Central Pacific firsts	111¾	do land grant	106
Erie seconds	57	do sinking fund	107
Leh. & Wilks (offered)	96		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	70¾	Tennessee 6s, new	37¾
Missouri 6s	106	Virginia 6s	40
St. Joe	108	Va. con. ex-m. cp. a'kd	40
Tennessee 6s, old	37¾	do deferred	5

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

10000	U S 4s coup.	120¾	1000	M&SP 1st—SMD.	110
5000	do.	120¾	1000	Mut Union 6s.	65¾
1000	Tenn 6s.	38	30000	N Y W S & B 1st.	45¾
10000	C & O cur.	39	135000	do.	45
5000	do.	38¾	30000	do.	44¾
5000	do.	37	15000	do.	44¾
2000	do.	38¾	17000	NYLE&W 2d con.	50¾
5000	do.	38	5000	do.	50¾
2000	C&O 1st—Series B.	97	10000	do.	50
5000	C R I & P 6s 1917 reg.	125¾	10000	do.	50¾
1000	Can So 1st gtd.	98¾	15000	do.	50
5000	do.	99	5000	do.	50¾
1000	C & Mil 1st.	122	1000	NW con coup g b.	125
1000	C St P & M 1st.	115	5000	do.	124¾
4000	C B & Q deb 5s.	94	27000	N W s f deb 5s.	103
10000	C B & Q 7s.	128¾	5000	do.	103
10000	C S P M & O con.	109¾	10000	N W s f 5s.	102
10000	E Tenn 5s.	58	2000	do.	103
2000	do.	58¾	5000	N W s f 6s.	111¾
2000	do.	58	5000	do.	111
2000	do.	57¾	2000	N J C conv asntd.	103
5000	do.	57¾	1000	do.	104
10000	Erie 1st.	121¾	1000	N Pac 1st coup.	103
1000	do.	122	2000	Ore S L 6s.	84¾
1000	Erie 2d.	84¾	1000	do.	85
1000	Fort Wayne 3d.	125¾	2000	O Ry & N Co 1st.	104
7000	Great Westn 1st.	103	2000	Ohio So 1st.	77
7000	G C & S F 1st.	111¾	1000	R W & O Ex 5s.	70
1000	H&T C 1st—M L.	110	2000	R & D 1st 6s.	98
2000	Ind D & S 1st.	76	5000	SPM&M 1st cons.	105¾
4000	L&WBcon asntd.	97	5000	SLKC&N RE&R 7s.	[illegible]
3000	L & N gen m 6s.	88	5000	Tex P inc l g.	44¾
2000	do.	88¾	1000	do.	44
7000	Met Ele 2d.	87	18000	Tex Pac 1st—RGD.	56¾
5000	M&SP 1st—CP&W.	97	3000	Un Pac s f.	107
2000	N Y C & St L 1st.	100	2000	W U Tel coup 1900.	105
2000	do.	99	1000	Wab—TP&W 1st.	86¾
2000	do.	98¾	1000	do.	87

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

2000	U S 4s coup.	120¾	15000	N Y W S & B 1st.	44¾
2000	do.	120¾	5000	do.	44¾
8000	Tenn comp b.	45	15000	do.	44¾
1000	A & P inc.	12¾	2000	do.	44¾
3000	C&NW s f deb 5s.	103¾	4000	do.	44¾
5000	C & O cur.	39¾	4000	N Y C & St L 1st.	99¾
5000	do.	39¾	20000	NYLE&W 2d con.	50¾
2500	Can So 1st gtd.	98¾	1000	do.	50
2000	E Tenn 5s.	57¾	1000	No Pac 1st coup.	104¾
65000	do.	57	3000	O So 1st.	77
5000	Eliz Lex & B S 6s.	91	3000	O & M con.	115
4000	Ft W & Den 1st.	64	3000	O & M con.	117¾
1000	do.	65	1000	SL&SFM—ClassB	98
2000	do.	65¾	3000	SL&SFM—ClassC	97
6000	G C & S F 1st.	112	1000	St P & S C 1st.	117
6000	H & T C 1st—ML.	110¾	5000	Tex P 1st—RGD.	58¾
1000	L&WB con asntd.	97	10000	T Pac inc l g.	43¾
5000	M&SP 1st—La C D	118	3000	do.	43
5000	M&SP 1st—MnPt.	95	1000	do.	42
4000	Met 2d.	87¾	1000	Wab g m 6s.	83
2000	do.	87¾	3000	WUTel coup 1900	105¾
1000	do.	88			

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

2000	U S 3s regd.	101¾	20000	N Y W S & B 1st.	42¾
2000	C St P M & O con.	108¾	80000	do.	42¾
10000	do.	109	105000	do.	42
17000	do.	110¾	25000	do.	41¾
20000	C & O cur.	38	17000	do.	41¾
2000	do.	38	20000	do.	41¾
5000	do.	38¾	4000	NW con coup g b.	125
5000	C&O 1st—Series B.	96	7000	NYLE&W 2d con.	50
2000	do.	96¾	50000	do.	50
2000	D L & W con.	117	5000	do.	50
7000	Erie 7s cons gold.	122	3000	do.	50¾
2000	E Tenn 5s.	57	10000	do.	50
14000	do.	56¾	2000	do.	50¾
1000	Eliz Lex & B S 6s.	90	1000	N Pac 1st coup.	104¾
1000	G C & S F 1st.	112	3000	do.	104
1000	do.	111¾	5000	N Orleans P 1st.	69
1000	H & St Jo 8s con.	103¾	5000	O So 1st.	77
4000	I B & W 1st.	75	10000	Pac of Mo 1st.	105¾
3000	L&WBcon asntd.	97	5000	SPM&M 1st cons 6s.	105¾
1000	do.	97	5000	St L & I M 1st.	111
5000	L & N gen m 6s.	87	15000	Tex P—RGD.	57
15000	M&SP 1st—SMD.	109¾	4000	do.	56¾
1000	M & Essex 1st.	125	1000	do.	56
5000	Mutual U Tel 6s.	65	10000	do.	56¾
5000	Met Ele 1st.	101¾	15000	do.	55
5000	N Y W S & B 1st.	44¾	2000	do.	55
5000	do.	44¾	3000	do.	55¾
2000	do.	44¾	2000	do.	54
10000	do.	44¾	2000	do.	55
10000	do.	44	11000	U P 1st.	112¾
17000	do.	44¾	10000	do.	113
2000	do.	44¾	2000	do.	112
20000	do.	44¾	5000	U P s f.	108
10000	do.	44	5000	W & St P 2d.	120
15000	do.	43¾	1000	Wab g m 6s.	85
10000	do.	43	10	Fourth Nat'l Bnk	131
25000	do.	43¾	5	Park Bank.	156
10000	do.	43	20	U S Ex.	55
75000	do.	43	10	do.	55
10000	do.	43	5	Wells Fargo Ex.	108
60000	do.	42¾	20	do.	110
150000	do.	42¾	100	Amn Ex.	94

NEW YORK, June 3.—Money market easy at 2@3. Prime mercantile paper at 5@6. Sterling exchange, bankers' bill, firm at 483¾; do demand, 485¾. Produce exports for the week were $5,254,000.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 3.—[Special.]—At the clearing-house balances between the banks loaned at 5@6 per cent, most of the transactions being at 6 per cent. New York funds were at par and 10c per $1,000 premium. The gross exchanges were $11,096,873, and the balances were $1,169,337. The following were the sales and quotations on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales	First	High.	Low.	Last.
First board—					
Bell Tel.	1	158	158	158	158
Tropical Tel.	1	2	2	2	2
Atchison	150	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Mex. Cent.	400	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
N. Y. & N. E.	200	12	12¾	12	12¾
Pullman	20	104	105	104	105
Flint	100	23	23	23	23
C. B. & Q.	50	116	116	116	116
U. Pac.	100	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Wis. Cent.	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Second board—					
Mex. Tel.	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Atchison	100	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
C. B. & Q.	100	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
Mex. Cent.	800	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Union Pacific	300	45	45	45	45
Bell Tel.	30	158	158	158	158
Bonanza	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Cal. & H. mining	2	160	160	160	160

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

5000	Mex 7s.	37	1000	Atch 7s.	116
47000	do.	38	1000	C S & C 7s.	102
15000	do.	38¾	2000	D L & N 7s.	118
1000	H S & G 7s.	113	5000	A & P 6s.	90
2000	U P 8s.	103¾	12000	T C & St L 6s.	14
2000	C & W M 5s.	89	2000	Den Ex 4s.	88¾

SECOND BOARD.

1000	Atch 5s.	102	5000	Mex.	37¾
1000	Easta 6s.	110	1000	do.	37
15000	Mex.	37¾	1000	K C St J & C B 7s.	114¾
15000	do.	37¾			

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 3.—[Special.]—Clearings, $12,029,634; balances, $1,521,793; rate of money 5 per cent. The market closed steady.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	55¾	55¾
Reading	12¾	12¾
L. Val.	66	67
Northern Pacific	21¾	21¾
Northern Pacific preferred	49¾	49¾
Lehigh Navigation	42¾	43
B., N. Y. & P.	5¾	6
Jersey Central	55¾	56¾

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., June 3.—[Special.]—The rates for New York exchange remain at 75c premium between banks and $1 over the counter. Currency was shipped again today.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 3.—Exchange unchanged.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 3—5 p. m.—St. Paul, 76¾; Canadian Pacific, 47¾; Illinois Central, 123; Pennsylvania Central, 56¾; New York Central, 108¾; Erie seconds, 60¾; Reading, 12¾.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balances today is £30,000.

PARIS, June 3.—Rentes, 78f 80c.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Mining shares were dull and devoid of features. Sales included Consolidated Virginia 15c, Chrysolite 90c, Horn Silver $6.00, North Belle Isle 25c, Standard $1.25, Mexican $1.35, Navajo $3.25, Sonora 6@4c, and Ophir $1.10 seller:

Homestake	8¾	Quicksilver	4
Iron Silver	No sales	Quicksilver pref.	22
Ontario	19¾	Sutro	No sales

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 3.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	¾	Quincy	57
Calumet & H.	160	Huron	20
Franklin	7		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 3.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	$1.87¾	Hale & Norcross	$1.87¾
Best & Belcher	1.87¾	Mexican	1.50
Bodie Consolidated	3.62½	Mt. Diablo	2.25
California	15	Navajo	3.25
Chollar	1.37½	Ophir	1.00
Consolidated Va.	15	Potosi	40
Crown Point	1.12½	Savage	75
Day	6.70	Sierra Nevada	80
Eureka Con.	2.50	Union Con.	1.37½
Gould & Curry	4.12½	Utah	50

MARKETS.

The produce markets were very dull yesterday and averaged weaker. The Republican Convention was an excuse if not a reason for light trading, and prices dropped back for want of support. The principal features of the day were a decided shrinkage in the premium paid for carrying stuff into July, a smaller decrease during last week in the visible supply of grain than had been counted on by many parties in the trade, and a weakness in sample lots, due to the larger arrivals of this week, which made the offerings larger than were wanted and caused the poorer qualities to be very heavy, while the better lots of each class were relatively firm. The larger supply did not, however, do much towards stiffening freight rates. Transportation by lake was down to very low figures, which has incited a good deal of business this week, most of which was done Monday afternoon, but there was some export buying both in wheat and corn yesterday. The later feeling was very weak all round.

Provisions were unusually dull and easier. There was a good cash demand for meats, and this led to a little inquiry for futures, chiefly August ribs, at 5c advance. Lard was easier, both that and meats showing much larger stocks than a month ago, while the stock of pork did not shrink so much as expected; it is 24,000 brls less than at the end of April. The afternoon feeling was very weak, owing to a free selling of lard by Jones and Ream, which depressed it to $8.12½ bid for July, with August at $8.25 asked. Pork declined 25@27½c, to $19.00 bid for July, and ribs declined 10c. All closed at the inside prices of the day.

Flour was dull and unchanged. The coarse millstuffs were easier.

Wheat was moderately active and weaker. It closed at 1 o'clock 1¾c below the latest prices of Monday, at 90c for July, with June at 87¾c and August at 91c bid. In the afternoon it fell off another ¼c, and closed rather heavy. Liverpool was called quiet. The trading was nearly all local. It was depressed early by the understanding that the rains of the previous day had been of great benefit to the growing crop, and later by the report that the visible supply had decreased last week less than half as much as had been expected. Kent was selling heavily near the outset, soon followed by Spence, Bliss, and others, the decline bringing out a good many stop orders. Everingham sold 250,000 bu, and in the afternoon Jones was a liberal seller to Fraley. Cash lots of No. 2 sold at 88@88¾c, and No. 2 Minnesota at 93¼c. Milwaukee was reported to be paying 3c premium for July, which widened the premium here to 2½c, from 2¼c at the opening.

Corn was dull and weaker. It sold up ¼c early on the report of large shipping contracts made the previous afternoon, but soon turned off, and vibrated till near 1 o'clock between 57c and 56¼c for July, those being the call and put prices of Tuesday evening; then it weakened to 56¼c, and in the afternoon fell to 55¾c, with August at 1¾c premium early to 1c at the close. Fraley sold moderate quantities, and the business otherwise was mostly changes. Liverpool was quoted 1d per cental higher, and there were some foreign orders here, but fine weather, large receipts, and a small decrease in the visible supply weakened it here.

Oats were quiet and easy, sales of cash No. 2 being made at 31¾@32¾c, and futures ranging at 32¾@32¾c for July, closing at 32¾c, and at 28¾c for August, being ¼c lower. Samples were easier for white oats, which sold chiefly at 33¼@34c. Rye was steady at 62c for cash No. 2 and 63c for July. Barley was dull at about Monday's prices. Whisky was reported unchanged at $1.12 for unfinished grades. It was reported that the Peoria distilleries will close July 1.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' prices for round lots, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ¼c in grain above the figures bid:

	Closed Monday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
MESS PORK—PER BRL.			
June	*19.25	$19.15 @19.25	*19.00
July	*19.25	19.00 @19.20	*19.00
August	*19.30	19.05 @19.25	*18.95
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
June	$ 8.12½	$ 8.12½@ 8.15	$ 8.00
July	8.12½	8.12½@ 8.22½	8.12½
August	8.25	8.25 @ 8.45	8.22½
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
Short ribs, cash	$ 8.22½	$ 8.20 @ 8.30	$ 8.15
June	8.22½	8.25 @ 8.30	8.15
July	8.32½	8.30 @ 8.45	8.27½
August	8.47½	8.40 @ 8.55	8.37½
WHEAT.			
No. 2 spring	89¾	88 @ 89¾	88¾
June	89¾	87¾@ 89	88¾
July	92¾	90¾@ 91¾	90¾
August	95¾	93¾@ 93¾	90¾
CORN.			
No. 2	56¾	54¾@ 55¾	54¾
June	56¾	54¾@ 55¾	54¾
July	58¾	56¾@ 57	56¾
August	58¾	56¾@ 58¾	56¾
OATS.			
No. 2	32¾	31¾@ 32¾	31¾
June	32¾	31¾@ 32¾	31¾
July	33¾	32¾@ 32¾	32¾
Year	27¾	27¾@ 28	27¾

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	Cash.	July.	August
No. 2 spring	$ 1.11¾	$ 1.12¾	$ 1.16
No. 2 corn	55¾	57¾	57¾
No. 2 oats	40	39¾	33¾
No. 2 rye	*63¾	65	
Pork	*19.05	19.22½	19.35
Lard	*11.65	11.77½	11.85
Short ribs	*9.80	9.95	10.07½

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning, and for the corresponding day a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1884.	1883.	SHIPMENTS. 1884.	1883.
Flour, brls	14,088	11,409	11,643	8,328
Wheat, bu	19,483	50,006	17,512	31,063
Corn, bu	233,836	353,646	101,073	173,849
Oats, bu	220,124	184,839	122,421	204,032
Rye, bu	6,270	21,482	4,755	19,775
Barley, bu	9,567	5,819	6,395	4,571
Grass-seed, bu	46,510	223,415	7,946	9,689
Flax-seed, lbs	45,000	19,800	27,050	388,049
Broom-corn, lbs		58,500	55,746	21,643
Cured meats, lbs	301,800	406,400	2,016,833	2,572,706
Pork, brls	650	332	2,325	1,530
Lard, lbs	213,170	264,300	396,451	305,275
Cheese, lbs	128,494	103,494	207,789	211,667
Butter, lbs	387,551	315,052	497,081	426,751
Live hogs, No.	23,070	18,883	4,435	2,675
Cattle, No.	6,089	7,103	2,002	3,011
Sheep, No.	1,157	1,036	90	423
Hides, lbs	263,547	316,295	538,513	248,611
Lumber, m feet	15,451	13,039	4,690	3,255
Shingles, m	14,447	10,547	469	380

The following grain was inspected as received in this city yesterday morning by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3 or new.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	3	7	7	17
Spring wheat	5	38	14	57
Corn	122	12	438	572
Oats	181	..	64	245
Rye	6	..	2	8
Barley	1	6	6	13
Totals	318	63	531	912

Also 10,400 bu rejected corn and 37,500 bu No. 2 oats by canal. Total about 600,000 bu. Inspected out: 7,990 bu wheat, 94,000 bu corn, 22,373 bu oats, 26,176 bu rye, 505 bu barley.

The following are the totals of grain in store here:

	Last Saturday.	Decrease last week.	In store year ago.
Wheat, bu	7,033,500	208,442	5,839,567
Corn, bu	3,130,300	675,515	3,229,328
Oats, bu	299,827	83,340	483,877
Rye, bu	235,1[illegible]	65,779	776,206
Barley, bu	64,905	4,923	37,160
Total	10,768,733	1,011,099	10,366,498

The visible supply was as follows:

	Last Saturday.	Week ago.	Two weeks ago.
Wheat, bu	19,016,440	19,665,250	21,367,705
Corn, bu	7,038,060	7,889,367	10,011,777
Oats, bu	2,697,050	2,724,554	2,619,745
Rye, bu	908,437	1,022,627	1,250,309
Barley, bu	358,923	401,650	653,679

The stocks of provisions in Chicago include:

	May 31.	April 30.
Pork, brls	168,537	192,765
Lard, tcs	124,490	108,067
Meats, lbs	76,800,000	70,300,000

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—50 brls and 744 sacks springs partly at $4.25; 340 brls winters at $4.85@5.15; 800 sacks low grades at $2.10@3.00; 50 brls rye on private terms. Total equal to about 1,400 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—26 cars bran at $10.00@12.50; 7 cars middlings at $14.00@19.50; 1 car barley screenings at $16.50.

WINTER WHEAT—14 cars by sample at 83@93c for No. 3 on track and 86c free on board cars. Total about 7,000 bu.

HARD SPRING WHEAT—5,000 bu No. 2 hard at 95¼c.

SPRING WHEAT—0 cars No. 3 at 80@88¼c; 40 cars by sample at 80@85c for No. 3 on track and 80@88c free on board cars. Total about 25,000 bu.

CORN—135 cars and 22,400 bu No. 2 at 54¾@55¼c; 34 cars high mixed at 54¾@55c; 208 cars rejected at 47@50c; 8 cars new mixed at 53c; 244 cars by sample at 49c for rejected on track and 48@53c free on board. Total about 370,000 bu.

OATS—16 cars and 8,000 bu No. 2 at 31¾@32¾c; 287 cars by sample at 32¾@33c for No. 2 mixed on track and 33@35c free on board cars. Total about 315,000 bu.

RYE—5 cars No. 2 at 62c; 4 cars by sample at 62¾@63¾c for No. 2 free on board. Total about 5,300 bu.

BARLEY—21 cars by sample at 53@65c for No. 3 on track and 67c free on board cars. Total about 16,000 bu.

MESS PORK—No sales reported.

LARD—No sales reported.

MEATS—100,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 10¾c; 25,000 lbs do (13 lbs) at 10¾c; 130 tcs sweet-pickled hams (13 lbs), 250 tcs do (16 lbs) on private terms; 250 tcs do July at 11¾c; 250 tcs do August at 11¾c; 70 tcs heavy at 10¾c; 100 tcs do (14 and 16 lbs) at 11¾c; 425,000 lbs short ribs at $8.30@8.32½; 50 boxes short clear sides on private terms; 50,000 lbs smoked meats (short ribs) at 9c.

BEEF HAMS—50 brls at $25.00.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
Monday	6,068	23,070	1,579
Tuesday	5,000	14,000	1,000
Total	11,068	37,070	2,579
Same time last year	11,774	32,762	3,087
Shipments—			
Monday	2,002	4,435	90

The range of prices for hogs last month was from $4.90@6.20, while for the month of May, 1883, it was from $5.75@7.95. The average weight of hogs for last month was 223 lbs, which is lighter than it has been in the month of May since 1878.

CATTLE—Monday's activity and strength in the cattle market was followed by a still greater degree of firmness yesterday, and in many cases a further improvement was witnessed. Receipts were about 1,000 head less than for the previous day, and by many dealers it was pronounced the most favorable market for sellers that has been experienced so far this season. Certainly good to choice cattle, suited to the wants of shippers and exporters, have sold no more readily or at any higher prices this spring. There were several export orders in hand, and only a few offerings good enough to meet the requirements of that class of buyers. Eastern buyers also experienced some difficulty in getting all of the good stock they wanted, so that competition from the opening to the close of business was very spirited, and a good many dispatches were sent out that will doubtless increase the offerings materially before the close of the week. Rough and "green" shipping steers, while in less active demand than good beef qualities, went off fairly and at comparatively high figures. The range of the market for common light to the best grades was $6.00@7.00 per 100 lbs, and the bulk of the trading was done at $6.40@6.90. There were no fancy beeves here, and had there been they would have sold at fancy prices.

Texas cattle were in smaller supply than Monday, the fresh arrivals being limited to some 30 car-loads. They sold at from $5.15 for grassers averaging 846 lbs to $6.15@6.20 for corn-fed averaging 956 to 1,000 lbs. The demand was very satisfactory. Native butchers' stuff was in small supply, and, as canners were unable to get many Texans, cows and mixed lots went off very well on a basis of $4.25@5.25 for common to good while light butcher steers were salable at $5.50@6.00. Scalawag and thin, old cows went as low as $2.90@3.65.

The stocker market was inactive and without new features. Generally the best bred and thriftiest lots would not sell on account of the high prices at which they were held.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
194	1,343	$7.10	73	1,116	$6.60
149 still	1,306	7.00	41	1,197	6.50
32	1,453	7.00	30	1,134	6.45
32	1,315	6.95	135	1,137	6.40
34	1,295	6.90	87	1,022	6.35
136	1,306	6.90	37	1,111	6.25
35	1,255	6.85	88 Texans	956	6.20
47	1,283	6.85	106 Texans	1,004	6.15
67	1,213	6.80	16	1,010	6.00
45 still	1,295	6.80	196 Texans	983	5.65
55	1,214	6.80	110 Texans	910	5.60
143	1,255	6.75	23 Texans	846	5.15
52	1,258	6.75	40 cows	1,033	5.00
34	1,150	6.70	26	878	4.75
16	1,132	6.65	25	804	4.50
61	1,125	6.60	19	722	4.25

HOGS—With a material falling off in the receipts, as compared with Monday's arrivals, there was a more active movement in the hog market on both local and shipping account, and prices moved up a strong 15c per 100 lbs. There was considerable irregularity, however, and hogs sold in different parts of the yards at widely different prices at the same time. The supply of good heavy, as well as of light or bacon grades, was soon exhausted, and the pens were cleared early of everything except, perhaps, a few skips and inferior lots. Sales ranged at $4.90@5.25 for common mixed to fair heavy, at $5.30@5.65 for good to choice heavy packing and shipping lots, and at $4.85@5.45 for common to prime light. A firm feeling prevailed at the close.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
59	265	$5.65	129	294	$5.30	104	186	$5.10
44	291	5.55	73	281	5.27½	63	190	5.10
105	286	5.50	289	242	5.25	62	211	5.05
151	214	5.45	74	196	5.25	78	225	5.00
338	284	5.45	63	182	5.20	42	183	4.95
158	190	5.40	128	295	5.20	62	155	4.85
122	273	5.37½	65	222	5.17½	45	147	4.75
264	241	5.35	125	239	5.15	23	137	4.50
149	190	5.35	68	239	5.15	14	123	4.35
243	252	5.32½	64	253	5.12½	12	156	3.90
144	219	5.30						

SHEEP—The supply and demand were pretty evenly balanced and the market ruled steady. A few choice lots were on the market, 5½c per lb being obtained for a lot of 84 head, averaging 101 lbs, and the same for 100 weighing 111 lbs. Common to medium ranged from $3.50@4.75 for 100 lbs, while inferior lots sold from $2.90 per 100 lbs as low as $2.25. A few choice lambs brought $3.75 per head, while common ranged at $2.75@3.00 per head.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
84	101	$5.50	16 lambs, per hd.		$3.75
100	111	5.50	73	87	3.50
46	101	4.75	11 lambs, per hd.		3.00
49	93	4.50	114	83	2.90
15	74	2.25	66 lambs, per hd.		2.75

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 3.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 17 head; consigned through, 161 cars; no market; no stock offering; prices firm and unchanged.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 600 head; consigned through, 30 cars; prices easier, but not quotably lower; common to choice sheep, weighing 82 lbs, $5.00; inferior to fair, $2.50@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,300; consigned through, 9 cars; market dull and lower; good to choice Yorkers, $5.25@5.35; poor to medium, $5.00@5.20; butchers' grade, $5.40@5.50.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 3.—BEEVES—Receipts, 920 head, including 720 for exportation; no market for live cattle; dressed beef dull and lower, 10@11c; shipments, 325 live cattle.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,200 head; steady; common to good, $4.50@6.00 per cwt; spring lambs, $7.50@9.25; dressed mutton, $9.00@11.00; dressed lambs, $14.00@17.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,250 head, all consigned; live hogs dull and nominal.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,700 head; good steady; medium weak and lower; native steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, $6.10@6.50; do, 950 to 1,150 lbs, $5.50@6.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,000 head; steady; lots 177 to 310 lbs, $4.70@5.10, mainly at $4.80@4.95.

SHEEP—Receipts, 980 head; quiet and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,790 head; shipments, 300; active; firm; good demand; exports, $6.50@6.75; good to choice shipping, $6.00@6.50; common to medium, $5.40@5.90; corn-fed Texans, $5.00@6.00; grass do, $4.25@5.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,300 head; shipments, 1,500; quiet; quality poor; natives range from $2.50@5.00; Texans, $2.25@4.50.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., June 3.—CATTLE—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 76 head; shipments, 455.

HOGS—Slow; receipts, 200 head; shipments, 3,800 head; Philadelphias, $5.45@5.60; Yorkers, $5.00@5.30.

SHEEP—Demoralized; prices ¼c off from yesterday; receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 5,200 head.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., June 3.—HOGS—Dull and lower; common and light, $4.00@5.25; packing and butchers', $5.00@5.60; receipts, 2,300 head; shipments, 560.

LUMBER.

There was a moderate fleet on the cargo market yesterday morning. Common piece stuff sold at $9.00, while inch stuff went at last week's prices. The yard trade was steady at the following prices:

1st, 2d, and 3d clears, 1¼@2 inch	$45.00@49.00
A and B select, 1¼@2 inch	34.00@41.00
1st, 2d, and 3d clear finishings	41.00@47.00
Stock boards, A, B, and C, 12 inch	32.00@41.00
A, B, and C 6-inch flooring, D and M	30.00@36.00
A, B, and C flooring strips, rough	24.00@34.00
Siding, 1st and 2d clear, 12, 14, and 16 feet	22.00
Siding, A, B, and C	14.00@21.00
Clear, A, B, and C beaded ceiling	14.50@34.00
Shingles, standard A	2.25
Choice star A	2.45

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, June 3—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Steady; little doing; weather too dry.

FLOUR—American, 10s@11s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Winter, 7s 6d@8s; spring, 7s 3d@7s 5d; California, 7s 5d@7s 7d; club, 7s 8d@7s 11d. Corn—New, 5s 3d; old, 5s 4½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 73s. Lard, 42s.

Receipts of wheat the last three days, 27,000 centals, 11,000 centals being American.

LIVERPOOL, June 3—2 p. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—New No. 2, spring dull at 7s 4d. Corn—New mixed firm at 5s 3¼d.

Receipts of wheat for the week, 26,400 qrs from Atlantic ports, none from Pacific, 10,000 qrs from other sources; receipts of corn, 46,400 qrs.

LIVERPOOL, June 3—3 p. m.—COTTON—Holiday.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet but steady. Corn—New Western mixed, 5s 3¼d.

CHEESE—Fine American, 61s.

PROVISIONS—American lard, 42s.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LONDON, June 3.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet but steady. Corn strong at 5s 3½d. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn quiet but steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat quiet but steady. Corn firm. Farmers' deliveries of English wheat during the last week, 50,000@55,000 qrs. Weather in England, fair.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 3.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Prices of winter wheat further receded on prompt deliveries about ½@1c a bu on a slow movement, even for export, and No. 2 red futures gave way for the day about ¾@1¼c a bu, resulting in a fairly active speculative business, though mainly in the July and August deliveries; some purchases of June were again on export account; spring wheat offered with increased freedom and urgency, and quoted down for the day about 1¾@2c a bu, leading to a more liberal volume of transactions, mainly for shipment; cable advices deemed adverse. Sales of No. 2 red at $1.02¾ in elevator, $1.00¾@1.00¾ in store, and $1.02¾ delivered afloat from store, closing at $1.02¾ asked in elevator; No. 2 Chicago spring afloat 96@97c, mostly at 96@96¼c, closing at 96c; do to arrive, cost, freight and insurance, 95@96c, closing at 95c; No. 2 spring, July delivery, 96¾@97c, closing at 96¾c asked. No. 2 red futures: June, 99¾c@$1.00¾, closing at 99¾c; July, $1.03@1.04, closing at $1.03¾ bid; August, $1.04¾@1.05¾, closing at $1.04¾; September, $1.05¾@1.06¾, closing at $1.05¾ bid; December closing at $1.10 bid. Corn received on early deliveries ¼@½c on No. 2 and about 1¼@1½c on steamer mixed and No. 3 on a less active inquiry. Sales of No. 2 afloat at 63¾@63¾c, mostly at 63¼c, closing at 63¾c, as the best bid, and in elevator and store 62¾@62¾c, closing at 62¾c asked. No. 2, futures: June 62¾@63¾c, closing 62¾c; July 63¾@63¾c, closing at 63¾c; August 64¾@65¾c, closing at 64¾c; September 65¾@65¾c, closing at 65¾c. Oats less active for prompt and forward delivery, and quoted lower, yielding for the day on prompt deliveries about ½@1c, and in the instance of No. 2 futures about ¾@¾c a bu, closing weak. A moderate export call noted for No. 2 for prompt delivery, chiefly for the London market. Sales of No. 1 white in elevator, to arrive and here, at 40¾@41¼c, closing in elevator at 41c; No. 2 white in elevator 38@39¾c, nearly all at 39@39¾c, closing at 39c bid; No. 2, in store and elevator, 37¾@37¾c, and delivered at 38¼@38¾c, closing in elevator at 37¼c bid and 37½c asked; No. 2 Chicago afloat, 38¾c. No. 2 futures: June 37¼@37¾c, closing at 37¼c; July 37¼@37¾c, closing at 37¼c bid; August 35¾@35¾c, closing at 35¾c asked. Rye more active and about steady; Canada, in bond, 73@73¾c; Western, to arrive and here, 69@71c, as extremes. Barley and malt as last quoted and lifeless.

PROVISIONS—Hog products favored buyers, on a somewhat freer offering, with a very slow business noted for early delivery and a moderate degree of animation in Western steam lard on the option list. Pork in less request for early delivery at easier figures; old mess, $17.00; new mess, $17.50; small lots of clear backs, $18.12½@18.37½; family mess, $16.00@16.50. Cut meats in limited demand within our previous range. Pickled bellies, in bulk, 7¾@8c, as to average, and sundry odd lots of other meats at former quotations. Bacon dull and irregular. Western steam lard has been in rather more request for early delivery, with contract grades closing at $8.35 asked. Futures: June $8.25, closing at $8.25 asked; July $8.39@8.46, closing at $8.39 asked; August $8.50@8.58, closing at $8.50 asked; September $8.67@8.68, closing at $8.60 asked; year closing at $8.14@8.42.

TALLOW—More sought after, with prime city quoted at 6¼@6 9-16c.

SUGARS—Raw more active at 5@5¼c for fair to good refining muscovado; refined sugars quiet at unchanged prices.

FREIGHTS—Accommodation by the regular steam packets in more urgent demand and at somewhat stronger rates, chiefly for breadstuffs, provisions, and miscellaneous freight. Of the contracts on berth were: Liverpool—By steam hence grain at 3d (a very sharp rise). Bristol—Flour of which local at 12s 6d. London—Hence wheat at 3¼@3½d and oats proportionately; provisions local at 4s 6d and 5s 3d@5s 6d. Hull—Corn at 2¾d per 60 lbs; flour, local at 15s @16s 3d; provisions at 20s@22s 6d. Glasgow—Grain at 3¼d@4d; flour, mostly local, at 12s 6d. Antwerp—Grain at 4d. Rotterdam—Grain, part at 3¾c. Amsterdam—Grain on private terms, quoted at 3¾@3¾c. Hamburg—Grain at 40 pfennigs. Bremen—Rye at 55 pfennigs.

NEW YORK, June 3.—COTTON—Firm at 11 9-16@11 13-16c; futures very dull; June, 11.54c; July, 11.70c; August, 11.83c; September, 11.64c; October, 11.16c; November, 10.94c; December, 10.93c; January, 11.00c; February, 11.09c; March, 11.20c.

FLOUR—Dull.

HAY—Demand fair and market firm; 65@70c.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot fair; Rio dull and weak. Options dull; slightly lower in sympathy with some depression in Rio Santos. Sales: 5,250 bags Rio No. 7, July, 8.10@8.15c; 2,750 do August, 8.25@8.30c; 4,500 do September, 8.40c; 5,000 do October, 8.45@8.55c; 1,750 do November, 8.50@8.55c; 2,750 do December, 8.55@8.60c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady, with a moderate demand.

PETROLEUM—Steady; United, 76¾c.

RESIN—Dull and weak; $1.35@1.40.

TURPENTINE—Lower; 31c.

EGGS—Western fresh firmer at 16¼@17c.

BUTTER—Dull and easier; 8@20c.

CHEESE—Dull; buyers' favor.

LEAD—Quiet but firm.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 16,182 brls; wheat, 53,825 bu; corn, 112,000 bu; oats, 170,850 bu; rye, 550 bu; barley, none.

EXPORTS—Flour, 17,025 brls; wheat, 104,321 bu; corn, 120,271 bu; oats, 20,245 bu; rye, 41,697 bu.

OTHER CITIES.

Boston, Mass., June 3.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn dull but steady; high mixed, 68c; steamer yellow, 67c; No. 2 mixed, 66c; steamer mixed, 65c; no grade, 63@64c. Oats in large supply and dull; No. 1 white, 43c; No. 2 white, 42c; No. 3 white, 40c; No. 1 mixed, 39@40c; No. 2 mixed, 38c. At the call July sold at 41c and year at 37¾c; sales, 18,000 bu.

FLOUR—Dull and easier; superfine, $3.00@3.25; extras, $3.25@4.50; winter patents, $6.00@6.50; spring patents, $6.00@6.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, but steady; extra prime, $16.00; mess, $16.50@17.50. Lard unchanged at 8¾c. Hams, 13c. Live hogs, 6c; dressed hogs, 7@7¼c. Beef dull but steady; extra mess, $12.00; plate, $12.50@13.00; extra plate, $13.50. Fresh beef steady; hinds, 11@13c; fores, 6@7¼c; steers, 9@10¼c.

BUTTER—Dull and easy; creamery, 17@21c; imitation, 14c; ladle, 12@13c; Northern dairy, 17@19c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,837 brls, 8,416 sacks; corn, 40,102 bu; oats, 42,450 bu; wheat, 14,751 bu.

FREIGHTS—Stronger market, with fair trade. To Liverpool—Grain, 1¼d; sack flour, 7s 6d; provisions, 10s; butter and cheese, 15s; tobacco, 25s. To London—Grain, 3¼d; sack flour, 11s 3d; provisions, 17s 6d; cheese, 20s; tobacco, 35s. To Glasgow—Grain, 3¼@4d; sack flour, 15s; provisions, 17s 6d; cheese, 20s; tobacco, 30s.

Baltimore, Md., June 3.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western easier and dull; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.03@1.03¼; fresh July, $1.02¼@1.02¾; August, $1.03¼@1.03¾. Corn—Western easier, except spot, dull; mixed, spot, 61¾c bid; June, 61¾@62c; July, 61¼@61¾c; August, 62¼@63c; steamer, 58c asked.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 3.—FLOUR—Quiet, but steady.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; No. 2, 88c; June, 88c; July, 90¾c; August, 91¾c. Corn easier; No. 2, 55@55c. Oats lower; 31¼c. Rye stronger; No. 1, 61¾@61¾c. Barley firm but inactive; No. 2 spring, 57c bid.

PROVISIONS—Higher. Mess pork, $19.25 cash and July; $19.15 August. Lard—Prime steam, $8.15 cash and June, $8.20 July. Sweet-pickled hams dull at 11@11¾c.

HOGS—Higher; $4.90@5.45.

BUTTER—Dull and weak; choice creamery, 18@19c; fair to good, 17@18c; best dairy, 15@16c.

CHEESE—Dull; new cream, 11¼@12c.

EGGS—Steady; 13@13¾c.

LAKE FREIGHTS—Quiet but steady; wheat to Buffalo, 2c; corn to Buffalo, 1¾c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 14,000 brls; wheat, 61,000 bu; barley, 12,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 22,000 brls; wheat, 38,000 bu; barley, 6,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 3.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat opened weak; closed steady; Michigan white, $1.05; No. 1 Pennsylvania red, $1.14; No. 2 red, June, $1.03@1.03¼; July, $1.04@1.04¾; August, $1.05@1.05¾; September, $1.06¾@1.06¾. Corn—Options declined ¾@¾c, but closed steady; car-lots firm; No. 3 mixed, 60c; No. 3 high mixed, 62c; steamer mixed, 62c; sail mixed, 64c; sail mixed, June, 61@61¾c; July, 61¼@61¾; August, 62¼@62¾c; September, 63@64c. Oats lower; No. 2 mixed, 37c; No. 3 white, 39¾@39¾c; No. 2 white, 39¾@40¾c.

PROVISIONS—Lard—Steam, $8.37½; butchers', loose, $7.75.

EGGS—Scarce; extras, 17¼@18¼c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 9,500 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 23,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 54,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 7,500 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., June 3.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Lower; No. 2 red, $1.05¼ bid cash; $1.05¾@1.05¾ June; $1.05¼@1.05¼ July; 95¾c August; No. 3 Red, 97c. Corn lower; 51¾@53c cash; 51¾@53c June; 53¾c July; 55¾c August. Oats lower; 32c bid cash; 31¾c June; 26¼@26¾c year.

LEAD—Lower; $3.40 asked.

HAY—Lower; timothy, $13.00@16.00.

BRAN—Lower at 64@65c.

CORN-MEAL—Lower at $2.95.

WHISKY—Higher at $1.11.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged. Nothing doing in lard or bulk meat. Pork—Jobbing, $18.75. Bacon—Firm; long clear, $8.85@9.00; short ribs, $9.10@9.15; short clear, $9.35@9.37½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 57,000 bu; oats, 18,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, none; rye, none; barley, none.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat firmer; $1.05¾ June; 96c July; 94c August. Corn lower; 53¾c July; 55¾c August. Oats dull; 30¾c July.

Toledo, O., June 3.—GRAIN—Wheat dull but firm; No. 2 red, cash, 95¼@96c; June, 95¾c; July, 96¾c; August, 97¾c; No. 2 soft, $1.01; No. 3 red, 87¾@87¾c. Corn dull and steady; high mixed, 56@56¼c; No. 2 cash, 57@57¼c; June, 57c; July, 55c; August, 56c; rejected, 55¼@55¾c; no grade, 50@55c. Oats nominal; No. 2 white, 36@36¾c; No. 2 cash or June, 35¾c; July, 34¾c.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 white, $1.04; No. 2 red, cash, 94¾@95¼c; June, 94¾c; July, 95¾c; August, 96¾c; September, 97¾c; No. 2 soft, $1.01; No. 3 red, 83@87¾c; No. 4 red, 82c; rejected, 60@63c. Corn fair demand but at lower rates; high-mixed, 55c; new do, 56¾c; No. 2 cash, 57c asked; June, 57c; July, 57¼c asked; August, 56¾c; September, 58¾c; rejected, 55c; no grade, 49@50c. Oats steady, with fair demand; No. 2 white, 35c; No. 2 cash, June, 33c; July, 34c asked.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 48,000 bu; oats, none.

Cincinnati, O., June 3.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull; family, $4.40@4.75; fancy, $5.00@5.25.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand; No. 2 red, $1.00@1.03. Corn heavy and lower; No. 2 mixed, 56c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 mixed, 33@34c. Rye firmer; No. 2, 65¾c. Barley dull; extra No. 2 fall, 75c asked.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $18.00. Lard easier; $7.85. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon steady and unchanged.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

EGGS—Easier, but not quotably lower.

CHEESE—Easier, but not quotably lower.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, June 3.—Dry Goods—Exports of domestic cottons for the week were 3,869 packages, making for the expired portion of the year a total of 74,973 packages, or nearly 5,000 more than for the same time in any previous year.

New York, June 3.—Cotton—Future deliveries very quiet; prices fell .03@.05c; recovered most of the decline, and were sold at the third call 100 bales August at 11.84c; 500 September, 11.64c; 10,000 October, 11.18c; bids of 11.55c for June, 11.70c for July, and 10.98c November and December were refused; futures closed dull at .01@.02c lower than yesterday.

Galveston, Tex., June 3.—Cotton—Quiet; middling, 11¼c; low middling, 11¼@; good ordinary, 10¾c; net receipts, 34 bales; stock, 5,500.

New Orleans, La., June 3.—Cotton—Quiet and unchanged; net receipts, 330 bales; gross, 380; sales, 800; stock, 109,500.

Bradford, Pa., June 3.—Petroleum—Steady; total runs Sunday and Monday, 88,130 brls; total shipments, 85,591; charters, 38,151; clearances, 3,902,000. United Pipe-Line certificates opened at 77¾c, closed at 76¾c; highest price, 79c; lowest, 76¾c.

Wilmington, N. C., June 3.—Turpentine—Quiet at 28c.

Memphis, Tenn., June 3.—Cotton—Quiet; 11¾c; receipts, 560 bales; shipments, 600; stock, 19,775; sales, 1,000.

St. Louis, Mo., June 3.—Cotton—Lower; middling, 11¾c; sales, 20 bales; receipts, 150; shipments, 160; stock, 7,000.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 3.—Petroleum—Irregular; certificates opened at 77¾c, advanced to 78¾c, broke and closed at 76¾c.

Peoria, Ill., June 3.—Whisky—Firm at $1.12.

Cincinnati, O., June 3.—Whisky—Higher at $1.11.

New Orleans, La., June 3.—Whisky—Unchanged.

Physicians' sanction has been accorded to that standard disinfectant, Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

"Hill's Hair Dye," black or brown, 50 cents.

Suitable adv't's received for these pages every day (except Sunday) for 10 cents a line each insertion.

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—TWO FINE BAY mares; pony built; about 15 hands high; one with white hind legs. Return to 287 West Polk-st., and receive reward.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME GENTLEMAN'S road mare, 15¾ hands high, 7 years of age, color rich bay, with a full mane and tail. She is an elegant road and family mare; her natural road gait is 10 or 12 miles an hour, and I will guarantee her to trot a mile in 2:45; in fact the purchaser can ride behind her and judge for himself before sale. She has no tricks or faults of any kind, and most any one can drive her. She will be sold for $250, one-third of what she cost a year ago. I will allow a trial of her for one week. She is not sold for any fault whatever, only on account of sudden illness of owner. Apply to WILLIAM, the groom, at my private barn in rear of 212 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—AN EXTENSION-TOP CARriage; never used; taken to close an account; will be sold at a large discount from maker's price, as I have no use for it. G. F. WHIDDEN, 1614 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT HORSE; SUITAble for carriage or coupe; owner has no use. Inquire at Bennet's livery, 335 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PHAETON BUGGY OF my own make; also nearly new harness; owner has left them to be sold immediately and at a great sacrifice. E. C. HAYDE, 1456 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A BUGGY OR ROAD-WAGON; cheap. Room 36, 163 State-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE TEAM OF COACH horses, dark bays, fine manes and tails, well matched, 15¾ hands high; weight about 2,400 pounds; 5 and 6 years old, and well broken. H 11, Tribune.

FOR SALE—A1 DRIVING HORSE, TOP buggy, and harness almost new, separately or together. Inquire at barn rear 3555 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF OUR STRICTLY first-class end-spring and side-spring buggies at greatly reduced prices. Also a few second-hand carriages and buggies at your own prices to close them out. HILL & KILLAM, 396 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME, FIRST-CLASS, canopy-top, two-seated surrey, pole, and shafts. Can be seen at Pan-Handle freight-depot, Halsted and Carroll-sts. Inquire of foreman.

FOR SALE—FINE, SIDE-BAR, TOP buggy at warehouse, No. 103 North Clinton-st.

PERRY CARTS—WE ARE GENERAL agents of the United States for the genuine Perry cart, improved. Call and see our improvements before you buy elsewhere. Chicago Carriage & Cart Company, rear of New Panorama, 422 Wabash-av., and 322 Michigan-av. Horses and harness cheap.

PONIES — A FEW AT LOW FIGURES. Call at once at 133 Michigan-av.

SEND YOUR BUGGIES AND DELIVERY-wagons for painting and repairing; first-class job. Buggies and wagons for sale. Goods sold on commission. MARTIN'S, 47 Wells-st.

THE KENTUCKY THOROUGHBRED COLT "Jed Pore," grandson of Leamington; he ran half mile in 54 seconds last Tuesday on the Chicago Driving-Park track; is not trained for speed; never on the track before; is just in from the farm, where he wintered out the last two winters without blanket or shelter; he is finely gaited to the saddle; broken to single and double harness; will leap 6-foot fence; absolutely sound, gentle, and perfection; bids fair to outrun the "Ten-Broeck" record, 1:39¾; he is 6 years old, 15 hands high, chestnut sorrel, hind fetlocks white, heavy mane and tail; owner is a poor man going home to Scotland this week, and must sell him. C. T. CROLIE, 82 West Lake-st., Chicago.

INSTRUCTION.

A CALIGRAPH TYPEWRITER WILL BE given as a prize to that pupil who, entering before June 15, shows the most proficiency in practical shorthand and typewriting on Oct. 1 at the Standard Shorthand School, Japanese Building, 243 State-st.

MR. JOHN KENDALL'S DAY AND FAMILY School to fit boys for College, Cambridge, Mass. Two pupils taken in the summer to Mt. Desert, Me., to prepare for the full examinations. Satisfactory references in Chicago and Cambridge. Circulars. Address 123 Inman-st., Cambridgeport, Mass.

RACINE COLLEGE—UNDER THE AUSpices of the P. E. Church—Classical and scientific courses—Examination for admission will be held at Sherman House assembly rooms, Chicago, June 23, from 2 to 5 p. m., and June 24 from 10:30 to 12:30 a. m. and from 2 to 4 p. m. For information apply to either of the following, the Rev. B. F. Fleetwood, 3726 Langley-av., the Rev. Luther Pardee, 408 Warren-av., Chicago, or Prof. W. J. Gold, Box 877, Racine, Wis.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—$40 or $50 are our charges for thoroughly fitting pupils in shorthand and typewriting for positions. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—ONE WALNUT SET OF BEDroom furniture. 510 Wells-st.

HEADQUARTERS FOR—

FOLDING PARLOR BEDS.

THE EMPIRE. THE ANDREWS.
THE BURR. THE IMPERIAL.
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Sixty styles.

At

$10. $15. $20.
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And up.

You need not spend your time in looking 'round, for you can find all the Patent Folding Parlor Beds here at the manufacturers' cash prices, on easy payments or for cash, to suit.

Do you want a very nice, comfortable folding parlor bed for $20? Then come and see the Imperial Folding Parlor Mantel Bed.

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At short notice, for Cash or on Installments to suit.
TAKE NOTICE.
Great Bargains in
PARLOR SUITS AND CHAMBER SETS
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Parlor Suits....$25 and up
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We Can and Will
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EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO.
381 and 383 West Madison-st.
(Opposite Centre-av.)

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED — WHERE I CAN earn $12 to $15 per week; good at figures; fair penman; no night work. Address E. H. D., 389 Harrison.

SITUATION WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper. Good references. L 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER. GOOD references. Address L 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of several years' experience in the wholesale men's furnishing-goods line, and who has a good handwriting and is quick at figures, in a wholesale clothing-house to learn the business. First-class references given. Address J. A. R., 160 Fifth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of ability, with three years' experience in mercantile business, a position of trust with some first-class house. References. L 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A RETAIL drug store by a young man who desires to attend the School of Pharmacy. Nearly two years' experience. References A1. Address Box C, Lansing, Ia.

SITUATION WANTED—EVENING EMployment—Posting books or other clerical work by a practical bookkeeper. Address K 22, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as a bookkeeper or to do shorthand work. Just from college with best of references. Address K 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SHORTHAND writer and operator on typewriter; experienced in law pleadings, correspondence, etc. K 54, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced German druggist with German and American diplomas, in a drug-store as manager or first clerk; can give $300 or $400 security. K 29, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN druggist in a wholesale drug-house to make preparations. K 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as assistant bookkeeper or city collector. Best of references. L 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRApher by young man 25 years old, with practical business experience; good bookkeeper. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. K 58, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER by an experienced first-class man. Best of references. Address K 59, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PARTY THOroughly acquainted with Texas, to travel for some wholesale house. A1 references. Address K 63, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED — A YOUNG MAN who has been several years at the trade, desires to place himself under instructions in a first-class tool and light machinery shop. L 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL shoemaker either as salesman or on custom work; speaks English and German; honest and capable. Address Shoe Store, 1819 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD RAILroad car builder; a steady job; is a good trimmer and finisher. Please address K 60, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A STEADY, sober man as coachman or groom, who thoroughly understands the care of horses and harness and is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; four months from England. Address K 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COACHMAN by a man that understands the care and driving of horses and carriages and knows how to make himself useful. Good reference. L 2, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MARRIED MAN as coachman and wife as cook, in city or country. K 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman. Good references. K 61, Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN OF large farm or cattle ranche by a man of experience; can keep accounts, etc. Satisfactory references as to capability, integrity, etc. Address for ten days MILES C. WHITE, Room 30 Honore Building, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced book and newspaper writer and proof-reader. Address O. WHITLOCK, Metropolitan Business College, opposite McVicker's.

SITUATION WANTED—TO FARMERS: A young man is desirous of obtaining work during harvest. Address C. GLOVER, Post-Office, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC young man with unexceptionable references; a position of trust and responsibility; speaks German. Address K 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 25 years old, of good address and general experience. Best of recommendation from last employer. Newspaper work preferred. Address K 21, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—MANTEL, GRATE, and tile business, by a first-class man; many years' experience as setter, salesman, and manager. Best references. Address K 53, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND work and sewing. 232 North Wells-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL for general housework in a private family. Best of reference given. Address H G 92, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH girls (together or separate) in small American family. Call Wednesday at No. 107 Diller-st., near Western-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMily as cook and laundress by a competent girl. Call at 638 Carroll-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT second girl in private family. First-class reference. Call at 2349 Prairie-av., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN HONEST, respectable girl to do general housework in a small, plain family. Address 13 McGregor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL housework. Good reference. Call at 3707 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A PRIvate family. Good references. Call at 221 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework or second work. Call at 2207 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A SWEDISH girl to do general housework in an American family. Apply at 3110 Fifth-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS IN a private family, one to cook, wash, and iron, the other waitress or secondwork. Both have first-class references. Call at No. 309 East Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND work in nice private family, by capable, trusty, pleasant girl. Good reference. 2339 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL to do general housework or second work. Call at 131 Twenty-fifth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT girl as cook in a private family. Good reference given. 566 Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL AS cook and laundress, where second girl is kept; private family. Call at 9 a. m. 2518 South Park-av.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT nurse; can take full charge of baby night and day. References. 2584 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced lady's nurse. Best reference. MRS. WALLEN, 3946 Drexel-boulevard.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE GIRL for one child; to travel for the summer or to remain in city. Best of reference if required. Call for two days at 756 West Monroe-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REFINED, INtelligent widow as housekeeper, cashier, or traveling companion, capable of taking entire charge of any business; no objection to going West or to California. Highest of references given and required. Address K 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED Canadian widow lady, without incumbrance, as housekeeper in Protestant widower's small family or second work in city. Call at Room 78, 511 W. Madison.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-aged woman; care of house for summer or work in a family. Address K 49, Tribune office.

LAUNDRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE HOME laundry work from private families. Address 1219 Wolfram-st., Lake View.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 156 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW OF 34, refined and in every way a lady, as traveling companion to lady or housekeeper in nice family; would not object to one or two children. K 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER IN WHOLESALE and retail coal office. Give age, experience, references, and salary desired. Address K 45, Tribune.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY SKILLED stenographer (Munson preferred) who is a practiced dictator to typewriter operators. K 43, Tribune.

WANTED—SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITer, with prominent corporation; must be a man of experience; permanent situation for right party. State age, experience, and salary expected. Address K 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—A DRUG-CLERK OF 3 OR 4 years' experience; junior in pharmacy preferred. Address G 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN (GOOD PENMAN and bookkeeper) in the Open Board commission business. Address with reference H H 63, Tribune.

WANTED — ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, office manager, or cashier, also traveling salesman. Call at 182 East Washington-st., Office 4.

WANTED—SHORTHAND WRITER AND operator on typewriter for correspondence and general work in law office. State age, experience and references. Address K 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the grocery trade. Address L 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—DRY-GOODS CLERK; SWEDE or Pole. 2892 Archer-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERT ACCOUNTANT TO straighten up and balance a set of books. References required. Address K 51, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND RELIABLE salesman (German) with best references by a wholesale liquor house. Address K 20, Tribune.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN for the State of Wisconsin. None other need apply. WISCONSIN SHOE CO., Janesville, Wis.

WANTED—TRAVELING SHIRT SALESmen for Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Only those who thoroughly understand the business and have an established trade need answer. Address HURSSELL & WHITNEY, 233 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CANDY SALESMAN at GUNTHER'S, 78 Madison-st.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN FOR importing house; German preferred; state salary expected. K 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR TEAS AND coffees to hotels, restaurants, and families; a liberal commission paid. 36 La Salle-st., office No. 1.

Boys.

WANTED—A SMART, INTELLIGENT OFfice-boy. Apply at once. 51 Metropolitan Block.

Trades.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY AT BLACKbury Station, on N. W. R. R., a horseshoer helper; one who can set shoes. JOHN TEAR.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS HORSE-SHOER and jobber; one used to work in this section preferred. S. ED SNOW, Earlville, La Salle County, Illinois.

WANTED—A JOB PRINTER TO TAKE charge of country job office. First-class man, with references. Address X., American Miller, 184 Dearborn-st., for one week.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR FOR cutting-machine in a wholesale clothing house. Apply to CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO., corner Franklin and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE men at once. Apply at HIBBARD, SPENCER, BARTLETT & CO.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN. Best references. Address H L 1, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—CANVASSERS OF EITHER sex to sell my improved needle package; just out. LININGTON, 145 Wabash-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-class man to carve and take charge of kitchen in one of the finest restaurants in the city. Must be experienced and reliable. Good wages and permanent situation. Address K 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MEN FOR meat market; building and fixtures complete; also banker, tailor, shoemaker, jeweler, milliner, and dressmaker. Best opening in Dakota. Write or apply at once to S. W. Sea, Hope, Steele Company, Dakota.

WANTED—TRAVELING MEN AND LOCAL agents to sell the entire wheat flour on commission; a monopoly; easily sold in every State; 10,000 people in Chicago using it constantly. Franklin Mills Co., 38 Clark-st.

WANTED—COLORED MAN FOR STREET advertising; only one who can deposit $10 for security need apply; from 9 to 10 Wednesday, at 101 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A SMART, INDUSTRIOUS young man to deliver books and collect. M. J. DOWNING & CO., 62 North Clark-st.

WANTED—MEN—ANY MAN MAKING less than $40 per week should investigate our easy money-making business. Inexperienced persons guaranteed 200 per cent profit; $50 a week easily made on $10 to $50. Men with more money offered a better chance. Write from any State for papers. Address MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL for general housework in small private family. References required. Call for two days at 2433 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WAITRESS. Must come well recommended. Call at 370 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—HONEST, MIDDLE-AGED COLored woman, good washer and ironer, for general housework in family of two. Apply to MRS. AUGUSTUS, 223 Third-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD GIRL for general housework. 153 South Robey-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COLORED, GERman or Swede girl for general housework. Come prepared to work. 3751 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL AT 616 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR general housework, cooking, washing, and ironing. Good references required. Apply at 1335 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a private family. Inquire at 302 East Indiana-st.

WANTED—IN FAMILY OF TWO, A KIND, capable girl to do general housework and assist in care of a child of 2 years. Call after Friday at 2440 Wabash-av., middle flat.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in family of six; German or Swedish preferred; at 3063 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO CAN COOK, wash, and iron well; private family. 389 Warren-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN OR Scandinavian girl for general housework; no laundrywork. Call at 2246 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND LAUNdress in private family where two other girls are kept; Scandinavian preferred. Apply at 2949 Vernon-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GERMAN GIRLS; one for cook and one for second work and to take care of children. Call today before 10 o'clock, or after 6 this evening at 3005 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK AT 3211 Indiana-av., corner Twentieth-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID for boarding-house; must be perfectly competent. 2256 Wabash-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL BY THE DAY. Must be competent. 374 Chicago-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—WE FURNISH PLEASANT AND permanent employment to ladies and gentlemen at their own homes which easily pay $3 to $5 per day; no canvassing work; sent by mail any distance. For particulars address with stamp Crystallized Photo Co., 294 Vine-st., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY 18 OR 20 AS model for artist. Good figure essential. Address K 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—25 LADIES IMMEDIATELY; light home work; $1 to $2 daily; city or country. Home Fancy Work, 243 and 245 Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PIANOS AND furniture without removal. 133 South Clark-st. and 118 East Madison-st. Room 19.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN AT LOW rate, without commission or delay, on approved collaterals, chattels, warehouse receipts, or any good security. Room 73 Calumet Building, 189 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNTS—$100 TO $2,000—LOANED on furniture, pianos, machinery, and other chattels, borrowers retaining property; rates reasonable; dealings strictly honorable. Borrowers can have full information by calling on WALKER, 102 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 124 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1873.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good securities. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 23.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, Watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

FOR SALE—$1,100 FIRST-MORTGAGE notes drawing 7 per cent per annum; will give a fair shave. Address K 34, Tribune office.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES—SAME BOUGHT. Send stamp. Loans on real estate or any good collateral. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 16, 108 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates. E. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st., corner La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISsions at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward. R. FRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIanos without removal; all good collaterals; low rates. Room 12 Andrews Building, 155 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 8 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDians, trustees, notice. $10,000 wanted on productive Iowa farm at 8 per cent. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—$5,000 TO $10,000 CHICAGO IMproved or vacant property for improved business and residence, clear and rented, in New York State. Will assume incumbrance. H 96, Tribune.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL ESstate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN OR INVEST IN Chicago. CHAS. GARDNER, No. 77 Clark-st., Room 2.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH PAID FOR ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing, carpets, etc. Call or address J. COHEN, 89 West Randolph-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—V. C. B.: 12 O'CLOCK WEDNESday. JANE.

PERSONAL—D. G.: YOU CANNOT REALize what a "favor" you have asked, nor how much pleasure you have deprived me of. Life is short, and there is too little happiness at best.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF good character, 32 years old, wishes to correspond with a young lady or widow of means. Best of references given and required. Object: matrimony. No triflers need apply. Address K 62, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—NOTHING SINCE MAY 4; AM anxious about your health. No. 10 attending convention at C—; be absent two weeks. We think the way your first communication came by S— a good and safe way. All well.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS. Our agents throughout the country are constantly sending new styles in black coats and suitings from all the leading tailors. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A DOUBLE-BREASTed Prince Albert coat and vest, silk-lined, satin sleeve-lining (imported goods); custom-made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR FINE BLACK CLOTH in double-breasted frock, sack, or Chesterfield suits, custom made; these suits are fully worth $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—A $35 SILK-LINED 1 OR 4 button cutaway coat and vest, imported goods, $15. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$14 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS, hair-line worsted, for $6. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$12 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE cassimere suit (five styles), light and dark in colors, worth $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7.50 BUYS A FINE ALL-wool spring overcoat, silk serge roll (custom made), worth $22.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st. First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$18 WILL BUY AN EXTRA-size custom-made suit; we have as large as 50 inches and were made for double the money. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$9.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE all-wool suit, single or double breasted, worth $22 to $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$9 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS FOR $4. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$17.50—YOU CAN BUY A CUStom-made spring overcoat, imported, worsted or cassimere, full silk roll, made for $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A FINE SILK-MIXED cassimere spring suit (long roll), custom-made for $35, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$25 FOR A SATIN-LINED Prince Albert suit, custom made, in all the latest colors, imported goods; must be seen to be appreciated; ordered for $60. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$6.75 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE pant, worth $16 (imported goods), at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$3 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM-made pants, ordered for $8. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—SATIN-LINED CASSIMERE and worsted suits, custom-made, at $55; will sell, if can fit you, for $25, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$16.50 FOR FINE DIAGONAL worsted suits, custom-made, in dark brown, black, or wine-color, ordered for $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM made pants, worth $5. Misfit Clothing Parlors 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat, in all shades, corkscrew worsted, silk roll, worth $35, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR AN ELEGANT COAT and vest (custom-made) in ten different styles, worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A SILK-LINED, CUStom-made suit—sack or cutaway (imported worsted), worth $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR A SPRING OVERcoat in dark brown (all wool), custom made, and ordered for $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $3 at the Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$7.50 FOR AN ALL-WOOL MELton spring overcoat, custom made, ordered for $22.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$16.25 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE blue or black imported serge suit, silk-lined throughout, worth $38, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st. First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12.50 BUYS A SPRING OVERcoat (full silk roll) in four different shades, custom made, worth $28. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE pant, worth $6, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR AN ELEGANT ALL wool cassimere suit, custom made, in three different styles; worth $22. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat, satin lined, French diagonal, imported, and certainly would be cheap at $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—LARGE AND SMALL rooms, with board, near Exposition Building; transients taken.

210 SOUTH STATE-ST.—1,000 TABLE-boarders wanted.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS AND BOARD, three blocks from Exposition Building.

310 MICHIGAN-AV.—30 NEWLY AND elegantly furnished rooms with board; also table-board. Terms reasonable to transients.

330 MICHIGAN-AV., LAKE FRONT—Handsome rooms on parlor floor; with or without board.

1303 MICHIGAN-AV.—STRANGERS ACcommodated; only 15 minutes' walk from convention.

1330 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHed rooms to rent, with or without board.

1428 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board for transient and permanent people.

1700 WABASH-AV.—PARTIES COMING to the city during the convention can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board if desired.

1927 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT room, with board.

2222 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with good board; a few strangers can be accommodated; house modern.

2246 WABASH-AV.—NEWLY FURNISHed front alcove with choice board. Single rooms for gentlemen. Terms reasonable. References.

WANTED—A GENTEEL COUPLE TO OCcupy pleasant room, with board, in a private family on Vincennes-av., fronting Aldine-square. A 68, Tribune office.

North Side.

31 PINE-ST.—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS with board; use of bath, gas, parlor, piano. Day-board $4.

65 RUSH-ST.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms with or without board; private family.

71 RUSH-ST.—TO RENT WITH BOARD—Parlor floor, elegantly furnished; hot and cold water; very well arranged for four gentlemen; also several rooms on third-floor.

92 DEARBORN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, newly furnished, with first-class board; also day boarders.

254 EAST INDIANA-ST.—A LARGE ROOM with board, suitable for two or three gentlemen during the convention; 10 minutes' walk from State and Madison-sts.

341 EAST INDIANA-ST.—TO RENT—Large elegant furnished rooms for gentleman with board.

505 LARRABEE-ST.—RESPECTABLE boarder wanted in a private family.

722 WELLS-ST.—BOARD AND ROOMS for two; bath and gas. References.

West Side.

190 WARREN-AV.—ROOMS AND BOARD; everything first-class and reasonable; convenient to Madison or Randolph-st. cars. Corner of Lincoln-st.

328 WASHINGTON BOULEVARD—FURnished or unfurnished rooms, with or without board. Fine table board.

Hotels.

ANNA HOUSE, 102 NORTH CLARK-ST. Pleasant rooms for families and single gentlemen; special accommodations for delegates and visitors attending the conventions.

BENTON HOUSE—SINGLE ROOMS, 50 CTS., 75 cts.; double rooms, $1 and $1.50 per day. Clark st., near Madison. BENTON MAUZY, Proprietor.

BARNES HOUSE, RANDOLPH AND CAnal-sts., four blocks west of Court-House—Elegant newly furnished rooms, 50 cents, 75 cents, and $1 per day. Fine restaurant connected. Street-cars to convention.

GARFIELD HOUSE, 81 AND 83 NORTH Wells-st.—$1.50 per day. New house, newly furnished, and first-class in every respect.

HARRISON-COURT HOTEL—CORNER HARrison and Halsted-sts—Good rooms and board, $1.25 per day, $5, $6, and $7 per week; two lines street-cars going by doors.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

Hotels.

MARION EUROPEAN HOTEL—286 WAbash-av.—Nicely furnished rooms by the day during the convention; terms reasonable; hotel only two blocks from convention building.

NOAKE'S EUROPEAN HOTEL—LIGHT, pleasant, well ventilated rooms for 150 guests; moderate charges. Corner Fifth-av. and Adams-st.

PARISIAN HOUSE—FURNISHED ROOMS from 75 cents to $1.50 per day. Restaurant Francais, 44 and 46 Fifth-av. ERNEST GOUBSLAIN.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 and 76 East Adams-st.; elegant rooms can be had during convention at moderate prices; apply immediately.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

Miscellaneous.

ROOMS FOR EVERYBODY—BOARDING DIrectory, Room 3 Tribune Building. Best in Chicago.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR SELF AND WIFE ON INDIana, Michigan, or Wabash-avs., south of Thirtieth-st., in private family; state all particulars. Address F D, 85 Exchange Building, Union Stock-Yards.

BOARD—AND COMFORTABLE ROOM—6:30 breakfast and dinner in private family on North Side by single gentleman. Address with particulars K 57, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A MAN AND WIFE ON THE North Side, south of Division-st., and east of La Salle-av.; private family preferred. H 70, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE.
3651 Vincennes-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st., elegant marble-fronts, cheap.
2456 Dearborn-st., 2-story and basement brick, suitable for two or three families.
3711 Dearborn-st., fine flat, 6 rooms.
F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3148 PRAIRIE-AV., TWO-STORY and basement, from May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$55—ELEGANT NEW BRICK; furnace, gas, water, etc.; near cars; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; 759 Oakwood-boulevard. OWNER, 3920 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—TWO FINE AND VERY DESIRable residences on South Side, with all modern conveniences in every respect; fine location and reasonable rent. Apply to FRANK KNAPP, Room 66 Commercial National Bank Building, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—DWELLING, NO. 2838 CALUmet-av. Inquire of JAS. T. HOYNE, Room 19, 88 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE, COZY, furnished house, until Sept. 1; on the South Side, near the university. Best of references required. F. T. GUERNSEY, Room 43, 69 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS—27-room dwelling, with bath, etc., on each floor, suitable for a hotel. Apply to THOMAS, on the premises, 1919 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 2400 South Park-av.; in excellent repair; large yard, good barn. Will sell horses and carriage. Apply at 126 Washington-st., Room 17.

West Side.

TO RENT—
727 North Wells-st., 2-story brick, $45.
257 Hermitage-av., 2-story brick, $40.
642 West Van Buren-st., second floor, $18.
Store, 640 West Van Buren-st., 25x60, $25.
THOS. E. PATTERSON, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—90 LOOMIS-ST., 11 ROOMS; ceilings hand painted and walls papered; parlor and dining-room grained in cherry, and kitchen finished in maple, beach, walnut, and oak. Will give two or three years' lease to a responsible party. CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT CELlar stone-front, with barn, 101 Ashland-av., from May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—388 SOUTH OAKLEY-av., fine 10-room brick, prime order; or will sell, $500 down and $40 per month; rare chance. D. W. STORRS, 180 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room. 676½ West Madison-st. Inquire second flat.

TO RENT—BY CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.:
95 De Kalb-st., stone-front, 8 rooms, all modern improvements, nice location, first-class repair; only $35. Go and see it.
372 Campbell-av., new two-story pressed-brick, six rooms, modern improvements; only $25.
66 De Kalb-st., stone front, 9 rooms; a very desirable rent and only $30.

TO RENT—17 LAFLIN-ST., 2-STORY AND English basement brick house, 8 rooms, in first-class order. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THAT ELEGANT 2-STORY AND basement house, 486 Taylor-st.; 12 rooms. C. F. BULKELEY, 882 Washington-boulevard.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS, 912 HARrison-st., $20; flat of 6 rooms, 77 Artesian-av., $18; in fine order. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner of Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—863 MADISON-ST., NEAR LEAVitt, second and third floors, 12 rooms. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—$45—HANDSOME TEN-ROOM brick house, desirable locality, near Lincoln Park; brick barn. W. L. DAVIS, 153 Randolph-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—3-STORY STONE-FRONT HOUSE, 469 La Salle-av., near Goethe-st.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; possession at once. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—467 AND 543 LA SALLE-AV., two first-class three-story houses in perfect order. Inquire of WM. DICKINSON, Room 13, 122 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY AND CELLAR brick house, furnished; nice lot, barn; good neighborhood west of Lincoln Park; $60. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front dwelling, Centre-st., two blocks from Lincoln Park, $45. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED ROOM SUITable for single gentleman near Lincoln Park; terms moderate. D 34, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—IN LYNN, FOR THE SUMMER or a longer term, the large completely furnished house on the corner of Ocean and Nahant-sts., with stable, grapery, and fruit-trees; also the summer residence of the late B. T. Reed, containing seventeen large furnished rooms, with stable and about three acres of land fronting on the sea, with Nahant Beach on one side and Swampscott on the other. There is no finer place on the North Shore. Also a new cottage with ten furnished rooms on the same premises. Apply to LUCIAN NEWHALL, Prescott-place, Lynn, Mass.

Suburban.

TO RENT—$25—HANDSOME PLACE AT Hinsdale; large grounds. W. L. DAVIS, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A STONE-FRONT HOUSE AND one cottage, corner Fifty-first-st. and Madison-av. Inquire of J. H. DUNHAM, 10 State-st., Room 6, or Judge Hawes, Court-House.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS, ALL MODern improvements, 3440 South Park, and 3551 Ellis-av. Apply to CHAS. E. MORRISON, Room 54, 125 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A FLAT IN DWELLING ON ALley in rear of 1919 Wabash-av.; low rent. Apply to THOMAS, on premises.

West Side.

TO RENT—
DESIRABLE FLATS—WEST SIDE.
77 Artesian-av., near Fulton-st., 6 rooms, $18.
168 West Washington-st., 7-room flat, near Halsted-st., $40.
35 South Halsted-st., near Washington, 6 rooms, $40.
307 West Congress-st., 2 new flats now being finished.
865 West Madison-st., a fine suite of 6 rooms, with bath, only $25.
350, 530, 536, and 896 West Madison-st., fine suites of 4 rooms each, $16 to $25; and a fine list of others, by
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT IN PERFECT order, one-half block from cars. Inquire of OWNER, 279 South Western-av.

TO RENT—A NUMBER OF GOOD, COMMODIous flats; rates reasonable. Inquire on the premises, corner Western and Park-avs., or of Room 5, 77 South Clark-st. WM. K. LOWREY.

TO RENT—FLAT PARTLY FURNISHED ON Halsted-st., near Madison, opposite Academy of Music; best place for renting rooms in city. Inquire at store No. 30 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—3 COZY SOUTH-FRONT ROOMS, 538 West Madison-st.; porches, shady yard, carpeted stairs; only $12. Also front flat $18. D. W. STORRS, 180 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—101 HONORE-ST., FLAT OF 7 rooms; rent $30. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

North Side.

TO RENT—ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT flats in the Hotel Albany Apartment Building, southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts. These flats are supplied with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, freight and passenger elevators, steam laundry, gas fixtures, hardwood mantels, and sideboards, double deafened floors, and elegantly decorated throughout. To private family only. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, No. 49 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FIVE-ROOM FLAT, IN GOOD order, on Rush-st., $30. Inquire of C. NEARN & CO., 254 South Water-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 7-ROOM FLAT, second floor, 238 Illinois-st.; bath-room and all conveniences; low rent. Apply to H. J. WALLINGFORD, Room 20, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FLAT SOUTH OF Lincoln Park, 7 rooms and bath, one flight; low rent. W. L. DAVIS, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—$16—FLAT 503 BELDEN-AV.; brick; 4 rooms; second floor; near Lincoln Park; large yard. M. PORTER, 14 Grant-place.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SEVEN-ROOM APARTments in Hotel St. Benedict, corner Chicago-av. and Cass; elegantly fitted up, and for comfort unsurpassed; steam heat, janitor, etc. KINSELLA, 154 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—HANDSOME FURNISHED PARlor. 1709 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT room. 3842 Langley-av.

TO RENT—DURING THE CONVENTION A strictly first-class party of 6 or 8 gentlemen can have lodging with a private family; all modern conveniences; one minute's walk to street cars. 3404 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—AT 2252 WABASH-AV., ELEgantly furnished rooms, single or en suite, from $10 to $35 a month; all modern improvements.

TO RENT—278 MICHIGAN-AV., FURNISHed large and small rooms, single or en suite; water and gas.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, in a private family of three, a handsome furnished room or a hall room. 3757 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE UNFURNISHED rooms for housekeeping on parlor floor. 128 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS, NICELY furnished, on Wabash-av.; during convention or longer. COLLINS, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, single or large, by day or week, cheap. 1529 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—5 EAST CONGRESS-ST.—LARGE front room, nicely furnished; good view of Lake Park; all modern improvements; location first-class.

TO RENT—380 WABASH-AV.—DESIRABLE furnished rooms, permanent or transient.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR FOURteenth-st., three finely-furnished, with or without breakfast. Inquire of T. HUGHES FISHER, 100 and 102 State-st., in store.

TO RENT—3819 LANGLEY-AV.—TWO UNfurnished bedrooms; cheap; gas and water.

TO RENT—2353 WABASH-AV., NEWLY-furnished rooms, single or en suite.

TO RENT—DURING CONVENTION, ELEgant newly furnished rooms, with all modern conveniences, to first-class parties only. 15 Eldridge-ct.

TO RENT—PARLOR, ALCOVE, AND BACK parlor, elegantly furnished, at 377 Wabash-av., second flat and second house north of the panorama; by the day, week, or month.

TO RENT—FINELY-FURNISHED EAST-front rooms, single or en suite, with bath-room, hot and cold water; all modern improvements. 2126 Wabash-av., first flat.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms in private family; bath and all improvements. Call at 1912 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS DURING CONVENTION season in Lombard Building; will be furnished to suit the applicant. CUSHING, THOMAS & CO., 269 Dearborn-st., near Jackson.

TO RENT—1621 WABASH-AV.—NICELY-FURnished rooms, with or without board.

TO RENT—2015 WABASH-AV., PARTIES wanting elegant, newly-furnished rooms front, alcoves, and other light, airy rooms with all the comforts of home, please call. Transients accommodated

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR, SUITABLE for four gentlemen during convention, or will rent permanently. 1338 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for two gentlemen; also single rooms, with use of gas and bath. 2321 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, 110 Eighteenth-st., corner Wabash-av., Flat 1.

West Side.

TO RENT—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN FIND pleasant furnished room during the convention at 624 West Congress-st.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, WITH BATH. 429 Ogden-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIVATE house by the day or week. 82 South Morgan-st., one-half block south of Madison.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, furnished, to man and wife; rent $14 per month. 200 South Peoria-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—FINELY FURNISHED SUITE of front rooms, suitable for two or four. 201 Cass-st. Ring upper bell.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room in private family. All modern conveniences. 57 Cass-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, PARLOR SUITE of rooms to first-class permanent parties; gas, bath, hot and cold water. 14 Lincoln-av., first floor.

TO RENT—NEAR BUSINESS CENTRE—Two furnished parlors to four gentlemen during convention. 305 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—IN "THE ALBANY," FIRST-class rooms to permanent parties or visitors during convention; bath, elevator, etc.; near business centre. S. W. corner Indiana and Clark-sts. Flat O.

TO RENT—314 EAST INDIANA-ST., NEAR Rush—Large front room; also single room.

TO RENT—TWO HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, single or en suite; with or without board. 363 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT—NO. 89 DEARBORN-AV.—TWO rooms, single or en suite.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN, ELEGANT front room; permanent basin, hot water, gas, bath; also single room. Reference. 40 Pine-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, hot and cold water, and bath; private family. References exchanged. 318 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—3 LARGE CORNER FRONT rooms, finely furnished. References. 288½ Huron-st.

TO RENT—296 OHIO-ST., CORNER CASS—Nicely-furnished front room, with all modern improvements.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—DOUBLE STORE, 478 AND 480 West Madison-st.; also single stores in same block; no saloons or restaurants need apply. H. B. FOSS, 166 Washington-st., Room 25.

TO RENT—NO. 236 EAST RANDOLPH-ST., 4-story stone-front building, 30x180; fine basement and water elevator; rent low; immediate possession. Inquire at 232 and 234 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—AS WE ARE CLOSING OUT OUR upholstery department, will rent that part of our store, with one window, to any one wishing to carry on the upholstery business or artists' materials. HILGER & CO., 207 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 32 ADAMS-ST., under the Crawford House; size, 31x40 feet. GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT building 40x162 Nos. 15 and 17 Randolph-st. BRADSHAW & WAIT, 188 and 192 Fourth-av.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT STORE, 77 AND 79 Madison-st., second floor, opposite McVicker's Theatre; 50x200; good location for wholesale or retail, billiard hall, restaurant, or museum. Apply to L. B. MANTONYA & CO., 241 Monroe-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES, NEWLY AND HANDsomely finished, in the Mentor Building, opposite Palmer House, on State-st. All front offices, especially fitted up for professional and commercial purposes, with water, steam heat, gas, and rapid moving elevator. Call and see them. Apply at Room 41.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM, WITH EVERY ACcommodation, in lawyer's office, First National Bank Building. Address L 7, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LARGE, LIGHT DOUBLE-FRONT office on second floor of 127 La Salle-st. DAVID WILLIAMS, Room 9, same building.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS OFFICES, 78 LA Salle-st., opposite Court-House. Apply to CARNE & DEWEY, Room G, office of the building.

TO RENT—PART OF OFFICE AT 56 DEARborn-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES, SINGLE or en suite, at low rates to good tenants, in Lombard Building. CUSHING, THOMAS & CO., 269 Dearborn-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—20X165—DESIRABLE LOFTS. SEAVEY, BROS., 177 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE ROOM, nicely furnished, for lady or lady and gent or gent alone; no other roomers. Room 3 Tribune Building.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION—CONSULTATIONS ON BUSIness, lawsuits, enemies, absent friends, love, marriage, and death. Ladies special attention. Mrs. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st., a few doors south of Madison.

ELECTRIC AND MEDICATED VAPOR baths. Massage treatment. MRS. SANDS, 721 West Lake-st.

LULU ST. JOHNS, RELIABLE CLAIRvoyant and magnetic healer. 157 West Madison-st., Room 4. Go and consult her.

LUCIE LA ROB—MAGNETIC TREATMENT; Spanish baths. 218 State-st., two stairs, Room 9.

MADAME LORANE AND ASSISTANT clairvoyants and magnetic healers can be consulted at 190 West Madison-st., Parlors 2 and 3.

MRS. DELACY—SITTINGS DAILY, AND magnetic treatment. 1913 Wabash-av.

MISS L. M. HENDER, MAGNETIC PHYsician, 255 West Madison-st.

MADAM LEE AND FRENCH ASSISTANT—Magnetic healer, treats by the French system. 176 West Washington-st.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1873; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

THE CHICAGO FURNITURE STORAGE COMpany, 99 Van Buren-st., have the best and most extensive accommodations for storing all kinds of goods in the West; lowest rates; advances made when desired.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.
CHOICE INVESTMENTS
in
RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS PROPERTY
at office of
CLARKE, ERSKINE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND LOANS,
165 La Salle-st.,
MEMBERS CHICAGO REAL ESTATE BOARD.

FOR SALE—I HAVE SOME GOOD-PAYING business property in central part of Chicago from $20,000 to $100,000, paying 6 to 8 per cent net; also Drexel and Oakwood-boulevard property. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

South Side.

FOR SALE—LOTS, LOTS, LOTS
IN
MYRICK'S SECOND ADDITION
TO
CHICAGO,
Between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.,
On LAKE PARK-AV., $90 per foot.
On GROVELAND PARK-AV., $85 per foot.
On COTTAGE GROVE-AV., $90 per foot.
It is first-class residence property in every respect and in a rapidly growing part of the city, near the lake, railroad station, and cable lines.
Title perfect. Abstract with each lot. Terms of sale, one-third cash, balance in three years at 7 per cent interest.
CLARKE, ERSKINE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND LOANS,
165 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY JAS. B. GALLOWAY, 95 Clark-st., Room 25:
HOUSES.
Twenty-fifth-st., southeast corner South Park-av., brick, 16 rooms, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor, $15,000.
Thirty-seventh-st., northwest corner Lake-av., 50x100 feet, frame house and barn, $10,000.

FOR SALE—PREMISES 566 STATE-ST.—Frame store building and 25 feet of ground. CHAS. W. NICHOLES, 206 La Salle-st.

West Side.

FOR SALE—NOTICE PARTICULARLY—CHOICE INVESTMENTS.
West Madison-st., A1 corner, 50x125, stone-fronts, one of the choicest pieces on the street; $31,000.
West Madison-st., 50 feet, corner stone-fronts; rents $5,200; price $50,000.
West Madison-st., trade centre, 30x125; only $8,000.
West Madison-st., 24x120; well located; $12,500.
West Madison-st., 20x125, 3-story stone-front; rents $1000; $11,500.
West Madison-st., 22x125, vacant, A1 location; $5,000.
West Lake-st., northwest corner Lincoln, 5/x137, with 4 buildings; rents $2,700; price $25,000; see this; it is one of the best corners on the street.
West Van Buren-st., fine block brick stores; rents $4,800; bargain.
Fifth-av., north of Harrison-st., 25 or 40 feet; this property has an elegant future.
H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY AND CELLAR brick houses, P. D. and K. on first floor, 3 large chambers and bath-room on second floor, all modern improvements, situated on Campbell-av. and Lexington-st., only $2,800. Terms to suit. Open to-day. Don't fail to go and see them. CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—AN ELEgant, new pressed-brick and stone cottage, 6 rooms, splendid neighborhood, half block from Ogden-av. cars; gas, water, and sewerage; want an offer. ANDREW PEARSON, 110 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 LA Salle-st., basement:
Cheapest lot on West Side, Monroe-st., south front, in fine location, $2,500; 50x150, $136.
Washington-st., near Albany-av., 250x50 feet, $85; cheapest on the street.
Fine corner on Madison-st.
Lot on Madison-st., near Albany, 25x191, $1,400.

FOR SALE—
BUSINESS PROPERTY ON WEST MADISON.
Several fine pieces of improved and unimproved that will prove good investments. Call on us for particulars. We make a specialty of West Side property.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—90 LOOMIS-ST.—TWO-STORY mansard roof and cellar, Trenton, N. J., pressed brick and brown stone front; French plate and cathedral glass windows. The prettiest front on the West Side; 11 elegant finished rooms, hand-painted ceilings, handsome papered walls; just completed, and will be open for inspection today. CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—
WEST SIDE.
A fine list of residence property; several desirable corners; call and get a list; we make West Side property a specialty. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY STONE FRONT on Leavitt-st., arranged in two flats of 6 and 7 rooms; south and west exposure; corner lot, with outside light to every room; street now being paved and assessment paid. This will be sold at a bargain. CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.

TO RENT—
GOOD HOUSES ON WEST SIDE.
725 West Washington-st., 10 rooms, stone-front; only $50.
219 South Paulina-st., 12-room house, near Congress; only $35.
912 West Harrison-st., 5-room cottage only $20, and a fine list of others by GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—231 CAMPBELL-AV.—10-ROOM brick house built by owner for a home; large lot and desirable location. We will sell this property for less than it cost to build the house. Can rent it for three years or give possession at once. CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.

North Side.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE LIST OF MANufacturing sites on the North Side and in all parts of the city. Also desirable residence and business property. Some bargains. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 94 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN GLENCOE, NEAR THE depot and the public school, 150 lots, 200 feet deep, at from $150 to $300; $15 to $25 cash down, balance in $5 and $10 monthly payments. Liberal discount for all cash. This is beautiful property and the cheapest of anything in the market. Remember my property is near the depot, and nothing better in Glencoe. There is no handsomer town on the lake than Glencoe; good society, school, and church; free ride any day to see the property. Be at the office at 10 o'clock a. m. and 3:30 p. m. CHARLES E. BROWNE, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 25. Residence, Glencoe.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL lot, 172 feet deep, at Glencoe, where the bank of the lake is 80 feet high; $15 down, $5 monthly; these are the cheapest lots in market; cheap railroad fare and trains almost every hour. I will furnish you lumber to build without money down, or build houses to suit you; abstract free; cottages, 22x40, with 7 rooms and lot, $1,000; only $200 down, and $15 monthly for balance. Come any day at 10:30 or 3:30 and go and see the lots free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—22 MILES FROM CITY, NEAR Gibson, with frontage on Michigan Central R. R., and near the Calumet River, 40 acres; price $5,000; will exchange for Iowa or Nebraska land. Address E 54, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$250. $250. $250. $250. $250.

LOTS IN AUSTIN—3¼ miles west of city limits, near Chicago & Northwestern Car-Shops; good schools and churches convenient; price, $250; terms easy.
These lots are 25x150 feet each, and are the cheapest and best in the market, location and price considered; complete abstract of title furnished purchasers free. JOHN N. YOUNG, owner, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100 TO 600 FEET MICHIGAN-av., $7 a foot, part cash, balance 2 per cent interest: 50 acres 3¼ miles from Chicago, only $150 an acre; a little fortune. N. THOMASSON, 85 Washington-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—$2,800—AT ROGERS PARK, A handsome 8-room house, with cellar 22x46 feet, suitable for one large or two small families; nice 2-story barn 16x20 feet; sidewalks, picket-fence, fruit, shade, and ornamental trees; lot 50x170 feet. Title perfect; terms easy. Best home in Cook County for the price. Apply to N. E. ELLITHORPE (owner), 127 East Kinzie-st., at 9 a. m. or 5 p. m., or on premises at Rogers Park.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH TO CLOSE an estate—A fine two-story brick residence, 15 rooms, and detached summer kitchen, barn, etc., all in good repair; with two acres of ground nicely fenced and stocked with fruit, shade, and ornamental trees; situated at Union Grove, five miles west of Union Junction, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road. Train leaves Chicago in morning, arriving at 10:30 a. m. Returning leave 4 p. m. Call on or address MRS. JOHN PRICE, Union Grove, Wis.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOMES at Englewood on the easiest of payments; call and see photographs. D. W. STORRS, 180 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—FERNWOOD LOTS TWO BLOCKS from depot only $70 each; can double your money. THOS. A. HILL, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LARGEST AND CHEAPEST farm in Cook County, on best railroad from Chicago, good drive, and only 30 minutes from Chicago; capital can be trebled by subdividing it now; a sure and big fortune. N. THOMASSON, 85 Washington-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY location go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON AND SOUTH Evanston property of all grades a specialty. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH TO SEE AS handsome and cheap property as can be found in Cook County go with me to Glencoe and look at it free of expense. I sell on any terms to suit, and help those wishing to build. C. E. BROWNE, Room 9, 41 South Clark-st. Residence, Glencoe.

FOR SALE—GENEVA LAKE—Fine cottage property; price $2,500. Address C. H. BUNKER, 3160 Indiana-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LARGE BRICK OPERA-HOUSE with four business rooms on ground floor in city of 5,000 population; or will trade for improved Kansas ranch. Address A. B. SCHUYLER, Manager Opera-Hall, Union City, Ind.

FOR SALE—WELL-IMPROVED 2,000 ACRE farm in Nebraska. Address P. E. FREDERICK, Shelbina, Mo.

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COMMERCIAL BOOKS OPENED, CLOSED, and posted by an expert accountant, or would accept a permanent position with a first-class house. Satisfactory references. Address A 65, Tribune.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

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BARGAINS—THREE FINE BILLIARD, FOUR pool, one pigeon-hole, and one parlor billiard table; fine outfits and good balls. 80 and 82 Fifth-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A FEW CHOICE BARGAINS WILL BE OFfered by us this week in second-hand pianos of reliable make, which have been taken in exchange for new CHICKERING and HALLET & DAVIS Uprights. Time payments will be received on any instrument described below:

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
1 New York Piano Co....$130.
1 New York Piano Co.... 135.
1 Hale.................... 190.
1 Kimball................. 155.
1 Hale.................... 165.
1 Emerson................. 200.

SQUARE PIANOS.
1 Great Union Co......$115.
1 Kimball................. 140.
1 Kimball................. 150.
1 Knabe................... 175.
1 Emerson................. 200.
1 Steinway................ 225.
1 Knabe................... 225.
1 Hallet & Davis.......... 225.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

ATTENTION! UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos, $75 to $300 each; good as new; $10 down, $5 monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st.

ENGEL & SCHAFF
PIANOS
Are the nearest approach to perfection in the art of piano making yet attained. Over 5,000 in use. Manufactured in this city for seventeen years, therefore a genuine Chicago piano and a brilliant illustration of Chicago's greatness in all branches of business. Unlimited warranty given. Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. Warerooms 130 State-st.

ESTEY & CAMP. PIANOS
ESTEY & CAMP. AND
ESTEY & CAMP. ORGANS.
ESTEY & CAMP.
188 ESTEY & CAMP.
AND ESTEY & CAMP.
190 ESTEY & CAMP.
STATE-ST. ESTEY & CAMP.

ESTABLISHED 1851—VOSE & SONS NEW improved upright pianos; fully equal to the best made. Prices reasonable; payments easy. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO, CARVED legs, $115; $10 down, $7 monthly. 130 State-st., one flight.

FOR SALE—FINE STANDARD MAKE piano; rosewood case, 7¼ octaves, at a great sacrifice; must be sold. 2335 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A CHICKering piano, full size, little used; also a Steinway. Pianos for rent. WM. R. PROSSER, 178 State-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT STEINWAY concert grand piano, nearly new; price $800. H. DRUMMOND, with Lyon & Healy, Chicago.

GOOD
PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT.
ESTEY & CAMP,
188 and 190 State-st. (entrance 190.)

HAINES'
HAINES'
Upright Pianofortes are pronounced by NILSSON, PATTI, GERSTER, and other leading artists,
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Special bargains in Chickering Pianofortes for the next thirty days to close out stock.
Second-hand Pianos $50 and upward.
HAINES & WHITNEY CO.,
182 and 184 Wabash-av.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-sts. Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best-lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customer

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.
THEODORE THOMAS
says: "They are the best instruments of the class made either in this country or in Europe. Musicians generally regard them as unequaled."
These organs cost but little more than very inferior instruments.
Sold for cash or on easy payments.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN & PIANO CO.,
149 Wabash-av.

MASON & HAMLIN UPRIGHT PIANOS,
With new and important improvements.
Improved method of stringing;
Entire metal frame, etc.;
Securing
Remarkable capacity for standing in tune;
Purest and most musical tone, and
Utmost durability.
Call and see them or send for circulars.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN & PIANO CO.,
149 Wabash-av.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS FOR RENT, cheap; one year's rent allowed if purchased. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., cor. Morgan.

ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO., CHURCH & LEE, managers. Wholesale and retail dealers in pianos and organs. New pianos, $200 and upwards. Cash or easy payments. Root & Sons Music Co., 200 Wabash-av.

$185 BUYS A FINE NEW ROSEWOOD upright piano, fully warranted; $10 cash, $8 monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IMPORTANT TO business men who have $50,000 to invest in a well established packing-house business which is running right along every day. Any good, live man who wishes a legitimate business can find such a chance to make a profitable investment as is seldom found in any city. Best of references for 25 years' standing. Address, with full name and where an interview can be had, B, 252 Washington-boulevard.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LIGHT MANUfacturing business to take charge of office, handle all the money; must be a fair penman and furnish good reference. Capital from $3,000 to $3,500. Address H 62, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300, IN THE most complete manufacturing business in Chicago; chance to make a fortune. T. J. DOLAN, 130 Dearborn-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500 TO join me in purchasing staple manufacturing business that will pay at least $5,000 first year and can be immensely increased; to be carried on in New York. Appoint interview. K 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNERS—WE HAVE SOME of the best partnership interests in this city in manufacturing businesses that will bear every investigation. References unquestioned, to bankers, etc. Capital required, from $2,000 to $100,000. Call and see us only if you mean business. We have also an office business, old established, making $10,000 a year. THOMAS & CO., Partnership Brokers, 94 and 96 La Salle-st., Rooms 28 and 29.

WANTED—A PARTNER OR MANAGER TO take charge of the Chicago branch of one of the best established mercantile houses in the Union; must have a capital of $1,500; guaranteed salary of $1,200 a year; must be a thorough man of business. Address K 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTY TO GET ME A partner in an established business controlling a valuable patent. Good pay if successful. K 37, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—WHO ARE WEARY OF trying to sell old and worn-out books that have had their day, to call and examine our new "Illustrated and Descriptive Atlas of the World: Indexed." This is a standard work. There is no competitor. Good atlases have been held at such a high price that the people could not buy them. This work is sold at such a low price that everybody can buy it. Don't hesitate, but come and see it. It costs you nothing, and you may find just what you have been looking for these many years. People's Publishing Co., 15 Washington-st.

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEmen—To sell Buddington's dress-cutting machine; one agent sold six in one day, making $25 clear. For particulars call or address F. E. BUDDINGTON, patentee, 2108 Wabash-av., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO TAKE HOLD OF something new in the book line, an "Illustrated and Descriptive Family Atlas of the World—Indexed." You will find this the easiest-selling book you ever handled. We can tell the biggest stories on this of any book ever issued from the press. Call and see us and hear what we have to say. People's Publishing Company, 15 Washington-st.

AGENT WANTED—GENERAL WESTERN agent for best self-educator in print, combined with Webster's improved school dictionary. K 55, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE BEAUTIful book, "Mother, Home, and Heaven." The work of best authors. A choice volume, elegantly illustrated. Worth its weight in gold for home. R. C. TREAT, 199 Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR A NEW BOOK just issued. It has no rival. A rare chance for agents. Call or address O. L. BASKIN & CO., 52 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SIX WROUGHT-IRON GATES, eight feet high; ten (side show case) glass doors; ice cream freezer, refrigerator, fruit press, etc.; cheap. 23 Tilden-st., near Morgan and Van Buren-sts.

FOR SALE—STAGE SEAT TICKET TO CONvention; $40. Address, this a. m., H 55, care of Tribune office.

FOR SALE—2 CHOICE LOTS IN GRACEland Cemetery, Nos. 587 and 586, Section D, 15x25 each. Apply to EDWARD ELY, 183 and 185 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FULL SEASON TICKET TO convention; make offer. K 63, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CONVENTION TICKET. K 36, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A SIX-TON COAL SCALE, 8X14 platform, cheap. K 28, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

PIANIST FOR ACCOMPANIMENTS ON pleasure concert tour for week or ten days, with probability of long season if suitable. K 30, Tribune.

WANTED—TWENTY GOOD CHORUS voices, male and female. Apply at Hooley's Theatre at 11 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

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HENRY WALTER, EXPERT ACCOUNTANT, 151 La Salle-st., Room 4. Books and accounts investigated. Partnership and estate matters a specialty.

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BANK, STORE, AND OFFICE FURNITURE and fixtures. D. M. SWINEY, 45 South Canal-st.

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LIBERAL PRICES PAID FOR ENTIRE LIBRARIES or single vols. of old books. G. W. & A. BARKER, 149 and 151 Madison-st., near La Salle.

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AGNEW & CO., 154 LA SALLE-ST.—
ESTABLISHED THIRTY YEARS.
$1,700 buys lease and furniture of elegant 25-room house adjoining first-class hotel.
$1,500—Lease and furniture of elegant house on Michigan-av., coach-house and stable. Rent $100.
$2,000 buys lease and furniture of European Hotel, South Side. Big bargain. Others $2,500 and $3,000.
$3,000 buys half interest in brokerage and commission office—making money; no risk.
$1,000 buys half interest in old-established grocery business. Large cash trade.
$1,000 buys half interest in grocery and ship-store business; paying splendidly; all cash trade.
$800 buys one of the best paying restaurants on the South Side. Others from $300 to $4,500.
$1,000 buys one of the largest ice-cream manufactories in Chicago; can get your money back within 60 days.
The nicest little transient house in Chicago. A perfect gem. South Side.
You can buy anything you want at our office.
AGNEW & CO., 154 La Salle-st.

AT T. J. DOLAN'S, 130 DEARBORN-ST.
19-room fashionable boarding-house; furniture new; full of boarders, clearing $200 a month....$1,500
Grand house, Michigan-av., opposite park, velvet and Brussels carpets, clearing $300 a month; time.... 3,500
Sample room, in best hotel in city; $1,000 stock.... 3,000
The best cigar store on Madison-st.; $800 stock; fine fixtures.... 1,000
Corner saloon, pool table, 4 living rooms, only.... 400
25-room lodging-house, close to depot; every room full.... 600
Hotel, close to Race Brothers; the best transient house in city.... 3,000
Fancy bakery, ice-cream parlors, notion store, immense big trade; cheap....
Restaurant, running night and day, feeding 300 daily, close to theatre.... 400

BANK FOR SALE—YOUR CHOICE OF LOcation, Iowa or Dokota; both doing A 1 business; no competition; good location, railroad towns. Rare chance for money making, and a good business established. Nothing as good ever offered. (No trade.) Parties meaning business write "BANKS," Tribune office, Chicago, Ill.

CAPITAL WANTED—TO INVEST IN THE cattle-raising business in Central Colorado; large summer and winter range, with good water frontage (no feeding required in winter;) home market for all beef catte within two days' drive of the ranch.
Present herd 7,000 head and clear of all incumbrance.
Range will sustain double this number the year round, with but little additional expense. Annual percentage of loss less than 2 per cent during the past five years. References. For interview address K 52, Tribune office.

CATTLE RAISING IN THE WEST—CAPItalists and others who are seeking this class of investments may obtain necessary and valuable information concerning this important industry by calling on or addressing E. A. FOX, No. 722 West Jackson, corner Lincoln-st., Chicago, Ill. Colorado, Chicago, and Eastern reference. Hours 9 to 12 a. m.

FOR SALE—DRUG-STORE; ONE OF THE finest retail drug stocks in the city; elegant corner location in business centre; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address H. BOSWORTH & SON, Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE—NICELY FURNISHED FLAT OF 8 rooms, all rented. Reason for selling, sickness. Call or address 314 South State-st., first flat.

FOR SALE—MILLINERY AND NOTION store with fixtures in suburban town; do cash business; good paying trade. Reason for selling, sickness. Inquire at D. B. FISK'S, Wabash-av. and Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CIGAR STAND IN RESTAUrant feeding from five to seven thousand daily; average daily receipts $25 to $35; price $700 cash. Call at 140 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST EUROPEAN HOTEL in Chicago; has 145 guest rooms; fine restaurant, bar, and billiard room; the furniture is new and hotel doing good business; will be sold on very favorable terms. Apply to FRED L. FAKE, Real-Estate Agent, Room 27, No. 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER cigar and tobacco store; trade and location one of the best on South Side. H 72, Tribune office.

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO INVEST $2,500 and take the control of a business worth $8,000 a year, with headquarters in Rochester, N. Y.; investigate; appoint interview. K 48, Tribune office.

SPLENDID CHANCE TO BUY AN ESTABlished manufacturing agency for $2,000 cash. Nice store containing large stock. Business can be increased by capital. Exclusive rights to territory. Profits large. K 27, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TO BANKERS: FIRST-CLASS bank office, equipped with full furniture, fine vault, in brown-stone building, very centre of Duluth, Minnesota. Exceptional opportunity for private or stock bank. Present banking capital in Duluth, $800,000; deposits about $1,000,000. For further particulars address C. H. GRAVES & CO., Duluth, Minnesota.

TO STOCK MEN—DANIEL GRIEST, OF ELlis, Ellis County, Kansas, has one of the finest ranches in the State for sale. Tell where you saw this card.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $10,000; AT once; to take an interest in the introduction of a monopoly; established; will arrange for half-interest or less, or will secure the advance with good real estate; the half-interest will yield a net return of $20,000 in one year and will bear investigation. Full particulars at personal interview, with principals only. Address, for three days, K 56, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—CHOICE RESIDENCE property in Minneapolis, Minn., and good land and town lots in Dakota for Chicago property. Address Room 68 Atlantic Hotel until June 6.

TO EXCHANGE—INSIDE PROPERTY WILL be taken for the elegant residence formerly owned by Gen. Farnsworth at St. Charles, Ill. H 69, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—HANDSOME CORNER flat, paying well, price $10,000; also 40 acres on Fifty-fifth-st. road, near Grand Trunk Railroad, $600 an acre. 110 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD LOT ON WEST Side for a first-class horse and buggy; will give a good trade. Address K 43, Tribune office.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—DIAMOND ring (solitaire), gent's and lady's watch, etc. K 47, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEW SILVER WATCH, STEM-winder, with fine Elgin movement; will sell at a bargain. Address D 33, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING DONE, sidewalks, basement floors, etc. J. B. HURLBUT, Manager, Room 57, 79 Dearborn-st.

ALL KINDS OF GRAVEL, TIN, AND slate roofing, and galvanized iron cornices, by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 West Washington-st.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement. Strictly private. 20 years' practice. 573 West Indiana-st., Midwife.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement, pleasant and cheap, by MRS. MUELLER, doctress and midwife. 655 West Monroe-st.

GUIDES OF EXPERIENCE CAN BE GOTten after 5 p. m. by addressing K 64, Tribune.

MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS—OUR agents throughout the country are constantly sending new styles in overcoats and suitings from all the leading tailors. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

TYPEWRITER COPYING PROMPTLY AND accurately done at Room 35, 81 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO FIND THE PARTIES WHO exhibited a model of cable street railway at Highland House, Cincinnati. Address K 40, Tribune.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN of steady habits, experience, and good business qualifications, half interest in an established office business. All replies must state full particulars and lowest cash price. K 50, Tribune.

WANTED—FIGURES ON SINKING ARTEsian well. Address Illinois Glass Works, Alton, Ill.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SKYE TERRIER puppy. Address L 6, Tribune office.

YOU CAN HAVE CHOICE OF SEVERAL styles nobby 4-button cutaway suits at $16, custom-made for $38. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$4.25 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE PANT MADE for $12, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$6.25 FOR CUSTOM-MADE PANTS worth $15; beautiful patterns. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$12 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS FOR $5—Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$13.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE SUIT, made from the best goods; must be seen to be appreciated; ordered for $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$13.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE BLUE OR black cheviot suit (sack or cutaway), worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$13.75 BUYS A CUSTOM-MADE YACHT-cloth blue flannel suit, warranted fast color, worth $30, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$14 FOR NICE SPRING WEIGHT CASSImere suit, custom-made, in four different styles. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$15 FOR AN ENGLISH KERSY TWEED (imported) spring overcoat, custom made; would be cheap at $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$18.75 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE SUIT, satin-lined throughout (imported goods), made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$18.75 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE SUIT, satin lined throughout (imported goods), made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$20 FOR AN IMPORTED MACKINAW CUStom-made spring overcoat in four different styles, full silk roll, made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$20 FOR A VERY FINE IMPORTED CASsimere suit, custom made, in different patterns; ordered for $48. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$21 FOR A CUSTOM MADE DOUBLE breasted frock suit in latest style shades imported corkscrews, worth $55. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$22.50 FOR A SATIN-LINED CUSTOM made suit, imported cassimere or worsted; ordered for $50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$25 FOR AN ENGLISH CREPE SPRING overcoat, custom-made, very elegant, colors [illegible] for $50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Singular Exploit of a Runaway Team—A Defeat for Minneapolis Saloonkeepers.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher's Offensive Book—Mysterious Tragedy at Detroit—"Brocky Jim" Killed.

Grand Lodge Sessions—Racing Accident—Disappearance of a Magistrate—Death of an Ex-Legislator.

ILLINOIS.

A REMARKABLE RUNAWAY.

HILLSBORO, Ill., June 3.—[Special.]—Yesterday at Nokomis, this county, a team belonging to Martin Lingle, after running across town and demolishing the wagon, took the railroad track, and kept on it a distance of two miles, crossing two cattle-guards and a railroad bridge thirty feet long on the ties without falling through or being injured.

TRAMPS AT CENTRALIA.

CENTRALIA, Ill., June 3.—[Special.]—A disgraceful street fight occurred last night, when twelve tramps were jailed. This morning the remains of James Welch alias "Brocky Jim," one of the tramps, were found strewn along the Illinois Central Railroad track, having been cut to pieces by a wild train. He and his pals had been drinking freely.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 3.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State issued corporation licenses today as follows: The People's Horse-Car Railway Company, at Chicago, capital stock $300,000; to construct and operate a street railway from the corner of West Lake and Fortieth streets to Maywood on Lake street; also on Waller street, running north on Lake from Lake to North avenue, thence south to Twelfth street; also on Oak Park avenue, from Lake street to North avenue; incorporators, Dexter D. Hardy, Franklin D. Hardy, and George Petrie. The Klinefelter & Dillman Company, at Joliet; capital stock $80,000; to manufacture check-rowers and corn-planters; incorporators, Amos H. Klinefelter, Andrew Dillman, and James F. Morrisey. The Sansparell Vinegar Company, at East St. Louis; capital stock, $100,000; to manufacture vinegar in St. Louis and elsewhere; incorporators, Dwight Treadway, C. B. Carr, and C. B. Barlow.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

HAVANA, Ill., June 3.—[Special.]—T. Kettell, Police Magistrate of Havana, has been gone from Havana about two weeks. No one knows where nor why. His wife and children are still here. The Council commenced an inquiry into the affair last night. All is mystery yet.

CONVENTION OF HIBERNIANS.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 3.—The semi-annual convention of members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians met this morning in this city, with about 100 members in attendance. The session will last three days.

INDIANA.

MRS. BEECHER'S OBJECTIONABLE BOOK.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 3.—[Special.]—A sensational scene occurred at the public library this morning. After the removal of Henry Ward Beecher to Brooklyn from Indianapolis Mrs. Beecher wrote a novel "From Dawn to Daylight," which was supposed to portray her experiences in Indianapolis. Mrs. Beecher did not like the people of this city, and the characters in her novel are generally understood to be drawn from the old residents here, some of them appearing in a most unfavorable light. The book is almost out of print, but the library contained three copies. This morning Simon Yandes, an old citizen, wealthy and prominent, whose family is referred to frequently in an uncomplimentary way, walked into the library and laid hands on the three books. Librarian Hooper attempted to stop him, but the indignant Yandes, although a septuagenarian, vaulted over the counter and made off successfully. The authorities will endeavor to recover the books. Mr. Yandes, it is understood, will appear with the books before the library committee and contend that they contain libelous matter, and should be withdrawn from circulation.

THE LOGANSPORT ASYLUM.

Bids were opened today for the erection of the insane asylum to be located at Logansport. McCormack & Hege, of Columbus, were the lowest bidders, at $363,802, and the contract will be awarded them. The Logansport asylum consists of fourteen buildings of various sizes and for divers purposes.

THE GOSHEN CADETS ORGANIZE.

ELKHART, Ind., June 3.—[Special.]—The Goshen Cadets perfected an organization last night with twenty-two members. They elected as officers J. H. Hawkes, Captain; L. J. Brooks, First Lieutenant; L. Blank, Second Lieutenant; G. M. Brooks, First Sergeant; J. A. Beaver, Second Sergeant; C. H. Keith, Treasurer.

PROBABLY A MURDER.

VALPARAISO, Ind., June 2.—[Special Correspondence.]—Last night Matthew Kevan ordered a couple of students off the Joliet bridge. They refused to go, and in the fight that followed Kevan was shot in the abdomen. The doctors say he cannot live. The man who did the shooting has escaped.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

MADISON, Ind., June 3.—[Special.]—The grand jury at Vevay today in extra session indicted Peter Joyce for murder in the first degree for shooting Squire Sanders dead on a public thoroughfare Friday last. Joyce was immediately arraigned in open court and pleaded not guilty. Judge Allison set his trial for next week, and the prisoner was remanded to jail.

MICHIGAN.

RELIGIOUS AND PROHIBITION CONVENTIONS.

FLINT, Mich., June 3.—[Special.]—The fiftieth annual Detroit Episcopal Diocesan and the State Women's Christian Temperance Union conventions convened in this city tonight. In all nearly 400 delegates are in attendance. This afternoon the members of the Executive Board of the Temperance Union were handsomely entertained at the residence of Gov. Begole.

MURDER OR SUICIDE?

DETROIT, Mich., June 3.—This morning Mrs. Laura Schuls was found on Vinewood avenue, lying in the street insensible, in her nightdress, with her throat cut. She was taken to the hospital, where the doctors think she may recover. Her husband was detained at the police station a couple of hours and then released. The bed where the woman slept during the night was found covered with blood, but there were no blood-stains on the floor of that or the adjoining room. There are bloody hand-prints on the outer door and on the clothes-line and fence in the yard. Her husband declares that he heard no unusual noise during the night, but found his wife missing in the morning.

A PRESENT TO THE SUPREME COURT.

LANSING, Mich., June 3.—[Special.]—Ex-Attorney-General Kirchner this morning presented the Supreme Court on behalf of the Michigan bar with a life-size portrait of Judge Isaac Christiancy. Judge Christiancy is still strong and vigorous, and is actively engaged in the practice of his profession in this city.

SERIOUS RACING ACCIDENT.

LANSING, Mich., June 3.—[Special.]—In a running race at Spring Fair today four horses fell in a heap. Adolphus Blumeneau, of Bay City, and Ed Nichols, of Coldwater, jockeys, were probably fatally crushed.

IOWA.

THE MASONIC GRAND LODGE.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., June 3.—The Masonic Grand Lodge of Iowa convened in this city today, with delegates present to the number of more than 500. The forenoon was occupied in hearing the address of Grand-Master Vansaun. A number of Masonic dignitaries from Kansas and Nebraska were present, and were received with the honor due their rank. In the afternoon the reports of the various committees were heard and referred. At 4 o'clock the convention adjourned until 9 tomorrow morning.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 3.—[Special.]—Yesterday at Bethlehem, Ia., George Williams called to inquire how Richard Bright, a half-crazy chum, had passed the night. Bright was very friendly, and the two men conversed a few minutes. Williams went into another room, talking with Mrs. Bright about her husband. Williams then started to go. Bright grabbed a hatchet and struck Williams a powerful blow, felling him to the floor, after which he struck him five or six times, crushing his skull and cutting the brain. Bright then got a musket, and, laying his head on the barrel, pulled the trigger with his toes. He died instantly.

FERRYBOAT BURNED.

FORT MADISON, Ia., June 3.—The ferryboat plying between this city and Appanoose, Pontoosuc, and Dallas, Ill., burned today at 4 a. m. at her wharf at Pontoosuc. At a meeting of stockholders here today they proposed giving their charter to the first comer who will furnish a good boat to fill the wants of the trade.

WISCONSIN.

THE GRAND LODGE OF ODD-FELLOWS.

MADISON, Wis., June 3.—[Special.]—The thirty-eighth annual session of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Wisconsin opened in the State-House this morning with an attendance of 400 delegates. The forenoon was devoted to conferring the Grand-Lodge degree upon 117 candidates. This afternoon the reports of Grand-Treasurer Andrew Willard, of Beaver Dam, and Grand-Secretary L. B. Hills, of Madison, Wis., were submitted. From the former it is found that the aggregate receipts of the last year were $14,720; disbursements, $8,716; assets of 1883, $7,440; of 1884, $5,928. From the report of the Secretary it appears that the total receipts of his department are $6,711; total relief granted, $24,610. The membership of the order Dec. 31, 1883, was 15,672. During the year thirty members have been expelled and 148 have died.

DEATH OF WILLIAM WALL.

OSHKOSH, Wis., June 3.—[Special.]—William Wall, Superintendent of the Wolf River Boom Company, a man of State reputation, died last evening at his residence in this city, of Bright's disease. He came to this city at an early day and engaged in several enterprises. He also served in the Assembly, being thrice elected to the office. He was a brother of Senator Tom Wall. His funeral will take place tomorrow with military and civic honors.

A NEW TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 3.—[Special.]—The Board of Public Works today gave permission for the new telegraph company to lay wires in cables under the streets.

MINNESOTA.

SALOONKEEPERS DEFEATED.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 3.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today denied the application of the Minneapolis saloonkeepers for a writ of certiorari in the matter of the liquor-license ordinance, and at the same time passed upon the validity of the active patrol district clause of the ordinance, although it decided that the Council and not the Mayor is the proper authority to designate the same. The Council will therefore be obliged to amend the ordinance by inserting a description of the active patrol districts as designated by the Mayor. The saloon-men, upon hearing of the decision of the Supreme Court, expressed themselves as resigned, and will now pay the $500 license as the only alternative.

The annual entrance examinations for Amherst College are to be held as usual in Chicago June 26 and 27, but this year at the Congregational Theological Seminary on the West Side. Those who wish for a thorough collegiate education among some of the most beautiful scenery of New England will do well to address Edward B. Marsh, Amherst, Mass., for particulars.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

To Consumptives—Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime has now been before the public twenty years, and has steadily grown in favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod-Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption and all diseases of the Lungs. Can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such an objection to the Cod-Liver Oil when taken without lime. It is prescribed by the regular faculty. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

Good housecleaning is continued all through the year, and keeps close company with Sapolio.

Surface Indications

What a miner would very properly term "surface indications" of what is beneath, are the Pimples, Sties, Sore Eyes, Boils, and Cutaneous Eruptions with which people are annoyed in spring and early summer. The effete matter accumulated during the winter months, now makes its presence felt, through Nature's endeavors to expel it from the system. While it remains, it is a poison that festers in the blood and may develop into Scrofula. This condition causes derangement of the digestive and assimilatory organs, with a feeling of enervation, languor, and weariness—often lightly spoken of as "only spring fever." These are evidences that Nature is not able, unaided, to throw off the corrupt atoms which weaken the vital forces. To regain health, Nature must be aided by a thorough blood-purifying medicine; and nothing else is so effective as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

which is sufficiently powerful to expel from the system even the taint of Hereditary Scrofula.

The medical profession indorse AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and many attestations of the cures effected by it come from all parts of the world. It is, in the language of the Hon. Francis Jewett, ex-State Senator of Massachusetts and ex-Mayor of Lowell, "the only preparation that does real, lasting good."

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists: Price $1, six bottles for $5.

THE HALLET & DAVIS PIANO

"The most admirable instrument ever manufactured."
DR. FRANZ LISZT,
The greatest living Pianist.

These and other Pianos of standard makers can be found at warerooms of

W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Cor. State and Adams-sts.

UNION BALL PARK—39TH-ST.

BASE BALL.

CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES.
ST. LOUIS UNIONS VS. CHICAGO UNIONS.
Wednesday, Thursday, June 4, 5, at 4 p. m.
Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

STANDARD THEATRE.

All the week, Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

CALLENDER'S CONSOLIDATED COLORED MINSTRELS.

Next week—TONY PASTOR'S Combination.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Sedgwick-st., corner Division.

One week, commencing Monday, June 2. Saturday and Sunday mat. matinees, return of the favorite German comedian, Chas. A. Gardner, in his entirely new play, entitled KARL THE PEDDLER. Supported by the brilliant artist, Miss Tessey Vern. New Songs! New Music! Everything New! The funniest play in America. Popular prices: 10, 20, 30, and 50c. Next week, June 9—A season of Comic Opera.

IN WELCH CLOCK CO'S

BIG WINDOW

160 STATE-ST.

CAN NOW BE SEEN

An unusual Exhibit of MARBLE CLOCKS, BRONZE CLOCKS, Antique Clocks, Cathedral Gong Clocks PRICES WAY DOWN

E. N. WELCH CLOCK CO

160 STATE-ST.

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK.

The Trotting Meeting
AT THE
CHICAGO
DRIVING PARK
TODAY,
Wednesday, June 4.

Three Good Races!

FIRST RACE—2:30 Class—Purse, $1,000—Bertha Clay, Mollie Bell, Mambrino Sparkle, Billy R., Secret, Toronto Maid, Nora Temple, P. J. Purcell.

SECOND RACE—Roadster Race—Purse, $360—To Wagon—Owners to drive—H. V. Bemis, br. g. "W. H. Ripley"; Hy. Byrnes g. g. "Shepherd Boy"; P. S. West, b. h. "Blue Bull Pilot"; D. Leary's b. g. "Horsemount Boy."

THIRD RACE—2:22 Class—Pacing Class—Purse, $1,000—Bessie M., Rostriever.

Admission {Including seat in grand stand} One Dollar

Trotting commences promptly at 2:30 p. m. Madison-st. Cars direct to the Track Gates. The C., B. & Q. R. R. will run a special train from the Union Depot, corner Canal and Adams, direct to the track, starting at 1:30 p. m.

Official Pools sold at the Sherman House morning and evening of each day.

GREAT CHICAGO
MUSEUM and THEATRE
W. C. COUP.....Manager.

Last Week of Most Successful Season of Comic Opera on Record!

SATURDAY, LAST DAY OF OPERA

Princess Toto! Today's MATINEE, 2 o'clock. Tonight, 8 o'clock.

Grand Dog Show This Week!

AUTOMATIC CATHEDRAL CHIMES.

Admission, 25 Cents.

Open NEXT MONDAY NIGHT with short season of BURLESQUE OPERA.

BASE BALL PARK—LAKE FRONT.

LEAGUE GAMES.

BASE BUFFALO
CHICAGO BALL

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4,
THURSDAY, JUNE 5.

Game called at 3:40 p. m.

Tickets for sale at Spalding's, 105 Madison-st.; Clayton's, 103 Madison-st.; and Mayer's, 126 Washington-st.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

FIFTH ANNUAL VISIT OF
AUGUSTIN DALY'S COMPANY.

MATINEE TODAY at 2. TONIGHT at 8, the entire company playing at Daly's Theatre, New York,

Miss Ada Rehan,
Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss May Fielding,
Miss Virginia Dreher, Miss Phillips,
Mr. James Lewis,
Mr. John Drew, Mr. Otis Skinner,
Mr. Charles Leclercq, Mr. George Parkes,
Mr. William Gilbert, Mr. W. Thompson,
Mr. Charles Fisher, Jr.,
Mr. Daly's successful comedy,

DOLLARS AND SENSE.

Every performance will be, as usual, under the immediate supervision of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
Next Week—RED LETTER NIGHTS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

Monroe st., one square west of Palmer House. The largest and handsomest theatre in the city, and the only one in America using the Incandescent Electric Light exclusively.

ENGAGEMENT OF THE POPULAR ACTOR.

MR. FRANK MAYO,

in the new romantic drama, by Messrs. Mayo and Wilson founded on Werner's beautiful novel, "Vinets, or the Sunken City," entitled

NORDECK.

The most powerful company in America. A magnificent Star Cast. Gorgeous Costumes. Grand Scenery, and the wonderful stage mirage of the Sunken City.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE
Randolph and Clark-sts., South Side.

Tonight and every evening this week, HAPPY CAL WAGNER'S MINSTRELS and the Comic Opera

BILLEE TAYLOR

Every afternoon at 2, Happy Cal Wagner's Minstrels. Special features in Museum.
THE HOWARDS, Harry and May, in the Wonderful Second Sight Mystery.
THE ORIGINAL GEORGIA JUBILEE SINGERS AND PLANTATION SONG SHOUTERS.
MISS NELLIE HENDERSON, the Electric Lady.
Doors open at 9 a. m. Performances at 2 and 8 p. m. General admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats 50c and 75c extra. Reserved Seats may be procured in advance at Box Office. Carriages can be ordered for 10:30.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.

THE HOME OF COMIC OPERA!

Instantaneous success of Von Suppe's latest and best work, the GRAND SPECTACULAR OPERA,

A TRIP TO AFRICA.

Rendered by GEORGINE VON JANUSCHOWSKY and THE NEUENDORFF OPERA COMPANY,
(By permission of Messrs. Goldmark & Conried).
Gorgeous Scenery. Elegant Costumes. Augmented Orchestra. Chorus of 60 Voices. An Ensemble Unsurpassed in the Annals of Comic Opera. The Crowning Triumph of the Season!
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee. Box-Office Open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. for advance sale of seats.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

FIRST GRAND MATINEE TODAY.
FOURTH PERFORMANCE TONIGHT.
The Grandest Spectacle of the Age.
KIRALFY BROS.'
Spectacular, Pantomimic, Dramatic Ballet,

EXCELSIOR.

FOUR PREMIERE DANSEUSES.
Novel Electric Light Effects. Gorgeous Realistic Tableaux. Excelsior every night till further notice. SECURE YOUR SEATS DURING THE DAY.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
PALACE DIME MUSEUMS.

CHANGE—ENTIRE—CHANGE.

WEST SIDE.
W. Madison, near Halsted.
THE LION'S BRIDE.
Just from Paris, and the first time on exhibition in Whitlock, Child with 2 Arms. The Bulky Boy, greatest and largest ever shown. Leon (Scripture) man. Prince of Midgets. Donkeys from Palestine. The German Rose, Queen and Hosts of other Living Wonders.
Every Act on Each Stage New and Pleasing.

SOUTH SIDE.
Clark, South of Madison.
The Tall Sister Wife.
Genuine 120 Yankee Child with 2 perfect feet. The Mexican Rainbow Lady. Gen. Tot-Thumb. Midgets. The German Rose. Queen of Mites. A Panorama of Wonders. Revolving Wonders.
Every Act on Each Stage New and Pleasing.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Only Theatre in Chicago using Blackman's Patent Revolving Fans, rendering the auditorium delightfully cool and pleasant.
MR. LEWIS MORRISON
and his entire company in the
DUKE'S MOTTO. "I AM HERE!"
During the month of June certain rises at 8:30.
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday at 2.

BAUM'S PAVILION,
Twenty-second-st., Cottage Grove and Indiana-avs.

Every Evening This Week:
GRAND CONCERT by the CHICAGO ORCHESTRA.

SWIMMING!

At corner Michigan-av. and Jackson-st. and at 22d and 35th West Madison-st. Water and halls kept always at summer temperature. Open from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. Ladies' hours 9:30 a. m. to 1:30 p. m.

James Armstrong & Co.,
138 & 140 State-st.

SILKS!

Greatest Inducements Ever Offered.

Black Silks.

Fine quality Black Gros Grain Silk at 75c per yard.
Heavy Satin-finished Gros Grain Silk at $1.00 per yard.
Extra Heavy Gros Grain Silk at $1.50 per yard.
The Best Black Gros Grain Silk, "warranted," at $2 per yard.

Colored Silks.

Heavy, superior quality, Colored Gros Grain Silks at 75c, $1, $1.25, and $1.50; one-half regular price.
That lot of Colored Gros Grain Silks is selling rapidly for 50c.
Summer Silks at 29c and up.

Grenadines.

Plain Grenadines, all silk, at $1 and $1.25.
Check and Plaid Grenadines at $1.
Mexican Plaid Grenadines at $1.
Brocade Grenadines at $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2, and $2.50 per yard.

Ladies' Suits.

We are offering many of these goods under the price of the material of which they are made. We are closing them out for the season.
A good tailor-made Suit in the best shades at $9.
A very superior one at $12.
We are selling a Summer Silk Suit for $12.50. A better one for $14.
We are closing a lot of Black Silk Costumes at $18 each. The price has been $25, $27, $30.
We have the best variety of Ladies' and Children's White Suits in the city; prices from $4 to $75; they contain some elegant costumes.
A full line of Misses' and Children's Gingham Suits, ranging in price from 75c upwards.

Spring Wraps.

Wonderfully low prices for good garments.
Lady Clare, tight-fitting, in leading shades, as low as $4.50, and cheap in proportion for all the better grades at $6, $8, $10, $12, $16, and upwards.
Spring Raglans, in black, brown, and drab, at about half regular price.
Our bargains in Silk Dolmans, Talmas, plain and brocade; some elaborately trimmed are very striking.

Shawls.

The newest and best-selected assortment in the trade.
Lot 1—A variety of Persian Shawls at the low price of $4.75; you cannot equal them for double the money.
Lot 2—Are fine Persian Shawls at $6.
Lot 3—An elegant Shawl for $10.
We are daily receiving new designs in these goods from prices above to $30 and upwards.
We are selling a Cashmere Shawl, all wool, two fringes, in all shades, at $1.75; it is cheap.
In Cashmere Shawls we have so many qualities we cannot mention all, but call attention to lots at $3.50, $5, $5.50, and $5.

Jerseys.

Plain Jerseys at 85c, $1.25, $1.75, $2.25, $2.50, $3, $5.
Braided Jerseys at $2.75, $3, $3.50, $3.75, $4.
Beaded Jerseys in all styles at lowest prices.

In addition to above will offer the entire stock of a leading manufacturer, consisting of Flannel, Cloth, and Silk Suits, Wraps, &c. Prices far below cost of production.

Parasols.

Ladies' Satin Coaching Parasols at $1.50.
Ladies' Black Satin Sun Shades, with 4-inch Black Spanish Lace, lined in all colors, at $3.25.
A few fine Black Satin Parasols, lined with all the fashionable colors, at $4.45.
A 20-inch Black Satin, Gilt Paragon Frame, 4-inch Spanish Guipure Lace, at $4.
Aside from the above we keep a Complete Stock of all the leading makes in all shades, from $1 to $20.
Children's Parasols in all colors at 25, 50, 75c, $1, and upwards.
Rain Umbrellas from 50c to $15.

Colored Dress Goods for Summer Wear.

All-Wool Bunting at 25c; worth 50c.
Nun's Veiling at 50 and 75c; worth 75c and $1.
Albatross Cloth at 50c; worth 75c.
Vigognes Cloth (something new) at 60c per yard.
Crepes Cloth at $1; worth $1.75.
The above are all double-width goods.
Beautiful Assortment of Opera Shades in all the Popular Fabrics.

Plaids.

Our assortment remains unbroken in Fine French Plaids, Black and White, Block Plaids in all sizes.

LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

We use the Best Quality Materials and Trimmings. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Chemise.

Plain Muslin, neatly hemmed band, at 25c.
Muslin, trimmed with tucks, insertion, and embroidery, at 47c.
Muslin, embroidered front, insertion and Torchon, at 75c.
Cambric, solid yoke of Torchon Lace, at $1.25.

Drawers.

Muslin, cluster of four tucks and deep hem, 25c.
Muslin, two clusters of seven tucks, one row of insertion and deep Hamburg ruffle, 47c.
Muslin, cluster of five French tucks and deep embroidered ruffle, at 75c.
Muslin, with Hamburg open-work insertion between clusters of French tucks, and deep ruffle of open-work embroidery to match, at $1.
Muslin, with cluster of fine French tucks, lace insertion and lace ruffle to match, at $1.25. Finer goods up to $12.00.

Skirts.

Muslin, with deep hem and cluster of tucks, 35c.
Muslin, with cambric ruffle and cluster of fine tucks, at 47c.
Muslin, with deep cambric ruffle and cluster of six French tucks, at 75c.
Muslin, trimmed with two clusters of ten French tucks, Hamburg ruffle, at $1.00.
Muslin, with cluster of eighteen tucks and deep Torchon ruffle, at $1.45.
Muslin, with cluster of 12 tucks, deep cambric ruffle trimmed with Hamburg edge and insertion, at $1.75.

Night Robes.

Muslin, trimmed with tucks and cambric ruffle, 47c.
Muslin, with four clusters of five French tucks and three rows of insertion, at 75c.
Muslin, Mother Hubbard Yoke, trimmed with Hamburg embroidery, at 75c.
Muslin, Mother Hubbard Yoke, with seven clusters of four French tucks and insertion, neck and sleeves trimmed to match, at $1.00.
Muslin, Mother Hubbard, solid yoke, French tucks and insertion, $1.45, $1.75, and up.

Corset Covers.

Plain Muslin, neatly made, at 29c.
Cambric, with Hamburg edging and tucks, 47c.
Cambric, with solid yoke of tucks and embroidery, 75c.
Cambric, beautiful insertion, tucks and embroidery, at $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, and up.
Children's Muslin Underwear and Infants' Slips and Robes in all styles and prices.

Dressing Sacques.

Cambric, with clusters of tucks and ruffle, at 75c; with twenty tucks and tucked ruffle, $1.25.
Cambric, with cluster of eighteen tucks and Hamburg embroidery, $1.50.
Cambric, with cluster of twenty tucks down the front; ten tucks and open-work Hamburg ruffle on sleeves and around the bottom, $2.00.
Cambric, cluster of French tucks separated with lace insertion, neck and sleeves trimmed to match, $2.00.
Cambric, trimmed with six clusters of fine French tucks, Hamburg insertion and edge, the latest Parisian designs, at $2.00.
Finer grades, with more elaborate trimming, at the same unequaled prices.

Mail Orders Promptly Executed.

The One-Half Price
Embroidery Sale
At the City of Paris

Will be continued until every yard is sold.

THEY MUST GO!

2-in., fine work, on good quality Muslin, 5c
Were 10c.

2½-in., fine work, on good quality Muslin, 7c
Were 14c.

3½-in., fine work, on good quality Muslin, 10c
Were 20c.

6-in., fine work, on good quality Muslin, 14c
Were 29c.

6-inch, extra, extra fine loop edge, good quality Muslin, - - - - - 25c
Were 50c.

5-inch Guipure Embroidery, - - 38c
Were $1.00.

We also include in this sale

636 Real Antique Lace Tidies

Very fine quality,
19 Cents Apiece.

Were never sold for less that 50 cents.

JOHN W. GOETZ & CO.,
State-st.,
S. W. Corner Washington.

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WM. H. DALE, Druggist, Clark & Madison & 75 State. A. ARENS, Druggist, cor. Madison St. & Fifth Ave., Central Retail Agents.

BE SURE ONE AGENT (DEALER ONLY) WANTED IN EVERY TOWN. NO DRUMMERS. W. S. TANSILL & CO., 25 Cross Street, Chicago.

UNION FOLDING BED,

WITH WIRE MATTRESS,
Encloses all Bedding.

No Legs to Turn Down,

SIMPLE and DURABLE. LATEST IMPROVEMENT,

$25.00, AND UPWARD.

On casters whether open or closed. Variety of styles.

UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO.,
72 TO 83 ERIE-ST., CHICAGO.
For sale by Furniture Dealers.

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Open June 1. Accommodates 300 guests.
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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Opens June 26th.
THE LEADING HOTEL. Augmented Orchestra. Electric Bells, Electric Lights. Superior cuisine and attendance. W. ANDREWS, Lessee.

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For terms, circulars, and any information, apply to JAMES L. ROSS, 181 La Salle-st.

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The largest hotel. Open all the year. All modern improvements. CHAS. McGLADE, Prop'r.

NORWOOD COLLEGE
(UNIVERSITY FOR WOMEN).
London, Canada.

Under the management of members of the nobility and gentry of England and Germany. Opening exercises September 15, 1884. Thirty scholarships (only) are offered at $600, payable 1st of April to the Toronto Trusts Company. Good for three years' tuition in Conservatory of Music, Fine Arts School, and Liberal Arts Course, including board, washing, fuel, lights, calisthenics, and nursing. Regular fees for same advantages, if paid yearly in advance, are $400; if quarterly in advance from $500 to $600 per annum. For further information and programmes apply to
MRS. M. J. RUSSELL,
240 Victoria-st., Toronto.
Will be at 22 Park-av. for two weeks.

AMHERST COLLEGE

Examinations for entrance to Amherst College will be held in Keyt Hall of Chicago Theological Seminary, corner of Ashland and Warren-avs., June 26, beginning at 9 a. m. and continuing through the 27th. For circulars containing full information address WILLIAM H. P. MARSH, Registrar, Amherst, Mass. To reach the Seminary take the Madison-st. cars.

TO SEWER BRICKLAYERS.

The undersigned will receive offers for laying bricks in cement mortar in circular sewers. Tenders to lay bricks and furnish labor. All materials, including staging, will be supplied at the work. Tenders to state the number of lineal feet they will construct. Work to be completed on or before the 15th day of November next, 1884. The following is the approximate quantities of work to be performed:
4,500 feet of circular sewers, 5 feet inside drain, with two ring bricks; 4,500 feet of circular sewers, 4 feet 6 inches inside drain, with two ring bricks; 3,600 feet of circular sewers 4 feet inside drain, with two ring bricks; 2,000 feet of circular sewers, 3 feet 6 inches inside drain, with two ring bricks; 4,000 feet of circular sewers, 3 feet inside drain, with two ring bricks; 4,000 feet of circular sewers, 2 feet 6 inches inside drain, with two ring bricks; 4,000 feet of circular sewers, 2 feet inside drain, with two ring bricks.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
JAS. G. McDONALD,
Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

Proposals for Supplies for Freedmen's Hospital.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
May 27, 1884. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock m., Thursday, June 12, 1884, for furnishing supplies, consisting mainly of meats, groceries, dry goods, clothing, medicines, and fuel for the use of the Freedmen's Hospital, in this city, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885. Blank forms of proposal, specifications, and schedules, showing items and estimated quantities required, will be furnished on application to this Department.
H. M. TELLER, Secretary.

OPEN PARLOR MANTEL BED CLOSED

With BEST woven Cotton Top to $19; Clover's with best mattress, $25 up, in 14 inch space. Send for catalogue. 2020 Wabash-av., Chicago. Harmon W. Ladd, Asst. & Pat'e.

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CAPITAL, $3,000,000.

This Company, operating under the Baxter Patents and owning patents on appliances for the operation and maintenance of Telephone exchanges, is prepared to dispose of Territorial Rights in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Territory of Dakota. Terms given upon application at Company's Office or by addressing the General Manager.

RUPTURE CURED.

DR. PARKER—DEAR SIR: I am free to say I was discouraged when I called to see you. For ten months all truss adjusters had failed to hold my rupture, which was scrotal hernia, much larger than a goose-egg. Thanks to your superior skill and Rententive Truss, I now consider myself as sound as I ever was, not having worn a truss for more than a year, and often lifting in and out of wagons weights of 100 pounds or more. My age is 59 years.
L. S. HODGE,
Residence 549 West Jackson-st.
Aug. 25, 1882.
Dr. A. H. Parker, President of Truss Co., Office and Factory, 58 State-st., Chicago.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

General Transatlantic Company between New York and Havre, Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st. Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in a small boat. Special train leaving the Company's dock at Havre direct for Paris on arrival of steamers. Baggage checked at New York through to Paris.
ST. LAURENT, De Jousselin, Wednesday, June 4, 2 p m
CANADA, De Kersabiec.....Wednesday, June 11, 7 a m
AMERIQUE, Santelli.....Wednesday, June 18, noon
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): To Havre—First Cabin, $100 and $80. Second Cabin, $60. Steerage, $25, including wine, bedding, and utensils.
Checks, drafts, and at sight in amounts to suit the Banque Transatlantique of Paris.
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WM. R. WINTER, 67 Clark-st., Chicago.

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Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian Ports.
These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.
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DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent for sale.

$175. Europe.

New York to Glasgow by Anchor Line Steamships, through the Trossachs to Edinburgh, Melrose Abbey, Abbotsford, Kenilworth, Stratford-on-Avon, and London, and return, $175 to $195, according to room. All necessary expenses included to London or Paris. All travel and hotels first-class. Tickets good for one year. Side trips provided for $25 additional. Leaving New York June 14th, 21st, or 28th. Apply at once to M. TOURJEE, Franklin Square, Boston.

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